"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday, rising temperature; moderate variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,132. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHIP BLOWS UP; 40 DIE, 100 HURT

British Freighter Torn to Fragments as Dynamite Cargo Explodes Near Baltimore.

SHOCK FELT 100 MILES AWAY

Pieces of Iron Vessel Maim or Kill Scores Who Seek Safety on Rescue Tug.

HEROIC SKIPPER LOSES LIFE

Returns to the Alum Chine in Response to Cries of Two Seamen and Hail of Steel Sweeps His Decks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Rocking Baltimore and the country for 100 miles around with the force of an earthquake, an explosion of 843 tons of dynamite on board the British steamship Alum Chine wrought death and destruction just outside of the harbor at 10:20 o'clock this morning. The exact number of lives lost is not yet known, but late estimates put the casualties at 40 to 50 dead and 100 or more injured.

To-night only thirteen of the dead had been identified as follows:

Capt. William E. Van Dyke, Baltimore, of the tug Atlantic.

Robert W. Diggs, first mate of the tug Atlantic, Baltimore.

Edward Waters, chief officer of the Alum Chine.

Charles Davis, fireman, collier Jason, Baltimore.

John Lind, fireman, collier Jason, Baltimore.

Joseph P. Lennon of the Atlantic's crew, Baltimore.

John Mackral, William Balston, Frank Doyle, Edward Cassell, Andrew Garotski, Philip Smith, and Joseph T. Hood, stevedores, all of Baltimore.

Riddles Collier's Armor.

The Alum Chine and a loading scow alongside her were blown to atoms; the tug Atlantic, which twice went to the rescue of imperiled seamen, caught fire and sank. The United States collier Jason, just completed and ready for trial, was raked to her deck and her armor riddled. Buildings in Baltimore and scores of surrounding towns were shaken to their foundations by the terrific force of the explosion.

The exact cause of the disaster is a mystery, but Federal authorities have begun an investigation. Excited survivors told conflicting stories, some insisting that a negro stevedore caused the explosion by jamming a pike into a case of dynamite. This is denied by witnesses, who say that smoke was seen pouring from the Alum Chine's hold several minutes before the explosion occurred.

At a late hour to-night the bodies of twenty dead had been brought to the morgues here, and sixty injured were in hospitals. The estimates of the dead include thirty stevedores and checkers of Joseph R. Foard Company employed in transferring dynamite from a barge to the Alum Chine, which was bound for Panama, eight of the crew of the Alum Chine, six men on board the collier Jason, and the Captain and several of the crew of the tug Atlantic. Many bodies, it is believed, never will be recovered from the waters. At least fifteen of the injured are expected to die.

Ship Leaps from Water.

Seaman aboard scores of small craft and Capt. Van Dyke of the Atlantic saw smoke coming from the dynamite laden steamship a few minutes before the explosion. A launch, the Jerome, was alongside the ship, taking off the crew. The witnesses say that when the explosion came the steamship leaped from the water as if a torpedo had struck her from below, and then fell to fragments. The air was filled with torn timbers, fragments of iron, and the mangled bodies of men.

The transport company's scow was tied to the big steamer, and the concussion from the ship's hold blew up the tons of dynamite still aboard the barge in an echoing explosion that increased the carnage and destruction.

The tug Atlantic, which had twice rushed to the rescue before the crash, was racing away when she was caught in the rain of wood and red-hot steel that fell in a shower for a quarter of a mile around, killing some of the crew outright and setting fire to the vessel.

Coming up the river at the time was the tug Britannia, and she went to the aid of the Atlantic, picking up many of the wounded who had leaped into the water. Some of these are said to have perished before the Britannia could reach them.

The Britannia ran a line to the burning tug and started up the river with her, but the vessel sank before the Lazaretto lighthouse was reached.

Returns to Aid Doomed Men.

William E. Van Dyke of Baltimore, Captain of the wrecked tug Atlantic, lost his life in heroically rushing to the aid of those aboard the Alum Chine, and his vain effort carried with him to death many of his crew.

When smoke from the bow of the Alum Chine warned her crew, the stevedores engaged in loading her and the crew of the Atlantic, alongside, that fire was raging in the coal bunkers, all hands instantly realized that the flames soon would reach the dynamite stored in the ship's hold and on board the barge roped beside her.

Those aboard the steamship rushed to the rails. Fourteen of the crew and four of the stevedores leaped overboard and tumbled pell mell into the launch Jerome. All the others of the crew who could reach the deck leaped for the decks of the Atlantic. The tug and launch, cutting hawsers, sped away, the Jerome picking up speed first and rushing to safety.

The Atlantic had proceeded a few hun-

Continued on Page 2.

$100,000 TO BAR ASSOCIATION

Its Largest Gift from Miss Southmayd in Brother's Memory.

The Bar Association announced last night through its Executive Committee the receipt of the largest gift in its history. It was $100,000 from Miss Emily F. Southmayd of 37 West Forty-seventh Street, in memory of her brother, Charles F. Southmayd, the partner of William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate in the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Mr. Southmayd was one of the founders of the Bar Association.

In compliance with a wish expressed by Miss Southmayd, the gift will be put in a special fund for books. The association now spends $12,000 annually for this purpose, and the fund provided by the gift is expected to return a sufficient income to defray one-third of this expense. The three largest previous gifts to the Bar Association were $25,000 from Joseph H. Choate, $25,000 from Lewis Cass Ledyard, and $20,000 from John E. Parsons. A brief note, dated Thursday, brought the gift to the association.

Mr. Southmayd died in 1911. Since his death his sister has endowed a chair in the Yale University Law School in his memory.

In accepting the gift the Executive Committee passed a resolution accepting "the magnificent gift of Miss Emily F. Southmayd" and directing the President to convey to Miss Southmayd the thanks of the association and to express in suitable terms the Bar Association's appreciation of the spirit which prompted her action "and the esteem in which the character and attainments of her brother are held by the profession of which he was so long one of the most eminent members."

Further it was resolved that a fund be established "to be known as the Charles F. Southmayd fund in memory of this great lawyer, his services to the profession and the community, and his part in the establishment of this association, founded 'to maintain the honor and the dignity of the profession of the law.'"

It was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to consider "the erection in the house of the association of a suitable memorial, commemorative of the attainments and eminence of Mr. Southmayd, and of his services to his profession and to the community."

FIRE IN THE BURLINGTON.

Tenants Frightened by Early Morning Blaze in Apartment House.

A fire which started in the rear of the second floor of the Burlington apartment house at 10 West Thirtieth Street, a seven-story brick building, which adjoins the Holland House, spread up through the rear of the building to the roof, and caused much excitement among the tenants of the burning house at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

On the fifth floor of the Burlington Charles F. Harmon, one of the guests, was awakened by the odor of smoke. He aroused his mother, Mrs. J. H. Harmon, and a relative, Mrs. C. B. Stockwell, who is 80 years old. He assisted both women to the rear fire escape, which they descended. They entered the Holland House, where clothing was provided for the women and Mr. Harmon. To reach the fire escape Mr. Harmon broke a window cutting his hand badly.

The firemen had the blaze under control soon after their arrival, and none of the tenants other than Mr. Harmon was injured. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

MRS. CLINTON IN BELLEVUE.

Found Loitering Around Cathedral Carrying Box of Gems.

A well-dressed woman, about 45 years old, who said that she was Mrs. Caroline C. F. Clinton, the wife of Charles F. Clinton, owner of The New Orleans Times-Democrat and an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was taken to the East Fifty-first Street station last night by the sexton and night watchman of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who, according to the police, said that she had been loitering around the cathedral for the last two days asking for Cardinal Farley.

When taken to the station, say the police, Mrs. Clinton carried a small wooden box in her hand, which contained about twenty diamonds and rubies, two of which, the woman said, she wanted to give to the Cardinal. She said that Dr. Kunz, whom she had seen in Tiffany's, had told her the stones were valuable. She appeared refined and well educated, and talked to the policemen in the station in French, Italian, and German. She mentioned Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan as an intimate friend. She was dressed in a black tailor-made suit, and wore a fashionable blue hat. Her hair is slightly gray.

Lieut. Miller sent her to Bellevue.

F. D. HYDE LOSES $1,500.

New Yorker's Pocket Picked While He Is Aiding a Cripple in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—F. D. Hyde of New York, a member of the contracting firm of Grace & Hyde, left Chicago a happy man to-day, despite the fact that a pickpocket whom he had befriended had robbed him of $1,500.

Mr. Hyde, who had been visiting his mother and sister in Milwaukee, stepped out of the Northwestern station shortly before noon, and boarded a Madison Street car. As he stepped on the car a cripple on crutches dropped a nickel and Mr. Hyde stooped to the platform to pick up the coin.

When the car reached La Salle Street Mr. Hyde stepped off, felt for his pocketbook, and discovered that it was gone. Likewise the cripple had disappeared. Mr. Hyde went to the Hotel La Salle and asked if there was any mail for him.

"Yes," said the clerk. "Here is a letter; looks pretty fat."

Mr. Hyde opened it and found his pocketbook and the missing papers but not the $1,500.

FINDS HIS NECK IS BROKEN.

Schoolboy, Hurt Playing Football, Discovers a Two-Year-Old Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 7.—Oliver Roberts, an eighteen-year-old schoolboy, has just discovered that he has been going about with a broken neck for the last two years. He was hurt playing football, and recently his neck began to cause him pain.

A physician found the sixth cervical vertebra dislocated, if not fractured, several inches of the upper part of the spine out of place, and the first rib in the right side drawn up at an angle by the pull of the muscles, forming a hard lump at the base of the right side of the neck.

An X-ray examination disclosed conditions in accord with the doctor's diagnosis. Two more X-ray examinations will be made, when the case may be called to the attention of a specialist.

USHER'S GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH.
The Quality cannot be maintained.—Adv.

GOMEZ DEFIES BRYAN; SIGNS AMNESTY BILL

Despite Our Protest, the Cuban President Approves Measure Freeing Criminals.

INTERVENTION ISSUE RAISED

Wilson May Have to Take Forcible Action if the Measure Is Not Repealed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The news comes to-night that President Gomez of Cuba has signed the amnesty bill, by which hundreds of political and other criminals are to be liberated with the exit of the Gomez administration in May, and the entrance of the Menocal administration, and it has created great surprise and causes much worry.

By the act of President Gomez relations between this Government and Cuba have reached a stage that again suggests intervention. It was learned only to-day that last Wednesday, within a few minutes after he had become Secretary of State, Col. Bryan had sent a protest to President Gomez against the enactment of the amnesty law. The Amnesty bill having passed both houses of the Cuban Congress, was before President Gomez when the protest was sent, and it was believed by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that the effect of the action thus taken would be to deter President Gomez from giving the measure his approval.

That any Government should act so promptly in defiance of the formally expressed wishes of a neighboring nation seemed hardly credible to officials here. Those familiar with the conditions in Cuba and the history of the events leading up to the passage of the Amnesty act unhesitatingly said that President Gomez had no other alternative but to approve the bill. His doing so was necessary, it was asserted, in order to protect himself and his associates in the present Government from future responsibility for many acts in public administration that were in the nature of graft and corruption.

A high official, who has an intimate acquaintance with the relations between this Government and Cuba, said to-night that he doubted whether or not the protest sent by Secretary Bryan had reached President Gomez promptly. He thought it had been delayed and probably had not yet reached Gomez in the due course of official transmission.

Intervention Issue Raised.

There was a fear that President Gomez, or the eve of retirement from office, would be disposed to defy the right of this Goverrment to interfere in such a matter and would sign the bill in spite of the protest. President Wilson thus appears to have the alternative of authorizing a third intervention by military force in Cuba or of demanding that pending diplomatic inquiry in regard to the matter the act of amnesty be suspended and no prisoners liberated, and the act promptly repealed by the same legislative body that enacted it.

It is certain that the President will proceed just as far as he can without resort to the employment of an armed force in Cuba, but it is contended by men in a position to know that it is none the less certain that he will compel obedience to the demand of this Government.

This American protest was made because the bill proposed to liberate from the jails and prisons of the island not only all political prisoners but all criminals. It provides also for granting pardons in advance of trial to all persons who may have been indicted for any criminal offfense or who may be indicted for any criminnal act during the Gomez Administration. To the Latin-American mind such a sweeping amnesty it was said in officials' circles to-day would be regarded as reasonable and wholesome. But to President Wilson, when the facts of the proposed wholesale mockery of justice were explained, the proposal was no less than appalling.

As there had been necessarily many days' delay in the State Department before the transfer of the Governmtnt from the Taft Administration, Col. Bryan was obliged to make a prompt decision when the matter came before him late on Wednesday. He decided that the protest should be made even if on later investigation it should be shown that the scope of the amnesty was not so dangerous as it now appears to be.

To-day the Secretary of State remained after the Cabinet meeting and conferred with the President in regard to the situation. He was able to lay before Mr. Wilson such facts about the actual application of the amnesty that the imminent peril to Cuba involved in the scheme was at once demonstrated. It was pointed out by Col. Bryan that the Gomez administration was aiming to avoid investigation of the many activities of various interests and individuals in Cuba who have obtained large and valuable concessions from the Government practically without consideration or advantage to the Government or the people of Cuba.

With the sweeping provision that anticipates the possible indictment of those who have been guilty of bribery or malfeasance in office and gives a blank petition to every rascal in the island, it would be absolutely impossible for the Menocal Government, when it comes into control in May, to prosecute even the worst criminals who may have plundered the Government.

Platt Amendment Clears Way.

At first it was regarded as doubtful that the United States had any right to intervene in a matter that on he face of it was so distinctly domestic to the government of Cuba. An examination of the Platt amendment, which is in a sense the Magna Charta of Cuba, made it quite clear, however, that there was ample ground for action by this Government. The Platt amendment, so called because it was drawn and offered by the late Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, was incorporated in the Cuban Constitution in compliance with the demands of this Government. Later it was included in the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, so that it has a three-fold intrenchment in the organic law of the island Government.

In the third article of the Platt amendment it is provided that the United States may intervene in Cuba for any one of three reasons. The first is to preserve Cuban independence; the second for the "maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty," and the third to carry out the terms of the Paris Treaty, by which Cuba gained her independence. It is contended by officials that this Government has the right under the second ground to insist that the criminals who have been convicted and those who might be convicted must not be turned loose on society, because they would become a menace to life and property.

There have been many appeals to the President and to the State Department to prevent, if possible, the execution of the amnesty plan. The New York Life Insurance Company has placed before Secretary Bryan a statement in regard to one case that comes under the proposed amnesty, and has asked that this Government take steps to protect the people of Cuba from the evilly designed legislation.

The New York Life Insurance Company was defrauded a few years ago in an aggravated case of insurance swindling involving a murder. In consequence of this swindle three men were sent to prison for long terms. The amount involved was $8,000 and the company spent $96,000 to prosecute the swindlers and murderers. There are several other similar cases, but not so aggrevated.

Mr. Beaupre, the American Minister at Havana, informed the State Department

Continued on Page 2.

A GREAT SPRING FASHION NUMBER
including signed articles by Paquin, Worth, Drecoll, Bernard, Beer and Redfern, and interviews with Poiret and Premet. Also an article by Yanterny, "King of Shoemakers," and one by Marquis de la Gandara, presenting "The Fleur de Lis Robe" by Willette. This in addition to an eight-page half-tone section of photographs, showing
Hats and Gowns
from Paris Salons
Also a remarkable series of photographs of
The Inauguration
in
To-morrow's Sunday Times.

SULZER REMOVES C. GORDON REEL

"In the Interest of the Public Service," Superintendent of Highways Is Ousted.

TARGET OF MANY ATTACKS

The Governor Promises to Rid the Department of Waste, Graft, and Incompetency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—With the statement that there must be no more "waste, graft or incompetency" in building and repairing highways, Gov. Sulzer this evening announced that he had removed C. Gordon Reel from the office of State Superintendent of Highways. In his letter to Mr. Reel the Executive notified him that he was removed "in the interest of the public service and general welfare." James H. Sturtevant, first Deputy Superintendent, was put in temporary charge of the office.

The removal of Superintendent Reel followed an investigation made by the Governor's Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Reel was on the witness stand for three days and most of his time was taken up with answering complaints made against the methods employed in the Highway Department and poor work on the highways.

Mr. Reel was unable to answer some complaints at once, but later sought to show that changes in specifications were also made by the Commission appointed under the Hughes Highway act. He further said that as the Highway Commission was composed of Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works, John A. Bensel, State Engineer, and himself, he could not be held responsible for the acts of the entire commission.

Gov. Sulzer decided to act before a formal report was made to him on the Highway Department. In announcing Reel's removal, the Governor said:

"In the interest of the public service, I have come to the conclusion that duty to the people compels me to remove Mr. Reel as State Superintendent of Highways. I have been slow to act and very patient in this case. As a matter of fact, I have been loath to take action, hoping that Mr. Reel would follow my advice and the good counsel of others and aid the Committee of Inquiry in its investigation. He declined to do so.

"Since my return from the inauguration at Washington information of a very grave character has come to my knowledge which impels me to act at once in this matter in the interest of the taxpayers of the State.

"The Highway Department is in a deplorable condition. To speak moderately, there has been great waste and much incompetency in the construction and maintenance of roads. I am determined in the future to go slow and make no mistakes, and see to it that the taxpayers get a dollar's worth of good roads for every dollar expended of the people's money. There will be no more contracts let until we know more about them. We want to get all the facts, and sooner or later we will get them. I know, and every other man knows who has common sense, that we can build and maintain just as good roads in the State of New York as they can construct anywhere. We must do it, and we must do it honestly and efficiently, and provide every agency for economical maintenance.

"There must be no more waste, no more graft, and no more incompetency in building and maintaining good roads in this State. The people expect this, and I have made up my mind to do all in my power not to disappoint their expectations."

The Highway Department has advertised for bids on new road work to the amount of $10,000,000, and the bids are to be opened Monday. No contracts, it is believed, will be awarded until the Governor's investigation is completed.

Indefinite charges that men prominent in politics have been interested in highway contracts have reached the Executive Chamber. A new investigation of the department may be made if these charges are found to have any basis.

Gov. Sulzer said to-night that he had received another report from the investigating commission on conditions in the State Prison Department and the affairs of Supt. Joseph F. Scott. This report, the Governor said, would be made public Monday.

Detailed accusations of waste or graft in connection with highway contracts, awarded under the present commission, were made in the Assembly at Albany barely a week ago by Harold J. Hinman, the minority leader, when he urged the passage of his bill to set up a new bipartisan board to direct the affairs of the highway department. In his speech Mr. Hinman asserted that it was unwise to trust Reel and his associates with the expenditure of money on highways when such serious charges were being made against the board. As an illustration of his meaning he cited from the records the figures of cost of maintenance and repairs as given in the contracts, which, he asserted, showed graft on their face.

"The most flagrant of all," Mr. Hinman went on "is in the resurfacing contracts in Warren County. Here the Hughes Commission resurfaced nine miles of the Loon Lake—Pottersville—Taylors Road, for $27,728.97, or at the rate of $4,220 a mile. Three similar contracts in Warren County and one in Essex County were awarded without competitive bids by the present Highway Commission, on the approval of the local Democratic organization at a rate of $7,000 a mile.

"TOKIO" NOW OPEN.
New Japanese restaurant, 141 W. 45th St. See page 24.—Adv.

O'GORMAN VICTOR IN DEFEAT OF BACON

He Leads Senate Progressives in Choosing Clarke, a Reactionary, as President Pro Tem.

TEST OF RIVAL AMBITIONS

New Yorker and Smith of Georgia Would Be Wilson's Spokesman—Result, a Surprise, Rouses Feeling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A sensation was caused in political circles to-day when the Democratic Senatorial caucus refused to choose Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia President pro tempore of the Senate and selected instead Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas. The caucus nomination is equivalent to election, as the Democrats have a clear majority in the upper house. The choice of Senator Clarke by a caucus controlled by progressive Democrats is all the more surprising, because he is regarded as ultra-conservative.

The vote was a surprise to Senator Bacon and his supporters. Bacon is the Nestor of the Senate Democrats, and according to all the precedents should have been chosen. The Senate is a continuing body and a President pro tempore, once elected, is continued in that office until a vacancy created by death or changed political conditions.

Senator Bacon was not President pro tempore of the Senate in a strict sense, because the Senate had not filled the office permanently following the death of Senator Frye of Maine. But Bacon was previously the Democratic candidate for President pro tempore, just as Gallinger of New Hampshire was the Republican choice and Clapp of Minnesota the Progressive choice. During the past year Senators Gallinger and Bacon had served alternately as presiding officers under a compromise sanctioned by the Senate itself.

Until the caucus met to-day Senator Bacon thought he would be chosen without opposition, and so did his friends. The first intimation to the contrary come when Senator O'Gorman of New York nominated Clarke. This was done before Senator Hoke Smith had nominated his colleague, Bacon. The ballot stood 27 to 14 in favor of Clarke.

The Progressives control the Senate Democracy and Clark could not have been named without the support of that contingent. While Bacon is a conservative he has never been classified as a reactionary as Clarke has been. Many think it surprising that O'Gorman, a foremost Progressive, should have taken the lead in the movement for Clarke.

Various explanations of the result are being given to-night, although many Senators, including Kern, the floor leader, and O'Gorman, would not discuss the subject.

One Senator thought many who voted for Clarke did so because he would have a hard fight to face when he came up for re-election in 1914, and the honor done him by the Senate would help him. Another Senator said he voted for Clarke because he thought he would be more "decisive" as a presiding officer and "decision was what was wanted now, should the Vice President's absence ever call for the presence of the President pro tempore in the chair."

Several Senators said that they voted for Senator Clarke because they felt that a Senator, holding so important a Chairmanship as that of Foreign Affairs, which will go to Bacon, should also have the office of President pro tempore.

Senator Bacon's friends regard these explanations as reflections on the oldest Senator in point of service, who has been fair in his conduct as temporary presiding officer. They also hold that as there is a Vice President, who appears to be in good health, and the President pro tempore would seldom be called on to act, the election was largely honorary, and that it should have gone according to the precedents to the man who was the Democratic choice for that place during the last Congress.

Rivalry of Smith and O'Gorman.

Despite the "explanations" and denials there is a strong disposition to regard the selection of Clarke as part of a carefully planned and significant movement. It was in some respects a test of strength, whether so intended or not, between rival aspirants for the post of Administration spokesman in the Senate—Senator Hoke Smith and Senator O'Gorman—in which Senator O'Gorman won. It is thought that Senator O'Gorman led the movement to name Clarke, and his easy victory has its meaning.

Should he win all along the line as easily as he did to-day, Senator O'Gorman, being also the man to whom New York aspirants for Federal patronage must look, would quickly take a front rank in the Senate. Kern, the new Democratic floor leader, and Gore of Oklahoma, who is very close to President Wilson, supported Clarke.

While the ballot was secret, it was ascertained to-night that the fourteen Senators who stood by Bacon were probably these: Smith of Georgia, Reed of Missouri, Johnson of Maine, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Shively of Indiana, Newlands of Nevada, Overman of North Carolina, Shafroth of Colorado, Myers of Montana, Tillman of South Carolina, Thomas of Colorado, Bankhead of Alabama, Hughes of New Jersey, and Fletcher of Florida. Most of these are progressive Senators.

There are forty-nine Democratic members in the Senate. Forty-eight were present to-day, but only forty-one voted in the contest between Bacon and Clarke.

That the caucus action caused considerable feeling among Bacon's friends is evident from the fact that while the election took place at a morning session of the caucus, the subject was again brought up when the caucus reassembled this afternoon. Senator Bacon himself brought it up, addressing the caucus at length and indicating that he thought the action taken was a reflection upon himself and his record while temporarily in the Chair. It is said that he stated that if he had known any other person desired the honor, he would have withdrawn from the race.

Smith Resents Colleague's Defeat.

Senator Smith offered his resignation as a member of the Steering Committee, to which he was appointed only yesterday, saying that he felt that his colleague had been made to suffer on his account. He was induced to withdraw the resignation, but not until there had been a lively discussion of the affair.

Senator Tillman laid Bacon's defeat to the desire of some Senators to do away with established customs by retiring older men in the interest of the new. He uttered a warning against proceeding too far along this line.

The caucus elected the Rev. E. J. Prettyman to succeed the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce as chaplain, and Charles P. Higgins, a real estate dealer of St. Louis, to succeed E. Livingstone Cornelius, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The election of a Secretary was postponed. Four candidates were nominated, but no action was taken because the propriety of selecting James M. Baker of South Carolina was questioned by Senator Williams of Mississippi and Senator O'Gorman of New York, who suggested that there should be an investigation of statements connecting the name of Baker with operations of Daniel J. Sully of New York, the "cotton king."

The other candidates are Robert M. Gates of Tennessee, Joseph R. Wilson of Tennessee, a brother of the President, and John W. Keller of New York. The general impression to-night is that Keller will be nominated.

ASKS $100,000,000 OIL FINES.

Penalties Demanded in Texas Increased—Railroad Salary Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 7.—Senator Horace W. Vaughan to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Railroad Commission to fix the salaries of the officials and employes of Texas railroads and promulgate such other orders as may be necessary for economy in the operation of the lines.

The Attorney General announced to-day that the total amount of penalties which the State is asking of the Magnolia Petroleum Company and the Corsicana Petroleum Company, alleged subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company, in the suit filed at Greenville, Texas, is $100,000,000, instead of $35,225,000, as was originally reported.

Sam B. Brooks, who was appointed receiver of the defendant companies yesterday, took charge of the properties to-day.

FIRST WEBB LAW SEIZURE.

Whisky and Beer Shipped Wholesale Impounded in Oklahoma.

LAWTON, Okla., March 7.—Invoking the authority of the Webb law prohibiting wholesale liquor shipments into "dry" States, officers yesterday confiscated forty-three cases of whisky and sixteen cases of beer.

The goods had been shipped to local "dealers" by firms in Port Worth, Tex., and Kansas City, Mo.

ARSON TRUST CONVICTION.

Incendiary Involved in Western Outbreaks to be Sentenced Monday.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 7.—Benjamin Kahn was found guilty of arson by a jury in the Circuit Court this morning. The jury had been out since late on Wednesday afternoon.

Kahn's conviction is the outgrowth of the investigation of the "arson trust," which is supposed to have operated over the middle Western States for several years. He will be sentenced on Monday.

CLEVELAND CHIEF ON TRIAL.

Police Head Accused of Surreptitious Visits to Another Man's Home.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—The Civil Service Commission has filed amended charges under which Fred Kohler, Chief of Police, was arraigned to-day and his trial will begin Monday.

The official document sets forth that on three occasions the chief surreptitiously visited the home of Samuel D. Schearer, at 2,606 Daisy Avenue, and remained for hours in the company of Mrs. Daisy Schearer, while her husband was absent.

Schearer recently obtained a divorce, naming Kohler in his petition. Kohler has pleaded not guilty.

$500,000 CHAPEL PLANNED.

Catholic University to Have Rival to Notre Dame of Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Plans for a nation-wide collection in Catholic churches have been laid to raise funds for a $500,000 chapel on the campus of the Catholic University. A local committee of Catholic women, headed by Mrs. Robert Hinckley of this city, and Mrs. Burrel Hoffman of New York, began the campaign to-day.

Steps have been taken in many other cities to organize similar societies. Funds are expected to be forthcoming in a few weeks.

Monsignor Thomas J. Shanan, rector of the university, announces the chapel will rival in beauty the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris.

LEVI P. MORTON NO WORSE.

Doctor's Report of Slight Improvement on Thursday Still Stands.

There was no change up to late last night in the condition of Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States and Governor of New York State. Mr. Morton was reported to be seriously ill last Wednesday. On Thursday evening, according to his physician, Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, his condition had slightly improved.

Mr. Morton is suffering from arterial trouble and is confined to his town apartment, 998 Fifth Avenue.

METHODIST BOOKS IN DOUBT.

"Liberalistic" It Is Said, and Conference Committee Will Investigate.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7.—Bishop Berry, who is presiding over the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session here, appointed a committee to-day to examine the books and other publications distributed by the Methodist Book Concern. The proposed investigation is the result of a charge made yesterday in conference that the Book Concern is publishing and distributing literature of a "liberaltistic and rationalistic tendency."

Dr. Howard P. Sloan of New Brunswick, a member of the committee, said it would take a year to make the investigation, as many books would have to be reviewed.

"It is our purpose to take particular passages that seem to violate our teachings and cite them," said he.

$6,600 VERDICT TO PATIENT.

Damages Awarded to Gorman, Who Leaped from Sanitarium Window.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 7.—Edward Gorman, a garage owner of Hicksville, L. I., who leaped from a third-story window of the Dr. William H. Ross Health Sanitarim at Brentwood, L. I., on April 13, 1912, in a fit of delirium tremens, and who brought a $25,000 damage suit against Dr. Ross for injuries sustained in his fall, received a verdict for $6,600 by a jury sitting here to-day before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen, before whom the action was brought.

Gorman, in telling of his leap, said that he had notified the nurse and doctor in charge that he felt all right at times, but that suddenly he would experience acute hallucinations.

"When I looked out of the window the first Sunday night of my stay there," said Gorman, "I saw two big lights at the entrance to the grounds, and thought they were the lights on my wife's automobile. I thought that there was a big negro at the entrance to the hospital who refused to allow my wife to come to see me. I made up my mind to put this negro out of business, and so leaped out of the window, while the nurse had gone for a glass of milk."

When Gorman landed he broke both legs, and the injury to his right leg, the doctors said, was permanent.

Surrogate John J. Graham of Nassau County, who represented Gorman, contended that Gorman was not properly guarded, and that the sanitarium authorities were negligent in caring for him after being warned of the recurrence of his delusions.

Purity, flavor, economy; all recommend MALT BREAKFAST FOOD to good housekeepers. Nourishing and delicious.—Adv.

KAISER FEARS NEW SLAV NATION

Germany's Costly Military Preparations Due to Balkan Allies' Victory.

NATION BETWEEN TWO PERILS

France on One Side, Slavs on the Other, She Asks One-Fourth People's Savings for Army.

BURDEN HEAVIEST ON RICH

France Meets the Challenge with Universal Conscription for Three Years—German Peace Footing Will Be 800,000 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—It is not so many years since the Kaiser drew with his own hand a caricature showing United Japan and China, represented as a huge dragon, reaching westward to devour Europe, and wrote underneath: "Europeans, protect your most sacred possessions!"

To-day the Yellow Peril is forgotten in the presence of the new giant that has arisen in the East. The peril is no longer yellow. It is the peril of the eventual Slav domination of Europe.

Since the days of Bismarck, Germany has realized dimly the potentialities of the vast districts eastward, but it took the lessons of the Balkan war to awaken the Germans thoroughly to the possibilities of the rise of this great power in Asia and the Near East.

And so, in days of great financial stringency, when the markets are already depressed and Germany and Prussia are floating loans of 550,000,000 marks, comes the startling announcement that 1,000,000,000 marks, or $250,000,000, will be asked for immediate armament purposes, and a permanent addition of 200,000,000 marks to the yearly military budget.

The immensity of the contribution asked can be understood when it is considered that the annual savings of the entire German people amount only to about 4,000,000,000 marks. The amount asked for military purposes, therefore, will absorb a quarter of this, to say nothing of the regular annual expenditure added to the permanent budget.

It is not alone the immensity of the sum demanded that has staggered Germans and the whole of Europe as well, but also the recollection that when the addition of some 30,000 men annually to the standing army was asked last year the military authorities assured the nation that the increase asked would suffice to make Germany strong enough to resist all aggression that could be expected and to protect all her interests.

Yet now they come with an unprecedented demand for 1,000,000,000 marks and an increase in the number of the army which it was at first understood would be 50,000 yearly, but now, it is understood, will amount to 84,000, raising the standing army to a peace footing of more than 800,000.

As an explanation of this the semi-official Cologne Gazette comes out with the statement:

"For the present our armament is sufficient. What is asked is provision for the future. In the bloody hours before Kirk-Kilisseh the face of affairs began to change, and an alteration in conditions began which will become history with the signing of the peace treaty.

"This drives Germany to strengthen her military forces. It is not the sudden threatening turn in the aspect of affairs that demands a stronger military force than would have been necessary had things remained as they were before the war, but it is the fact that with the national and military rise of the Balkan States and the temporary elimination of Turkey as an armed power, a shifting in relative strength has taken place to benefit the entire Slav Nation."

Kaiser's View Altered.

It is an open secret that the Kaiser has been averse to any increase in the army which might appear unwarranted. In fact, many army officers have been known, when conversing with friends on whose discretion they depended, to say more or less bitter things about the Emperor's love for peace and to make dire predictions as to whither his very real aversion for war was likely to lead the country.

It is now reported, however, that the Kaiser has become convinced that the time to act has arrived and that the new proposal was inspired by him. It is fairly certain, in any event, that he is the author of the proposal that a billion marks be raised by taxation on the country's great fortunes, and that the Princes surrender for this purpose their ordinary exemption from taxation.

The Emperor has pointed out that the year 1813 was a year of unexampled sacrifices by the people, and that no better way could be found to celebrate the anniversary of the freeing of Prussia from the foreign yoke than by this sacrifice.

The extent of the sacrifice proposed can be judged from the fact that the entire taxable valuation of the German empire probably does not exceed 200,-

000,000,000 marks, or $50,000,000,000. It is proposed, however, to exempt small fortunes up to, perhaps, 50,000 marks from the tax. This would eliminate a considerable part of the whole and impose a really tremendous burden on the richest.

The German nation has a right to be proud of the fact that thus far no serious objection has been urged against the scheme, although it must be admitted that the Prussian "Junker" organs appear rather lukewarm regarding the matter. In general, however, the response has been gratifying. But the effect on the financial situation of the empire, and, as a consequence, on the financial world generally is bound to be to a considerable extent disastrous.

The money market is already very tight. Peace in the Near East will give rise to new demands for money. Half the new Prussian and Imperial loan subscriptions, amounting to 275,000,000 marks, must be paid on March 27. A great many cities have been awaiting a favorable time for floating loans, which will now probably have to wait still longer.

In the face of all these facts Germans are asking whether the new armament measure is justified, and the general impression appears to be that it is. They have just realized that Austria, which Bismarck said would have to be invented if it did not exist, cannot be depended on for active help in the case of Slav aggression. For this new giant of the Balkans appears thoroughly capable of keeping the Dual Monarchy extremely busy. No great dependence has ever been laid on Italy, and Germany sees herself facing the possibility of war on her two flanks, against which she has been arming for years. France and other nations may see in the new move warlike intentions, but there is no doubt that Germany has not been actuated by anything except a deep conviction that she must make herself so strong that the Slav on the one side and the Gaul on the other cannot crush her.

The 1,000,000,000 marks asked for are to be spent mainly on fortifications along the eastern frontier.

FRANCE'S GREAT SACRIFICES.

Nation Accepts the Task Made Necessary by Germany's Measures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—When, in introducing the Three Years' Military Service bill in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Eugène Etienne, the Minister of War, made use of the expression that it was "the immutable purpose of the great and noble democracy of France to live strong and free and to remain mistress of its own destinies," he crystallized in one terse phrase the republic's attitude toward the titanic sacrifices she is now called upon to make.

The new spirit in France is rightly regarded as the most remarkable manifestation in European public life for a generation. The first great expression which this sentiment found was the election of M. Poincaré as President. It may be said, however, that this action, epoch-making though it was, cost the country nothing. Only now, by the proposal to keep all citizens without exception for three years with the colors, will a test be applied by which the new spirit either proves to be a tangible, reliable sentiment, capable of permanently lifting France from the slough in which she fell forty years ago, or a bubble pricked in the first hour of trial.

The present moment, therefore, is fraught with the gravest possibilities for France, and all public-spirited men here frankly confess that her destinies are now in the lap of the gods.

I have made the closest scrutiny of all present indications in the press and Parliament, and feel full justification in the belief that France may be relied upon to do the right thing. From the Pas de Calais to the Pyrenees, the sentiment seems to be that great sacrifices for the army are now inevitable if France is to remain a great power. Therefore, distasteful though it be, the three years' military service will be accepted with the minimum of grumbling.

How eloquent is this self-abnegation of the national spirit animating Young France can only be realized when it is borne in mind that not twelve months ago no statesman susceptible of ridicule would have cared even to hint at the possibility of a reversion to the three years' military service, which France thought she had definitely done with eight years ago. Since the beginning of the year, however, it had begun to be realized that some great sacrifice must be demanded of all Frenchmen if Germany's colossal military expenditure were to be met in an efficacious manner, and, under the iron law of necessity, the people are now prepared not only to submit to additional taxation in order to provide the War Office with the extra sum of $100,000,000, but also to serve an extra twelve months under the colors in order that France may be able to put in the field 750,000 troops should an appeal to arms prove inevitable.

But cheerfully though the citizens are prepared to make this sacrifice, the necessity for it has profoundly embittered the feeling against Germany. Nothing which Teuton diplomacy has done in the last five years has provoked more resentment—all the more deep-seated because France finds little to gain by this entry into the mad race for armaments.

The official press of Paris never tires of emphasizing the fact that France's proposed new military measures have no aggressive character in regard to Germany, and it may be accepted as a fact that they are purely defensive and only occasioned by Germany's colossal effort. It is only natural that the anti-German feeling here should be greatly intensified by the resultant necessity for French sacrifices, and in the near future Europe is likely to be more of an armed camp than ever.

Nothing could better demonstrate the cost of peace to Europe than the figures showing the military expenditures of the six great powers drawn up by Edmond Thery. Figures like these, taken in conjunction with the rivalry arising from commercial antagonisms, to say nothing of the memory of 1870, convince every Frenchman that the hour of words has passed, and that the time for actual sacrifices has now arrived.

Because of the inevitability of these sacrifices it is generally thought that the necessary credits and the Three Years' Service bill will go through Parliament rapidly.

FLAW IN FRENCH ARMY BILL.

Increased Period of Service Hardest on Skilled Workmen.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says that it ought to be noted in connection with the proposal to increase the period of service with the colors to three years, the new French Army bill increases the period of service in three branches of the reserves by two years. At present the French soldier serves two years with the colors. He then belongs for eleven years to the reserve of the active army, six years to the territorial army, and, finally, six years to the reserve of the territorial army.

When the new bill becomes law he will serve three years with the colors and belong for eleven years to the reserve of the active army, seven years to the territorial army, and a further seven years to the reserve of the territorial army. His total period of liability to service will be thus raised from twenty-five to twenty-eight years.

Some Deputies who favor the bill and desire to see it voted with all speed nevertheless believe that certain classes of skilled labor in France will feel the extended period of service as a heavy burden. The case of a young watchmaker is instanced. The heavy-handed toil in which he must engage in the army will unfit him, even more than the three years' want of practice, for the delicate manipulations of his trade.

In view of the large number of such cases—for France is pre-eminently a country of highly skilled handicraftsmen—it is thought by many patriotic Deputies that the Army bill has been somewhat too hurriedly drafted, and that those familiar with the conditions of all kinds of highly skilled labor ought to have been consulted as well as the Generals. It is easy enough to get up what used to be called in Germany the "hurrah mood" for an army bill and to publish reports from all parts of the country that the conscripts and their relatives are ready for any sacrifices. The critics of the bill have already noted various manifestations of a less undiscriminating character, and it is extremely probable that reflection may suggest a number of amendments.

As for the Socialists and other opponents of the bill, they are already asserting that some extreme patriots, although pleased at the success of their own movement, are afraid that alleviations in favor of the professional classes may be swept away by the anger of the populace and peasantry unless they are counterbalanced by similar alleviations in favor of certain kinds of manual labor.

GOMEZ DEFIES BRYAN; SIGNS AMNESTY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

that the protest had been presented to the Cuban Minister for Foreign Affairs, but no reply was made by President Gomez.

Cuban Minister Protests.

The Cuban Minister here, Señor Martin-Rivero, before he had learned of the signing of the Amnesty bill by President Gomez, sent a cable to Havana late today protesting against the measure. This act was on his own initiative, it was said at the legation, because of the Minister's personal objection to the measure.

The Minister called at the State Department to-day, accompanied by William Patterson, Assistant Secretary of State of Cuba, and Dr. Paul Desvernine, law professor in the University of Havana, to arrange for a call on President Wilson to extend Cuba's greeting. The Cuban Minister's cable of protest followed his visit to the State Department.

President Wilson, when the Cuban special mission, composed of Señors Martin-Rivero, Patterson, and Desvernine, called on him later, expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries might be more than friendly and become fraternal. A dinner in honor of the visiting Cubans was given by the Minister.

GOMEZ'S ACTION APPROVED.

Havana Press Says He Upholds Country's Dignity in Signing Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 7.—President Gomez, despite the American protest, signed to-day the bill granting an amnesty to political prisoners and criminals.

The newspapers of Cuba, including El Comercio, editorially praise Gomez's prompt action and declare that he upheld the country's dignity. El Comercio comments sarcastically on the new Democratic Administration and Secretary Bryan.

These papers, however, though edited by Congressmen, represent Spanish rather than Cuban opinion. The Cuban newspapers proper have not yet commented on the signing of the bill.

HAVANA, March 7.—President Gomez, in a statement issued after he had signed the amnesty bill, said that he felt compelled to comply with the wishes of the Cuban people as expressed by the large majority in the Cuban Congress favoring the measure, and that he desired to leave further discussion of the matter to diplomatic channels.

In the meantime instructions will be issued to proceed immediately with the release of all prisoners included within the terms of the amnesty bill.

The American Legation was to-night officially ignorant of the President's action, and another note was dispatched to the Cuban Government. The details of this note have not been revealed, but the missive is known to be of a most peremptory character. It is said to point out that the amnesty is inconsistent with the treaty between Cuba and the United States, and to warn President Gomez that Cuba will be held responsible for any detriment to American interests arising from the application of the amnesty law.

This note was also sent under instructions from Secretary of State Bryan, on receipt yesterday by him of Mr. Beaupre's report that President Gomez had expressed his intention to sign the bill.

According to one evening newspaper President Gomez affixed his signature to the amnesty law with the expectation of showing that he had done so before the receipt of Mr. Beaupre's note.

The Smoothest Tobacco

It's delicacy, it's freedom from rasping, it's *distinctive* aroma, are *grown* into the tobaccos which are blended into MILO Cigarettes.

There are spots on Turkish hillsides, like the "Perfection Rings" of France's famed "Champagne Lands," where the most perfect tobacco grows.

Native experts hunt these out for MILOS.

WILSON IS ANXIOUS TO REFORM CURRENCY

But Inclines to Accept Leaders' Advice if They Urge Tariff Alone for Extra Session.

TO FILL 1,400 OFFICES SOON

Will Name Ambassadors Himself, but Let Bryan Pick Ministers—Strong for Economy Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Among the big governmental problems to which President Wilson is giving thought in the enforced absence of importunate office seekers, that of the programme for the extra session of Congress looms up conspicuously.

After his election the President showed a disposition to put both tariff revision and reform of the currency before Congress at the extra session, and the only thing that made him suspend judgment was a visit of Representative Underwood to Trenton, when the Democratic House leader argued strongly in favor of confining the session to one subject. Mr. Wilson did not make up his mind on the subject then, but Mr. Underwood returned to Washington believing that he had convinced the President-elect. It became known to-day, however, that President Wilson was still collecting opinions on the subject.

Mr. Wilson is making a serious study of the currency problem and has asked the counsel of experts upon it. It might be going too far to say that he is studying the currency problem more deeply than the tariff question, but it would not be going much too far.

Will Take Leaders' Advice.

If he cannot bring currency reform before the special session it will be a great disappointment to him, but he will make the best of it. Between now and April 1 he will send for the various leaders in Congress and get their advice on the question. If they tell him he must confine his special session to the tariff he will do it, but regretfully, and bring the currency matter up at the earliest possible moment.

The President's idea is that it is all a matter of strategy—that if the tariff programme is endangered by the premature pushing of currency reform it will be necessary to drop the latter. The best strategy is the best way to reform—that is his idea.

The President strongly indorsed to-day the policy of Democratic economy, favored by Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee, and other leaders. Representative Fitzgerald talked with the President about a half hour.

Senators Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania, Republican regulars, were sent for by the President to-day and asked if they had any objection or his appointment of a certain Pennsylvania man to a Federal office. It was reported afterward that this man was Frederic C. Penfield of Philadelphia, who is said to be slated for an Ambassadorship.

The Pennsylvania Senators were highly pleased over President Wilson's course in consulting them about a prospective appointment.

It has been made apparent that Mr. Wilson intends to adhere as literally as possible to the "advice and consent of the Senate" stipulation in the Constitution, and will seek to obtain the consent of Republican Senators in nominating Democrats living in States represented by those Senators.

Will Fill 1,400 Places Soon.

Men acquainted with President Wilson's intentions with regard to the distribution of patronage said to-day that he would lose no time in filling most, if not all, the existing vacancies on the Federal roll. About 2,000 nominations for Federal office, many of those of persons whose terms are expiring, were sent to the Senate by Mr. Taft during the Congress session, which ended on March 4. All of these were held up through the obstructive tactics of Democratic Senators, but just prior to the close of the session an agreement was reached by which about 600 nominations for diplomatic positions and to promote army and navy officers were confirmed. The 1,400 other places are still vacant, and these, in addition to a large number of vacancies that will be created by voluntary resignations of Republican officeholders, will be filled by President Wilson just as rapidly as possible.

President Wilson will reappoint Charles P. Neill of Illinois as Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Neill was appointed originally by President Roosevelt and renominated by Taft, but he did not receive confirmation, owing to opposition of the Democratic Senators. His nomination was sent to the Senate to-day, but the messenger reached the Capitol after the Senate had adjourned.

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of Daniel C. Roper of Alabama to be First Assistant Postmaster General in place of Charles P. Grandfield of Missouri. Mr. Roper is a tariff expert, who has been serving under Underwood as clerk of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

It was reported to-night that Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, who rose from the lower grades in the Postal Service would be retained, and that Alexander R. Dockery, ex-Governor of Missouri, would be appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in place of Peter V. De Graw of Pennsylvania. J. L. Blaksley of Pennsylvania, has been selected for appointment as Third Assistant Postmaster General.

With regard to diplomatic appointments President Wilson's policy will be to name the ten Ambassadors himself and let Secretary Bryan select the other appointees of the State Department. This applies even to Ministers.

Talk of Diplomatic Appointments.

Gossip among callers to-day centered largely on the more important diplomatic posts, which the President is to fill. It is known that the Ambassador to Great Britain is one of the first the President will take up.

Col. Thomas Birch, formerly aid to Wilson as Governor of New Jersey, is said to be in line for the post of Minister to Belgium. T. W. Gregory of Austin, Texas, is likewise reported to be slated for the Ambassadorship to Mexico. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania is urging George W. Guthrie, Democratic State Chariman of Pennsylvania, for an important diplomatic post.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, came to Washington to-day and lectured before the National Geographic Society to-night. Reports were current that Mr. Eliot had been invited here by President Wilson, who intended to offer him a diplomatic appointment. Four years ago President Taft asked Mr. Eliot to accept the office of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but Mr. Eliot declined.

New York Democrats here are puzzled over reports that Cornelius Vanderbilt wants a high office in the diplomatic service. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt has written to several Senators asking them to urge his appointment to an Ambassadorship. If such letters have been written he failed to send one to Senator O'Gorman, who would have most influence with the President in urging such honor. Mr. O'Gorman said to-day that Mr. Vanderbilt had not written to him, and he had not heard of any other member of the Senate to whom Mr. Vanderbilt had written. It was stated at the White House that no petition for Mr. Vanderbilt's appointment had been received there.

White House officials announced today that the President had decided to hold regular Cabinet meetings hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, as has been the custom for many years. Many special sessions, however, are likely to be called before April 1, when Congress is to convene in extra session.

When the Cabinet meeting broke up today President Wilson let it be known through Secretary Daniels that he purposed as far as possible to pursue a policy of publicity regarding what takes place around the Cabinet table. To-day's meeting, it was said, took up the work of organization where yesterday's left off. It is the plan to make known hereafter what business has been transacted.

NOTES OF THE CAPITAL SHOW

Incidents of a Busy Day in the Brand New Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Dan Loughran, in whose cigar store President Grant used to blow in for a friendly smoke and in front of whose place he used to sit in one of Dan's lounging chairs and idly watch the crowd pass, stood out in front of the same old cigar store to-day and soliloquized:

"This man Wilson," said he, "is going to make a success if the weather signs count for anything. Buchanan was the only man I can remember who had anything on Wilson in the matter of weather. Ah, that was a fine day the day Buchanan was inaugurated. You can say what you like about Washington weather, but Buchanan had a Summer day.

"I don't think anybody except Buchanan and Cleveland ever had such fine weather to start their inaugurations with as Wilson has had. It seems to be a stroke of luck that hits nobody but Democrats."

The open season for silk hats in the Cabinet circle has ended. Secretary Bryan has discarded his brand new topper, (alleged to be his first,) and resumed his favorite fedora. Postmaster General Burleson has gone back to the black slouch affair, so familiar to his friends. Secretary Daniels got rid of his formal headgear the day after inauguration. Others of the Cabinet to whom silk hats were not such a novelty wear them now only cover of darkness.

They do say that just before Daniels started for Washington for the inauguration some of his friends took away his old soft black hat and, after destroying it, gave him a new silk affair. Mr. Daniels, not too well pleased, bought another slouch, but wore the silk on Inauguration Day.

Ex-Gov. R. C. Glenn of North Carolina called to-day to congratulate the President. The two were classmates at Davidson College years ago and played on the same nine. It was recalled that when they met in Indiana during the campaign Mr. Glenn called the candidate "Tommy."

"Did you call him Tommy this time?" Mr. Glenn was asked to-day.

"No," laughed the ex-Governor, "I called him Mr. President.

This was moving day in the House office building. Rooms of the retired Representatives were cleared out, hundreds of mail bags and cedar chests containing documents, letters, and other property were sent off and name plates were stripped from the doors of offices to give way to plates that are to mark the assignments of the new members.

Speaker Clark was 63 years old to-day, but said he felt like 30. The Speaker spent the day quietly in his office, receiving callers and congratulations. He recalled that he was born on the day Daniel Webster made his famous speech on the figitive slave act.

Elizabeth Wilson, an eight-year-old grandniece of the President, received a box of candy to-day from Chief Justice White, a sequel to an incident in the Presidential reviewing stand on Tuesday. Miss Elizabeth, who sat beside the Chief Justice, remarked:

"I think Uncle Woodrow is the greatest man in the world."

"Oh, no," said the Chief Justice with a smile, "that can't be, for I made him President."

Elizabeth thereupon struck up an intimate acquaintanceship with the Chief Chief Justice which was warmly reciprocated.

The celebration of the tercentenary of the Romanoff dynasty prompted President Wilson to send to the Czar a message extending "cordial felicitations and the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the bond of friendship which now unites the two nations may ever continue and strengthen.

Friends of Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, are sending many letters to President Wilson urging that she be continued in office. Letters have been received also in behalf of Mrs. Robert C. Wickliffe, widow of the Louisiana Congressman who was killed by a train near Washington last Spring.

An order issued to-day by Secretary Houston continued in force, "until further orders," all rules and regulations governing the Agricultural Department. After returning from the Cabinet meeting Dr. Houston said that he would "go slow" in changing the existing order of things.

4 WORDS BY MURPHY; WILSON REPLIES IN 7

"I Wish You Success," Says One —"Thank You; I'm Glad to See You," Says President.

NO PRIVACY IN THE VISIT

Murphy Party Only Has a Special Appointment at White House to Enable It to Catch a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, called on President Wilson in the White House this afternoon. The merest commonplaces passed between the President and Mr. Murphy, and the call hardly lasted a minute. From the White House Mr. Murphy went to the Union Station and took a train for New York at 3 o'clock.

The call was by special appointment, arrangements for which were made over the telephone last night by Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, with Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Murphy and some friends desired to pay their respects to the President, and when this request was communicated to Mr. Wilson he fixed 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as the time when he would see the Murphy party.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock Mr. Murphy appeared at the White House. With him were Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, John H. McCooey, leader of the Brooklyn Democratic organization; Mrs. McCooey, Nicholas J. Hayes and Philip Donohue, Tammany leaders; Secretary Smith, and Representatives Fitzgerald of Brooklyn and Riordan of Manhattan. They were shown into the East Room, where a number of other people, including Senator Henry L. Myers of Montana, who had appointments for the same hour, were waiting to see President Wilson.

Prior to going over to the White House Mr. Murphy and his party had called on Secretary Tumulty in the adjacent executive office building, and Mr. Murphy had expressed the hope that President Wilson would receive him and his friends promptly, as he had reservations on the 3 o'clock train, and was afraid that he would miss it if he were kept waiting. So a telephone message was sent to Mr. Hoover, the head usher in the White House, asking that Mr. Murphy's reception be expedited. As a consequence of Mr. Murphy's request he was received in the Green Room—one of the smaller reception apartments—while the other waiting visitors saw President Wilson in the big East Room. This prevented the Tammany chieftain and his companions from having to wait while the President talked with those who had reached the East Room before Mr. Murphy. There was no other significance in the fact that the Murphy party had a special reception of a semi-private character. The matter was said to have had no other importance than an extension of the usual courtesy to visitors anxious not to be delayed in leaving the city.

When the Murphy party were shown into the East Room there was a stir among the other visitors there. Just after they arrived the door between the East Room and the Green Room was opened and Mr. Murphy was beckoned to come forward. When the party entered the Green Room, President Wilson was standing there. Mr. and Mrs. McCooey were in the lead. President Wilson held out his hand to Mr. McCooey and then shook hands with Mrs. McCooey. Mr. Murphy was next. As President Wilson took the Tammany leader's hand in his there was a smile on his face.

"I wish you success," said Mr. Murphy.

"Thank you; I'm glad to see you," answered the smiling President.

And that was all.

When the rest of the Murphy party had been greeted by the President, Mr. Murphy and his companions left the White House and were whirled off to the Union Station in taxicabs.

In his call on Secretary Tumulty at the executive offices, Mr. Murphy expressed a desire to see the Cabinet room and he was escorted there by Mr. Tumulty.

"This is where Mr. Bryan sits," said Mr. Tumulty, indicating the seat of the Secretary of State, at the immediate right of the President's chair. Mr. Murphy paused for a second or two before replying. "It's pretty close," he said.

Then Mr. Tumulty showed the visitors where each member of the Cabinet sat and indicated, with a smile, to Representative Fitzgerald, the seat of William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Redfield both live in Brooklyn and served together in Congress. The place of the Secretary of Commerce is at the very end of the Cabinet table, as far from the President as Mr. Bryan's seat is near. But Mr. Fitzgerald did not paraphrase Mr. Murphy's remark by saying "It's pretty far away." Mr. Fitzgerald said nothing.

Mr. and Mrs. McCooey, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Donohue, and Mr. Smith, accompanied Mr. Mrs. and Miss Murphy on the journey to New York.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, arrived from Washington last night looking as if he was well pleased with his visit to the White House. Asked if he had anything to say about his conference with President Wilson, he smiled and said:

"I called upon the President and had a pleasant time."

The Tammany boss had not another word to say. He was accompanied by John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn; Phil Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall; Thomas Smith, Secretary, and James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse.

Mr. Murphy and the other Tammany leaders feel hopeful of being well treated by the new Administration in the matter of patronage. Mr. McCooey said he was especially well pleased with the selection of Congressman Redfield of Brooklyn for the Cabinet. The Brooklyn Democratic boss looks upon his selection as an organization appointment, and he feels that Mr. Redfield will do everything in his power to help the local organization.

Both McCooey and Murphy were much interested in the report that Norman E. Mack had been selected as Minister to Austria-Hungary. Mr. McCooey heard it while waiting in the Union Station at Washington and turning to Mr. Murphy, he said:

"That seems to show that Mr. Bryan is willing to forgive and forget."

"I hope so," replied Mr. Murphy, fervently.

LEAVES IT ALL TO WILSON.

McCombs Says President Wilson Must Talk About Ambassadorships.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to New York from Washington yesterday, but refused to talk about the French Ambassadorship which President Wilson tendered him.

"When there is anything to be announced it will come from Washington. I think in affairs of this kind all statements should come from the President," he said.

In his call on Secretary Tumulty at the executive offices, Mr. Murphy expressed a desire to see the Cabinet room and he was escorted there by Mr. Tumulty.

"This is where Mr. Bryan sits," said Mr. Tumulty, indicating the seat of the Secretary of State, at the immediate right of the President's chair. Mr. Murphy paused for a second or two before replying. "It's pretty close," he said.

Then Mr. Tumulty showed the visitors where each member of the Cabinet sat and indicated, with a smile, to Representative Fitzgerald, the seat of William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Redfield both live in Brooklyn and served together in Congress. The place of the Secretary of Commerce is at the very end of the Cabinet table, as far from the President as Mr. Bryan's seat is near. But Mr. Fitzgerald did not paraphrase Mr. Murphy's remark by saying "It's pretty far away." Mr. Fitzgerald said nothing.

Mr. and Mrs. McCooey, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Donohue, and Mr. Smith, accompanied Mr. Mrs. and Miss Murphy on the journey to New York.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, arrived from Washington last night looking as if he was well pleased with his visit to the White House. Asked if he had anything to say about his conference with President Wilson, he smiled and said:

"I called upon the President and had a pleasant time."

The Tammany boss had not another word to say. He was accompanied by John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn; Phil Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall; Thomas Smith, Secretary, and James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse.

Mr. Murphy and the other Tammany leaders feel hopeful of being well treated by the new Administration in the matter of patronage. Mr. McCooey said he was especially well pleased with the selection of Congressman Redfield of Brooklyn for the Cabinet. The Brooklyn Democratic boss looks upon his selection as an organization appointment, and he feels that Mr. Redfield will do everything in his power to help the local organization.

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"That seems to show that Mr. Bryan is willing to forgive and forget."

"I hope so," replied Mr. Murphy, fervently.

SHIP BLOWS UP; 40 DIE, 100 HURT

Continued from Page 1.

dred feet when two men were seen clambering from the Alum Chine's hold. Taey were sailors who had been left behind. Reaching the sides of the vessel they shouted piteously for help.

Capt. Vandyke, despite the knowledge he must have had that the ship would soon blow up, heeded the call of the imperiled sailors, ordered the engines stopped, and turned the Atlantic's bow again to the vessel's side. As the Atlantic came within reach the two sailors jumped aboard.

Again the Atlantic wheeled. Capt. Vandyke, standing in the pilot house, gave hurried orders, which again sent the tug toward safety, but it was too late. The Atlantic's nose had scarcely been turned toward open water when, with a roar like the eruption of a volcano, the Alum Chine was torn to fragments. The concussion hurled all before it. A dense pall of smoke enveloped the bay, and when it cleared away the ship and barge had disappeared and the Atlantic, a dismantled hulk, lay helpless on the surface of the water, her decks strewn with dead and wounded.

Capt. Vandyke's body, with one arm severed, was among those found by the searchers and was one of the first identified when brought to this city. With him died Joseph T. Hood, a stevedore, one of those whom he had rescued, and Robert Diggs, one of his crew, who had stood beside him when the explosion occurred.

Iron Pierces Collier's Plates.

Capt. J. R. Thompson of the new collier Jason had a narrow escape when hurtling boxes of dynamite crashed onto the Jason's deck and exploded. He had seen the smoke from the Alum Chine's hold and knew the explosion would follow.

"I was warning my men of the danger," said Capt. Thompson to-night, "because I knew that the ship was sure to blow up. I had already gone below and instructed the chief engineer to get under way at once. He was doing this while I had other men at work taking up the anchor. I was standing near a ventilator when I was tossed six or seven feet into the air. I turned two or three somersaults. I threw out my arms and caught a railing. This kept me from going overboard.

"In another instant a shower of iron fragments, some pieces as large as my fist and others as large as my head, was falling on our deck. I saw these pieces go straight through our heavy plates. The huge smokestacks of the collier were filled with holes and mashed almost flat.

"Around me on all sides were men who had been tossed into the air by the concussion. Many were cut and injured by the pieces of iron. Some were killed instantly. The dynamite ship was an iron vessel throughout, and this made the damage to our ship all the greater. The Chine was about 500 feet away, but the force of the explosion was so great that our ship was lifted high upon the waves.

Immediately after the first shock of the accident, Capt. Thompson ordered his men to make a close inspection of the entire ship. They found many holes in her side. Pieces of iron pierced her plates, which in spots were three-quarters to seven-eighths of an inch thick.

One hole was big enough for a man to put his head through. This hole is eight feet above the water. Other holes are near the water line.

Column of Fire from Sea.

J. G. Reese of Cardiff, Wales, chief engineer of the Alum Chine, gave a graphic description of the rush for safety from the ship and the explosion that followed.

"I was in the engine room when I heard a man on deck cry, 'The ship is afire.' I looked around, and saw smoke coming from the hold, in the bow, and made a dash for the stern, realizing that a dynamite explosion would follow. I did not jump, I fell into the launch. Jerome and sailor after sailor followed me.

"When we had all we could carry aboard, and no one seemed to be coming, we put on full speed. About five minutes later, when we were about 200 feet away, the explosion came.

"I can picture it now. It seemed as though a great column of fire fifty feet high and twenty feet in diameter, topped by another column of black smoke 200 feet higher, came up from the sea, enveloping the ship. It was several minutes before the smoke cleared away and the sea became calm, but when it did there was no sign of either the ship or the barge. Both had disappeared, and not a sign of life was visible."

Lashed Sea Like Tidal Wave.

Joseph P. Martin, Superintendent of Construction at Sparrow Point, who was aboard the Jason, declares that two white men and two negroes were killed aboard the naval collier. He does not know their names. They were struck by flying pieces of iron and timber, he says.

Besides the sixty or seventy laborers who are known to have been on board the Jason, there were some stevedores, the exact number Mr. Martin does not know. Some of them may have been killed.

F. J. Anstey, Captain of the Alum Chine, was in this city on business when his ship was blown up. He could assign no cause for the disaster, but did not credit the story related by surviving negro stevedores that the explosion was caused when a workman stabbed a hook into one of the dynamite cases. The general theory of the cause is that there was fire in the ship's coal bunkers which spread to the dynamite in the hold.

Conservative estimates place the actual property damage in excess of $800,000. In addition there are innumerable minor losses which are not considered and cannot be estimated. The chief losers are the owners of the Alum Chine, which cost in the neighborhood of $375,000.

Upon the Maryland Steel Company, builders of the collier Jason, evolves the next greatest loss. While a thorough survey may result in finding very serious defects in her construction, a superficial examination of the collier indicates a damage of $100,000. To this amount can be added the expense of getting the collier ready for her official test.

The cargo of the Alum Chine has not been entirely accounted for, but from the figures of the shippers this loss will amount to $100,000. The Joseph R. Foard Company said that the only cargo they had on board was the dynamite, which was valued at $70,800.

Patients Hurled from Beds.

Reports came early from many cities and towns where windows were shattered, and it was at first reported that a disastrous earthquake had shaken Baltimore. Reports also came from neighboring States, and it was said that the entire State of Delaware had felt the shock. For a time it was feared that Sparrows Point had been destroyed, but the extent of the damage was confined to a severe shaking up and the shattering of practically all the windows in the village.

At Curtis Bay and Brooklyn the force of the concussion also was felt, and much damage in the way of broken windows resulted. In Canton and Highlandtown the people rushed into the streets fearing the villages were about to be destroyed.

At the Quarantine Hospital, twelve miles away, every window in the building was shattered. The patients were hurled from their beds and injured, several having legs and arms broken. Several physicians and nurses also were hurt.

At Steelton the public school was thrown into a state of panic, when the shock blew out windows, scattering glass among the children. Several pupils were hurt by flying glass. Windows and glass doors in Ann Arundel County were smashed, people were thrown from their feet, and many minor injuries were reported.

At Havre De Grace, Aberdeen, Port Deposit, Betterton, Tolchester, and other points on the Chesapeak Bay the shock was severe.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Department has called for a detailed report of the damage to the naval collier Jason as the result of the dynamite explosion near Baltimore to-day. As the collier had not been turned over to the department, the damage will fall upon the Maryland Steel Company, the contractors.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, sent a message to the contractors expressing regret over the accident and sympathy for the families of those killed or injured.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 7.—The dynamite explosion near Baltimore was distinctly felt here this morning. Many buildings shook, and it was thought that the explosion had occurred only a few miles away.

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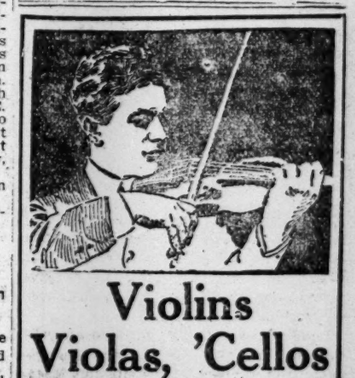
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HUERTA WIRES STORY OF MADERO DEATHS

Cables to The Times Gustavo Perished Attempting Escape, Francisco in Street Fight.

FIGHT ON WITH REBELS

Government Forces Open Attack on Carranza's Army in Coahuila and Expect Quick Victory.

HUERTA ON MADERO DEATHS

By VICTORIANO HUERTA, Provisional President of Mexico.

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—The version given by Emilio Madero concernin, the lamentable events in which Senors Francisco and Gustavo Madero and Pino Suarez lost their lives is calumnious and fundamentally false.

Gustavo was killed trying to escape from the arsenal.

While Don Francisco and Pino Suarez were being conducted from the Palace to the penitentiary their guard was attacked by two groups of armed men in Lecumberri Street, resulting in the death of Madero and Pino Suarez, with one death and two wounded of the attacking party.

A competent judge made an investigation of these facts.

The story that Gustavo Madero was mutilated is base and calumnious, as there is public evidence here. V. HUERTA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—The Government forces under Gen. José Maria Mier of Monterey and Gen. Trucy Aubert of Torreon, have closed in on Gov. Carranza with his 1,500 to 2,000 well-armed and mounted men, and have begun fighting at Anhelo in Coahuila. The Government forces number about 6,000 men. Gen. Argumedo, with 1,200 men, is expected to arrive early to-morrow to take part in the engagement.

The general impression among military men here is that the whole affair will be over in less than two days. It is understood that the orders are to give no quarter and accept no terms from the rebels.

Gen. Campos with 1,500 men, who expected to take part in the engagement, left Torreon and camped at Matamoros de La Laguna to protect Torreon.

Gov. Carranza to-day telegraphed to Huerta as President of the republic declaring that he was in open rebellion.

Acting Gov. Pesqueira has also wired, stating that the Legislature has declared it would not recognize the Huerta administration. He, as Governor, would go with the State. The Government acted several days ago wihout awaiting official information.

Gen. Reynaldo Diaz has sent 1,000 men from Sinalva to Guaymas.

Gen. Gil in the south and Ojeda in the north have been ordered to take part in the operations against the rebellious leaders.

Sufficient troops will be sent to handle both the Yaquis and rebels in the State of Sonora.

The Government tsates that the troops of the State Guard are siding with ex-Gov. Maytorena.

Talk of the possible secession of the border States has reached here, but no information is available as to how serious it is.

Grave doubt is being expressed about the loyalty of the border Consuls.

Minister of War Granados has stated that he did not believe it would be necessary to ask permission for troops to pass through the United States.

Gov. de Cepeda of San Luis Potosi was arrested to-day for complicity with Carranza and on other charges, made in a warrant issued by the military authorities. It developed that he sold government buildings and confiscated the money of local banks. He will probably be brought to the capital. The Legislature of the State will elect a Governor ad interim.

Three leaders of small revolutionary bands went on the war path to-day near the capital as the result of the indiscretion of local authorities. It is believed they will easily be brought back. Trops have already been sent against them.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day acted favorably on the amnesty measure after a hot discussion. This action is only preliminary.

The New York World's article against Ambassador Wilson is arousing great indignation among foreigners and natives. It is known here that the author of the articles has been for many years a personal enemy of Wilson and a publicity agent for the Maderos.

It is known here that Ambassador Wilson did all in his power to save the life of Madero. He and Mrs. Wilson both paid all kinds of attention to Mrs. Madero and assisted her to leave after her husband's death.

In view of the commendatory telegrams of Knox and Bryan to Mr. Wilson and also the foreign Government's massages the attacks are regarded as unwarranted.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—The attitude of Emiliano Zapata toward the new Government still is in doubt. A note of encouragement came to the capital to-day from the State of Mexico, where the surrender of 750 rebels of the band of Francisco Pacheco, who had kept Madero's army busy, was arranged in the town of Lerma.

Rumors of discord between Gen. Felix Diaz and President Huerta are said to have grown out of the question of the date of the Presidential election. Assurances are given from official sources that there is no basis for the rumors, but the story current is that Gen. Diaz desires the elections at a date not later than eight months off, whereas President Huerta is standing firm to his original announcement that they should be held "when the country is sufficiently pacified to assure free elections in every State."

Another prominent supporter of the late President Madero, Rafael Tapia, who took the field against the Administration of Provisional President Huerta after the death of his leader, arrived last night in Guadalupe-Hidalgo, just outside the Federal Capital, with 150 of his men. He surrendered to the Federal authorities. Guadalupe-Hidalgo is the place where the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States was concluded in 1848.

Tapia formerly was a chief officer of rural guards in the State of Vera Cruz. His decision to surrender has caused the Government to show great elation, as he is popular with the rural guards in the Southeastern States, and it was feared he would be able to muster a formidable body of men to fight against the Government troops.

Manuel Mascarenas of the State of Sonora, who is a candidate for the Governorship, arrived here last night and expressed great optimism in regard to the plans of the Government to put down the uprising there. Mascarenas desires to be named Provisional Governor of Sonora pending the suppression of the rebellion.

Rafael Cepeda, ex-Governor of San Luis Potosi, who refused to recognize the Huerta Government and was credited with joining the revolt headed by Gov. Carranza, has been arrested in San Luis Potosi City. He will be brought here for trial on a charge of rebellion.

Trevino Repudiates Rebels.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 7.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, Provisional Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, received a telegram to-day from Gov. Carranza of Coahuila inviting him to join in the revolution against the new Administration. Gen. Trevino expressed indignation. He refused to reply to the message. He asserted he never would be disloyal to the legal Government of Mexico.

This is believed to put an end to the rumors that Gen. Trevino was inclined to join in the revolt because of the killing of President Madero, who was his kinsman by marriage.

Colorado Stays at Guaymas.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 7.—With Huerta troops evidently in control of Guaymas on the California Gulf, the Constitutionalist rebels continued mobilizing to-day in Hermosillo, Sonora. The Southern Pacific wires below the border were censored by the Federals at the gulf port and by the rebels at the State capital. It developed that the telegraph lines were not cut, but were grounded temporarily for the convenience of the censors.

A wireless message to-day from the United States cruiser Colorado at Guaymas said the railway remained open to the south and that tri-weekly trains were being run by the Government. The Colorado, it was assured, would remain in the port. There is a large American colony in Guaymas. The American Consul at Hermosillo to-day got through a code message to the State Department in Washington. All was reported quiet in Empalma, the American settlement near Guaymas.

At Hermosillo barricading and the assembling of ammunition and recruiting of men were continued. Food supplies were being rushed in from the Yaqui Valley.

Many Recruits for Rebels.

CANANEA, Sonora, Mex., March 7.—The party of 350 Constitutionalistas which left here Monday to assist the revolution, has been followed by many small groups of recruits. The rebels have damaged the Southern Pacific Railway about Imuris.

WAR COUNCIL OF MADEROS.

Family to Decide in San Antonio About New Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 7.—In a few weeks, it is said, all the surviving members of the Madero family of Mexico will assemble in this city, and the impression is general that whether another Madero revolution shall be started with the object of driving the Huerta-Diaz Government out of power and avenging the deaths of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and Gustavo Madero will be determined then. Raoul and Emilo Madero have established headquarters in the Hutchins Hotel here. They say they will remain here indefinitely.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning Raoul Madero said there was no question that the Mexican Government was withholding much of the truth concerning conditions in the troubled land south of the Rio Grande. He asserted that Gov. Carranza had a large force in the field, and that the Carranza rebellion was bound to be stubborn. Concerning his own and his brother's escape from Mexico, Raoul related that they were pursued almost to the border, and that they were fired on several times. The misstatement given out in Mexico City that he and his brother had been captured and killed he called an international fabrication on the part of the Huerto-Diaz Government.

Calls It a Campaign Lie.

"There is no doubt they would have liked to have us killed," he continued. "That they did not get us was not due to any neglect on the part of the so-called Government in Mexico City. The statement that we had been killed was given out to create the impression that the Madero movement had been stamped out and to strike terror into the hearts of friends of my murdered brothers."

Referring to the tortures to which he said Francisco and Gustavo Madero were subjected before they were killed, Raoul asserted it was absolutely impossible to describe the hideousness of those cruelties. Nothing in the Middle Ages could surpass the atrociousness of the deaths met by his brothers, he added. The President, he said, was shot three times in the back of the head. Raoul did not know who fired the shots, but he alleged the murder was committed in the name of the Government, and that it was not until after their deaths that the bodies of Madero and Suarez were taken from the national palace and the rumor was circulated that they had been killed when being transferred to the penitentiary.

Insist Gen. Orozco is Dead.

The Maderos said they were convinced Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., was dead. They asserted that he died several months ago and that the Government in Mexico City knew that to be the truth, although still giving out stories that it was negotiating with the famous Chihuahua warrior.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, with headquarters here, left for El Paso this morning. He will make a thorough inspection of the border patrol and the impression is that it will be many months before that patrol is removed. In the event of American intervention in Mexico, it is said the Third United States Cavalry will lead the way, as it did in 1847. That regiment will not be taken to Galveston, but will be held here ready to entrain at a moment's notice. Col. Scott, formerly Superintendent of West Point, is in command of the regiment, which is recruited almost to its full war strength.

It was said here to-day that information had been received through Federal sources that a large body of Carranzistas was on its way to Nuevo Laredo with the intention of attacking that town. Nuevo Laredo is occupied by followers of the Huerta Government, the place having been taken by a small force at the head of which were Col. Andres Garzan Galan and Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr. The garrison capitulated and several of the municipal officers were incarcerated in their own jail.

Since the surrender of the city, there has not been a great deal of activity here, with the exception of the destruction of railroad bridges and tracks. The line between Laredo and Monterey is in bad shape. Several bridges have been burned.

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MADEROS ARE HERE, BUT SILENT ON PLANS

Father and Uncle of Late President May Join Other Members of the Family in New York.

TELL OF HUERTA'S DECEIT

Promised to Spare the President—Ex-Gov. Garza Tells How He Disguised Himself and Escaped.

Relatives of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., late President of Mexico, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz on the Ward steamship Mexico. The party consisted of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., father of the President; Ernesto, his uncle, with his wife and family, and Rafael Hernandez, brother-in-law and cousin of the late President, who was his Secretary of the Interior. The wife of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and the widow of the President remained in Havana for another week, it was said, and will come on then to New York. Frederico Gonzalez Garza, who was Governor of the Federal district, accompanied the Maderos.

All the members of the party, with others on board, including Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Mantell, Mrs. Richard M. Meredith, and John Kenneth Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," all fled from Mexico City after Madero and Jose Pino Suarez were shot to Vera Cruz, where they embarked for Havana.

Francisco Madero, who is 64, and his brother, Ernesto, 40, did not appear to have any desire to mix up in Mexican political affairs again or to discuss the conditions in their native land with the reporters who met the ship at Quarantine.

"It has been a dreadful tragedy," said the father, with a wave of his hand. "It was terrible and is not to be talked of."

They met friends at the pier and once or twice Francisco and Ernesto laughed at some remarks that were made to them.

When the Mexico arrived in Quarantine at 12:40 o'clock she was detained until 1:50 o'clock on account of a case of chicken pox on board, and the passengers had to wait while the child was removed and a part of the vessel disinfected by the officials from the Quarantine Station.

Met by Evaristo Madero.

Evaristo Madero, another brother of the late ex-President, who is a student at Cornell, went down the bay on the revenue cutter and was very indignant at the delay in getting on board the Mexico to see his father. He was so excited that when Francisco Madero came to the rail of the steamship and looked down at the cutter Evaristo said that it was his uncle Ernesto and not his father. Afterward he said the mistake was through his father's wearing a straw hat instead of his gray felt sombrero.

All the members of the family expressed delight on hearing that Raoul and Emilio Madero had reached San Antonio, Texas, safely after a 600-mile ride on horseback, but they declined to state that there were any plans to hold a family conclave in New York or anywhere else.

Francisco Madero, who speaks English fluently, read a cabled report that Ambassador Wilson had used his influence against President Madero during the uprising. He said:

"I cannot say anything on that question whatever. It reads as if it had come from a trustworthy source, where one would seek such news in the City of Mexico. I had no idea that the rebels were going to shoot my son, as the leaders had promised me that day that he would be spared and not harmed in any way. Even when he had been killed we could not believe the news to be correct, but it proved, alas, only too true. I knew that if we did not leave Mexico at once we should also be killed, and after burying my son Francisco in the French cemetery our party left by train for Vera Cruz."

Ernesto Madero said that he had come to settle in New York with his family and practice law. He had with him his wife and their four children—Ernesto, Jr., 16; Luis, 14; Enrique, 11, and Leonora, 9. He indorsed the remarks made by his brother and said that his relatives would remain for some time in New York, and believed that the survivors of the Maderos would all be here within the next two weeks.

Uncle Credits Report.

Ernesto Madero declined to discuss the attitude of Ambassador Wilson toward his late brother Francisco, and also added that the reports on the subject read as if they had some foundation and came from reliable sources, but more he would not say to the reporters.

Rafael Hernandez, who was Minister of the Interior, said that his young brother Marcos gave up his life for him when the soldiers of Diaz attempted to shoot him in the palace after President Madero had been arrested.

"President Madero was in a room with some of his Cabinet Ministers, including myself, discussing the political outlook when the soldiers came in. They arrested the President, and four soldiers pointed their guns at my breast. Just as they pulled the triggers Marcos jumped in front of me and received three of the four bullets in his chest and dropped dead at my feet. Then I was locked up by order of Gen. Diaz and afterward released."

Ex-Gov. Garza's Escape.

Ex-Gov. Gonzales Garza from his own modest account had an exciting time following the outbreak of the Diaz rebellion on Feb. 9, when he was imprisoned with President Madero and Vice President Suarez.

"One of the conditions that the President stipulated before he agreed to resign," said the ex-Governor, "was that those under arrest with him should be liberated, and Gen. Huerta let me go free, simply to deceive Madero. I was told privately that the order for my arrest had been signed and would be executed that night, which meant my end, I knew. So I got an old suit of clothes from a locomotive fireman, cut off my mustache, and wore blue glasses to hide my features so that I managed to get on board a cargo steamer at Vera Cruz for Colon, and afterward to reach Cuba."

As Francisco Madero and his relatives, with the nephews and niece in the rear, marched down the steep gangway at the pier in Brooklyn at 3 o'clock they were met with a battery of cameras which kept up an incessant clicking like machine gun triggers as the party moved along the pier. The deck and rails of the steamship were sheathed with ice, and the pier was so cold that the fugitives shivered visibly in the blast, and some of the men put newspapers under their vests.

None of the Maderos would say what hotel they intended to stay at in New York. Ernesto said that he thought it might be the Holland House, while his brother Francisco said that they were going to stay with friends in New York, and Mrs. Ernesto Madero said that it was the Waldorf-Astoria they were going to. The head of the family, Francisco, went over on the Atlantic Avenue ferry with Dr. William Scott, an old friend, and his wife.

The others of the family remained on the pier to clear the baggage through the customs, which was made as easy for them as possible, as they had very little to declare. Then the whole party drove to the Hotel Ansonia, at Seventy-third Street and Broadway, where rooms had been reserved for them.

TURNER NEAR DEATH IN MEXICO

Escaped in Disguise—Attacks Wilson—Others Tell of Deaths in Battle.

John Kenneth Turner, the magazine writer and newspaper man, who arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz on the Mexico, according to his own account had three lucky escapes from death. He was led out to be shot three times, he said, but each time the officer in command of the firing squad appeared to have something else to do and he was led back to his dungeon to think until the next time.

The writer seemed to be bitter against Ambassador Wilson, whom he accused of not doing anything to protect him from the revolutionists.

"It is not owing to the Ambassador that I am landing in New York to-day," Mr. Turner said. "On Feb. 16 I was walking in the city about half a mile from the arsenal when I was arrested by one of Diaz's outposts for a spy. I was taken before a General, who ordered me to be confined in a dungeon in the arsenal, where I remained seven hours until Ambassador Wilson came in answer to my note.

"He listened to all I had to say and then replied that it was one of his busy days, but that I would be safe there for the night and that he would be able to get me released the following morning.

"Then Mr. Wilson asked me for my name, and I gave him a fictitious one, as I was afraid to give my own name because I thought that the rebels might shoot me right off if they knew who I was. Afterward he asked me for the names of my friends, and I had to give him my real name to identify them.

"On hearing that I was John Kenneth Turner, the writer, the Ambassador appeared to be very peeved, although I told him my reason for concealing my identity from the rebels. He told me that the rebels would have to be told who I was, but no harm would happen to me that night. After the Ambassador left I managed to destroy a letter in my possession from President Madero, which would have meant my being shot without any time for coffee or frijoles if the Diaz soldiers had discovered it on me.

"Later I was taken again before the General, who charged me with attempting the life of Gen. Diaz, and ordered me to be locked up. Three times I was led to the shooting ground in the fortress and brought back. On the evening of the third day there was a big parade in the city of the Diaz troops, and all the senior officers went to take part, including the commandant of cadets, who had $500 of mine, which he kept as a souvenir. I was left in charge of a Captain, who appeared to be almost human, and allowed me to go for a stroll in the cool of the evening. He was not aware just who I was, but no doubt found out later. I disguised myself with false whiskers and big glasses and got away to Vera Cruz and shipped on the Mexico as Alexander Craig."

Peter L. Griffiths, who was with his wife and two sons on the Mexico, said that they had brought back the body of his mother, Mrs. Charles Griffiths, who was killed by the same shell which struck Mrs. Holmes, in whose house they were staying. The latter named died instantly, but Mrs. Griffiths lived three hours, her son said.

When asked about Ambassador Wilson and what he did to help the Americans who were in Mexico City during the fighting in the streets, Mr Griffiths said that Mr. Wilson did all in his power for the protection of American life and property.

"He caused a truce to be made for twenty-four hours to allow the Americans to get safely away, and also ordered the Federal ordinance to be moved."

Mr. and Mrs. Mantell, who were also staying at Mrs. Holmes's house, were on the Mexico with the Griffiths family, and they had all lost their effects, which had been stolen by the soldiers, they said.

Another passenger was Mrs. Richard M. Meredith, whose husband was killed as he stood at a window on the fifth floor of Porter's Hotel. She left his body behind in Vera Cruz on account of the delay by the Mexican officials in giving the necessary papers.

Mrs. Meredith said she had left her husband in a room upstairs, talking with some of his associates, and had sat down in the lobby to wait for him.

"I could hear the shells in the distance," she said, "but did not feel any fear, as the hotel clerk told me that we were 150 meters out of the firing line. Suddenly I heard a noise upstairs, and then calls for a doctor, and a few minutes later the name of Meredith, and the men all looked toward me. That's how I first knew that my husband had been shot, and that I was left alone in Mexico.

SAYS MADERO WAS MURDERED.

Film Photographer Offers Pictures to Wilson to Prove It.

Frank Dart of Lynbrook, L. I., a moving picture photographer for the Universal Film Manufacturing Company of 1,600 Broadway, arrived in New York yesterday from Mexico, where he had spent three thrilling weeks making "movies" of the revolution.

Mr. Dart said on his arrival here that he had conclusive photographic proof to show that President Madero was deliberately murdered and not shot while trying to escape, as asserted by President Huerta. What he told officials of the company was deemed of such importance that Hal Reed, manager of The Animated Weekly, which is a division of the film company, yesterday evening sent a letter to President Wilson advising him of what Dart had seen and snapped and heard, and offering to send the latter to Washington with the photographic proofs at the President's convenience.

A representative of the film company said last night that their photographer had reached Mexico City at sunrise on the morning after Madero was shot, and that Mr. Dart had obtained moving pictures at the scene of the shooting, which was in the rear of the penitentiary. These pictures show Madero's body buried under a huge pile of stones, and crowds of peons and curious Mexicans, to whom, he said, a shooting was something of a gala occasion, standing about. According to the photographer, his pictures also show the bullet holes made in the rear wall of the prison, and that these prove conclusively that Madero had been fired on from two sides.

GONZALES GOES AS CAPTIVE.

Ex-Governor of Chihuahua Sent to Capital for Sedition Trial.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 7.—Abraham Gonzales, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, left here to-day for Mexico City under guard for trial on a charge of sedition.

The Maderista rebels have been driven from Parral and its vicinity with heavy losses by Gen. Mercado and are fleeing toward Durango.

A thousand former followers of Orozco have surrendered in the last week to Gen. Rabago. The State is quiet, and the outlook reassuring.

An Opening For An Advertising Agency Man

New York Advertising Agency Manager or Solicitor now actually controlling one or more good accounts which he can honorably bring to a small but good New York Agency, at present a branch of one of Chicago's best agencies. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man of ability, as we are prepared to make a very advantageous arrangement with him. It is our purpose to build up a clientele in New York City which will place us in the front rank and make this part of our business a New York Agency in fact, rather than a branch of a Chicago Agency. Service so far rendered has been most satisfactory to our clients, and the arrangement we are desirous of making will furnish the right man with a permanent and attractive connection. No money required. Our President is in New York this week Give full particulars and state clearly the nature and amount of compensation you wish. Also give telephone number. All communications strictly confidential. Address G 75 New York Times.

Travel In Comfort

When you travel, be comfortable.

The tracks and trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad are built for comfort.

The roadbed is rock-ballasted and evenly graded; and the rails are solid steel. The cars, both Pullmans and coaches, are all-steel, heavy and easy riding. The through express trains have parlor smoking or club cars with moveable easy chairs, and a la carte dining service that is unexcelled. All sleeping cars are the last word in appointments; the coaches are cheerful, commodious and restful.

Limited trains, like the **Broadway Limited** between New York and Chicago, the **24-Hour St. Louis, The Pennsylvania Limited, Congressional Limited,** and **Chicago Limited** have Pullman observation cars on the rear with moveable armchairs and large windows, as well as an open platform, for viewing the passing scenery. Up-to-date libraries, current periodicals, daily papers, and courteous attendants are features of the Limited train service.

Pennsylvania Railroad service enjoys the reputation of being distinctively high grade and comfortable.

Try it.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

One thousand two hundred
Knitted Scarfs for Men
values 1.50, 2.00 & 2.50
today 85c
A hint to the new Administration on what's wanted in prices!

¶ These knitted scarfs are known as "run-overs." They are the odd scarfs made in excess of requirements. They are as perfect as those other scarfs which went to fill orders, but because they failed to get shipped with the crowd they have been reduced to the necessity of organizing a sale as the logical solution of their difficulties.

¶ Made on hand frames, of superior silks, in plain colors and cross and bias stripes in all the snappy combinations. The assortment also includes large knitted scarfs suitable for wear with the new Arrow collars, Devon and Marley. These tie in a small knot, but flow liberally after leaving the knot. The best knitted scarf values that we have yet offered.

Fourteen hundred and forty
Men's $3, $3.50 & $4
Fur-lined Gloves
today $1.55
Economy on all hands!

¶ This is the timeliest glove event in a long time, and as remarkable as it is timely. And unless we are much mistaken, these 1440 pairs of fur-lined gloves will be in active service within a few hours.

¶ Made of tan and brown Cape stock, gray Mocha and gray suede, and lined to the finger tips with best quality thick rabbit fur or white Spanish lamb. The product of a standard maker who makes only gloves of the finer variety. Perfect in every detail, and ideal for bitter days. Magnificent values. $3, $3.50 and $4 fur-lined gloves at the cost of an ordinary tan Cape glove. But get here early.

Men's Fleece-lined Gloves
values $1 and $1.50
today 85c
a handy thing to have about you!

¶ A fleece-lined glove is far better than a glove that is merely as warm as fleece. The real thing is always better than something else which is "just as good." And these fleece-lined gloves are certainly the real thing.

¶ They are one clasp gloves, made of tan and gray Cape stock, and of tan and brown suede or Mocha; wool lined from end to end, warm, serviceable, necessary, and mighty good values at 85c.

"The West End"
a new soft hat at $3
¶ High taper crown, medium flat welted brim, with a ribbon bow astern, in maroon, navy, English brown, white and three shades of green. Teeming with style.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS DISPATCHES

LIPTON WANTS TO RACE 75-FOOT BOAT

Challenge Stipulates New Water-Line Length for Yachts in America's Cup Contest.

THREE OUT OF FIVE RACES

New York Y. C. Calls Special Meeting for March 12 to Consider Challenge of Irish Yachtsman.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup stipulates that the competing yachts shall not exceed seventy-five feet at the water line and that the best of five races shall decide the issue.

The foregoing details of the challenge were given by the Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Sir Thomas, while confirming them, said he was unable to add anything as the challenge was now in the hands of the officials of the New York Yacht Club and that they, if anybody, should make the text public.

The British yachtsman, nevertheless, did say that he and his advisers were convinced that they had a better chance of winning the cup with a boat measuring seventy-five feet on the water line. This is only a foot longer than the present Shamrock with which Sir Thomas has been so successful in the regattas in European waters. Sir Thomas explains, however, that the challenger in other respects will be larger than the Shamrock.

Capt. Edward Sycamore, who doubtless will command Shamrock IV. if the challenge is accepted, is believed to have had a good deal to do with stipulating that the boats must not be more than seventy-five feet on the water line. He is a great believer in the boat he now commands and he is of the idea that one somewhat of her size and lines would be more successful than a larger vessel. Capt. Sycamore said he has great confidence in the ability of Charles E. Nicholson, the Gosport, England, designer, to build a yacht which can bring the cup back to England.

The stipulation in the challenge that the racing boats must not be more than seventy-five feet along the water line raises some doubt here whether the New York yachtsmen necessarily will accept the challenge. The deed of gift simply says the boats must be between 65 and 90 feet and some doubt exists whether a challenger has the right arbitrarily to fix the length of his boat.

When Lipton's attention was drawn to this point he said he recognized that under the strict terms of the deed of gift the New York Yacht Club could race a ninety-foot boat against his seventy-five foot yacht, the result of which would be the assured victory for the bigger boat and such a contest would be devoid of all interest. Sir Thomas added:

"If the New York Yacht Club insists upon doing this I nevertheless shall race my seventy-five-footer against their bigger boat, but in the interest of sportsmanship I hope they will agree to meet me with a boat of equal size. The decision rests with them. I put myself unreservedly in their hands."

WILL CONSIDER CHALLENGE.

Commodore Pratt Calls Meeting of N. Y. Y. C. for March 12.

Commodore Dallas R. Pratt of the New York Yacht Club yesterday announced that he had called a special meeting of the members of the club for the evening of March 12 to consider the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup.

Already a difference of opinion has arisen among the club members whether the challenge should be accepted on the terms proposed by Sir Thomas Lipton, that the competing yachts be limited to 75 feet on the water line.

The deed of gift provides that the challenger, if a sloop, may be anywhere from 65 to 90 feet on the water line. The challenger can elect to sail on any water line length within the designated limits of 65 and 90 feet, and the defender has the same right, and the larger craft incurs a penalty of time allowance. By the deed of gift Sir Thomas can challenge with a 65-foot boat if he desires, and the New York Yacht Club can meet him off Sandy Hook with a 90-footer, though, of course, the defender would be compelled to give a heavy time allowance. Sir Thomas's suggestion that both yachts be limited to 75 feet would bar out the unbeaten 90-footer Reliance, which many of the yacht club members believe should successfully defend the cup.

The stipulation in Lipton's challenge that the yacht shall not exceed 75 feet indicates that he will use a sloop and not a schooner. His stipulation that the contest shall be the best three out of five also comes within the regulations in that the deed of gift provides that the challenging club and the club holding the cup may, by mutual consent, make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to dates, courses, number of trials, &c. Two out of three races are called for in case the parties cannot mutually agree.

The New York Yacht Club refused to affirm or deny yesterday whether the dispatch from London gave the correct details of the challenge, a copy of which is now in its hands.

While it is impossible to foresee what action the club will take, the temper was shown by the action of the club when Lipton proposed some time ago to race with the smaller boat, his suggestion being met by the proposition that he challenge first and then he would be answered—the club did not care to answer hypothetical questions. It was the general opinion among the members at that time that a challenge which changed the deed of gift from 90 to 70 feet would be unwise, and there are many who are likely to take the same view with 75 feet named as the limit.

SUFFRAGE GAIN IN HUNGARY.

Lower House Passes Reform Bill to Enfranchise Many Women.

BUDAPEST, March 7.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament today adopted the suffrage reform bill introduced by the Government, by which many women are enfranchised.

The Hungarian capital was crowded with troops during the debate in consequence of threats uttered by the Socialists to begin a general strike as a protest against the non-introduction of universal suffrage. No disturbance occurred, however, the populace being overawed by the great display of force.

OVER 200 LOST IN STORM.

British Steamer Founders in Blizzard on Sea of Marmora.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—Two hundred passengers and the members of the crew of the small British steamer Calvados, were drowned on March 1, when the steamer foundered in the Sea of Marmora during a blizzard.

The Calvados, which was of 353 tons, plied between Constantinople and Panderma, some sixty miles southwest of Constantinople in Asia Minor. The Calvados was built at Greenock, Scotland in 1878. The vessel was owned by the Patriotic Steamship Co. of London.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

Cable advices from Athens yesterday reported that the steamer Laconia, with 600 American members of the Frank Clark touring party, arrived in Phaleren Bay yesterday morning.

LONDON.—King George yesterday received Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who will succeed James Bryce as British Ambassador to the United States.

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday ratified the Franco-Spanish treaty on Morocco. The treaty defines the zones which the French and Spanish shall control. The Spanish Chamber of Deputies ratified the agreement last November.

MORGAN SENT NO $20,000.

Dr. Bastianelli Went to Egypt Without Huge Fee Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 7.—Prof. Bastianelli, who has gone to Egypt to attend J. Pierpont Morgan, was accompanied by his wife, who is an American. So Prof. Bastianelli's house is the centre for many Americans who come to the Eternal City.

It is an odd fact that the two Bastianelli brothers—one the celebrated surgeon, the other an equally well-known doctor—married Americans, Morgan's physician Mrs. Paton, (née Rawle of Philadelphia,) and the surgeon Miss Lucile Loomis of Oil City.

An unpleasant, vulgar report has been spread both in America and here that Mr. Morgan, or one of his secretaries, in asking Prof. Bastianelli to visit him in Egypt, inclosed in the letter a draft for $20,000.

Whoever knows the highly refined sentiments of Mr. Morgan and the extremely dignified regard for his profession entertained by the distinguished Roman physician must easily understand how the whole story is simply a fake in the worst taste.

HIGH PRICES AT SOTHEBY'S.

$5,000 Each Paid for Two Illuminated Manuscript Bibles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—The literary rarities sold at Sotheby's to-day brought high prices. A Biblia Sacra Latina of the thirteenth century, an English illuminated manuscript on vellum, went for $5,000. A fifteenth century French illuminated manuscript Bible brought the same price; a tenth century Frankish Latin Codex of the Four Gospels, $2,500; a thirteenth century illuminated Psalter, $2,550; another of the same century, $2,500; a fairly large copy of the first folio Shakespeare, imperfect, but generally in good condition, $4,850; a rare second edition of Caxton's "Mirror of the World," the first English book with illustrations, $725; a first edition of Milton's "Lycidas," $1,200; Archbishop Cranmer's copy of Erasmus's Latin and Greek Testament, which was probably used by Cranmer when he prepared his famous edition of the English Bible, $775, and the original correspondence of Thackeray with Mrs. James, wife of Lord Justice James, $990.

NO BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Midland Yields to Public Opinion and Reinstates Plucky Guard.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—England sighed with relief when to-night the Directors of the Midland Railway Company announced that they would reinstate Richardson, the guard who was discharged for refusal to obey an order, and would otherwise meet the demands of the Railwaymen's Union, which had taken up his case and had threatened a national strike in case of non-compliance with their demands.

Public opinion is entirely on the side of Richardson, whose refusal to obey the oral commands of the local Superintendent in disregard of the printed regulations of the company is generally approved. The press without exception for two days past has been calling upon the company to give way.

MORSE SAILS; WON'T TALK.

His Wife Explains Reticence by Saying He Is Still Sick.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Charles W. Morse and Mrs. Morse sailed this morning on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. They left Claridge's Hotel, at which they had been staying some time by the first boat train from Waterloo Station.

Mr. Morse refused to discuss his plans; Mrs. Morse excused him on the ground that he was still in poor health.

Sir Thomas Dewar's Cheetah Record.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir Thomas Dewar, according to a correspondent of The Daily Mirror in British East Africa, has made a record by shooting four cheetahs in three minutes—all while the animals were running. This is a remarkable achievement, as cheetahs are great sprinters, and the average number shot in a year is about forty.

BRYAN HAS NOT ACTED ON MEXICAN POLICY

No Indorsement of Ambassador Wilson's Course Has Yet Been Extended, He Says.

CHARGES WILL BE IGNORED

Some Word of Commendation for Protection of Americans May Have Been Sent to the Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Has Secretary of State Bryan commended or indorsed the part played by the United States Ambassador at the City of Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson? This question puzzles a good many persons in Washington to-night. That some sort of action approaching the significance of an indorsement of Mr. Wilson has been taken is known on the authority of a high official of the State Department. While this statement was not a formal announcement it came with such trustworthiness that it must be accepted.

The statement is made at a time when the Ambassador is being accused of having plotted with Gen. Huerta for the overthrow of Madero, of being a party to the coup that began with the assassination of the constitutional President of Mexico and of showing undue and unseemly haste to bring about the recognition of the new Provisional Government. When it was asked at the State Department to-day if any notice would be taken of these charges or if an inquiry would be made of the Ambassador as to the foundation for them, the reply was made that no such inquiry had been or would be made, and that, in fact, Ambassador Wilson had been commended by the present Secretary of State for his course.

When Secretary Bryan was asked if Ambassador Wilson had received the indorsement of the Administration or of the department, he said that no such announcement had been made, and when such an indorsement was extended there would be an announcement of the fact. The use of the word "indorsement," giving rise to the suggestion that instead of indorsing the department had commended what Mr. Wilson has done, Col. Bryan said that that would amount to the same thing, and that it was not the fact, and if it were it would have been made the subject of an announcement.

It was further explained by Secretary Bryan that to use the word "indorse" would be too sweeping, and to use the word "disapprove" would also be too sweeping. The mystery, therefore, remains unsolved as to what the new administration has actually done in connection with Ambassador Wilson. It is believed, however, that Mr. Wilson's entire course during recent events has not been approved by the new Administration, and if anything he has done has been commended it is rather some particular achievement during the ten days of anarchy in the City of Mexico.

The most distinct thing that Mr. Wilson achieved was the protection of American citizens as far as he had opportunity and power to do so. That his relation to Gen. Huerta and Gen. Blanquet is approved is very much doubted.

As to our general policy in Mexico, this announcement was made by Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson:

The Secretary of State has not had time to make any thorough investigation of Mexican affairs and the department has consequently absolutely no comment to make to-day on any phase of that situation.

WHY WILSON AIDS HUERTA.

Ambassador Wires That General's Government Is Legal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson sent the following telegram here to-day:

My resignation placed at disposal of President in accordance with established precedent, as doubtless with the resignations of all Ambassadors. I shall remain at this post so long as agreeable to the President of the United States, and return to the United States as soon as my services as Ambassador no longer are wanted.

I support the Provisional Government of Gen. Huerta because it is the legally constituted Government, and if it did not exist there would be no government, but chaotic conditions of worse character.

The entire Diplomatic Corps here is in accord.

Maderistas Attack Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Maderistas in this country are extremely eager to prove that Ambassador Wilson has been working in the interest of Huerta and Diaz. To-night this dispatch was received from Mexico City at Maderist headquarters in Washington:

Yesterday evening, while chatting with some officers at the National Palace, Gen. Huerta remarked:

"El Embajador nos ha servido como si fuera uno de los San Patricios." ("The Ambassador has served us as if he had been one of the San Patricios.")

The San Patricio Battalion in the Mexican Army in the war between the United States and Mexico was composed of foreign-born deserters from the American Army, who were induced by Gen. Ampudia to abandon their colors through bribery and to fight on the Mexican side.

EVEN SHAKESPEARE

said that if 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.

Now, if there is one proposition on which, after it is started, delay is dangerous, it is a building operation.

For every day's delay automatically increases the investment and depletes the income.

So that it is worth an Owner's time to employ a contractor who has never yet been reproached for wasting time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

POLICE LOOK FOR FESTETICS.

Count Andor Is Implicated in Fraud Charge in London Court.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Count Andor Festetics, whose name has been frequently mentioned by the gossips in connection with those of certain wealthy American widows who pass a good part of their time in Europe, is "wanted" by the London police. A warrant for his arrest has been issued in connection with the charge under which Arthur Newton, a well-known solicitor, will appear to-morrow in Bow Street Court, namely, of conspiring to defraud Dr. Hans Thorsch of $115,000. Count Festetics is said to be abroad; but, except that he left London recently, nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

He is very well known as a man about town and is a frequent guest of visiting Americans at the Ritz and other fashionable restaurants. He belongs to a distinguished Hungarian family, and his father is said to allow him an annual income of $20,000. It can, however, be stated authoritatively that his presence is never requested at any function of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK GENERAL.

French Paper Accuses Franchet d'Esperoy of Abandoning Wounded Men.

PARIS, March 7.—Gen. Louis Franchet d'Esperoy, commander of one of the French columns operating in Morocco, has been ordered under arrest for thirty days by Gen. Louis Lyautey, Governor General of Morocco, according to a report in the Socialist newspaper, Humanité, for having abandoned a number of wounded French soldiers under a guard of six men during a march toward Danflous.

The wounded men and their guards disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of them.

The newspaper charges that Gen. Franchet d'Esperoy first ordered the chief army surgeon with the column to abandon all the wounded in the desert without medical care or guard, but says that the surgeon refused to obey the order.

YOKOHAMA'S $7,500,000 FIRE.

Exchange, Silk Mills, Warehouses, and Many Other Buildings Destroyed.

YOKOHOMA, March 7.—The fire which began here yesterday caused damage to the extent of $7,500,000 in the business quarter of the city.

The Exchange, a number of silk factories and warehouses and 250 other business buildings were destroyed.

Lodge to Head British Association.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—The Council of the British Association has recommended Sir Oliver Lodge as this year's President of the association in place of the late Sir William White.

In the Woolworth Building Now! First store to open in this great structure. A full display of Spring styles in

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

Do Not Be Influenced

By yesterday's cold snap. Take advantage of
A Sale of $18.50 to $40.00

Light Weight Overcoats

which have been reduced to
$13.50, $19.50 and $24.50

These are our last fall's overproduction. Our policy of not carrying any goods over forces us to sacrifice profits on these coats and offer them now, while you have several weeks in which to wear them.

You will share our enthusiasm over the splendid values offered in this sale when you see the coats, especially if you have "shopped" the city and can compare them with offerings found elsewhere.

Men's Sweaters, $3 to $7

In discarding your fur coat for automobile wear you will want a sweater for use under your street or dress overcoat while driving your car.

Here are all wool or worsted sweaters, with the latest ruff neck, in a splendid variety at $3 to $7.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

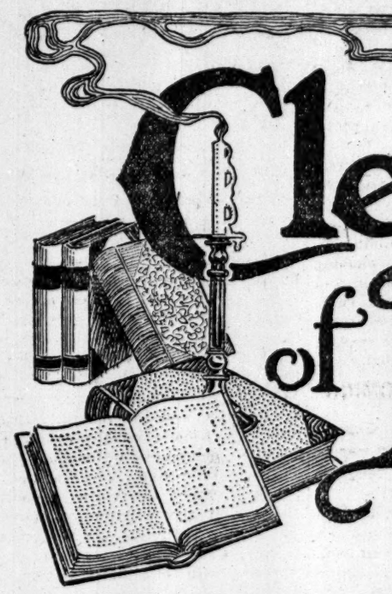
"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Meet Me at the Fountain — The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

MAIN BUILDING



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To further "sweeten" this sale, which is of the greatest possible interest to PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIANS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS and COLLECTORS, we have added a number of volumes from two other first-class publishers, the Bobbs-Merrill Company and L. C. Page & Co. Included will be found books by

John Fox, Jr.	Gertrude Atherton	Charles Dudley Warner	Margaret Deland
W. D. Howells	N. Duncan	Mary Wilkins Freeman	Frank Stockton
P. V. Mighels	F. Wilkinson	John Kendrick Bangs	Josephine Daskam Bacon
J. M. Forman	Anthony Hope	Elizabeth Stuart Phelps	Justin McCarthy
A. B. Paine	May Sinclair	Richard Harding Davis	Brander Matthews
Henry James	M. H. Potter	Thompson Buchanan	Lawrence Hutton

Books Published at $1, $1.20, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2; Today, at **25c**

All new and in perfect condition, including:

Shadows of a Dream	Everyday Europe	The Strength of the Hills	Santa Lucia
Cat and Canary	Dunny	Crystal Sceptre	Judith Triumphant
Mary Anerley	Springhaven	Rose of Paradise	Biography of a Boy
Housekeeping Made Easy	Lochinvar	The Golden Rose	Reconstruction of Religious Belief
Expert Maid Servant	A Year from a Reporter's Note-Book	Some Successful Marriages	Landlord of Lion Head
From the Books of Hutton	Way to Peace	Judgment of Eve	New Troops in the Rebellion
Picture and Text	Every Man for Himself	Hermit of Capri	Magazine Writing
Private Life	Buchanan's Wife	Second Wooing of Salina Sue	Castle Comedy
Wheel of Time	For Love of Monsieur	Elba and Elsewhere	Son of Royal Langbraith
Phantom Future	The Actress	Seraphica	Francis Waldeaux
Ruby of Kishnoor	The Accomplice	The Duke's Motto	Cumberland Vendetta
Tale of Destiny	Sport Royal	Masterfolk	Lion of Janie
Trix and Over the Moon	Anne Kulburn	Selene	The Tramp at Home
Flodden Field	Miss Bellard's Inspiration	Traveling Thirds	Spun Yarns
New York Society on Parade	World of Chance	Lost Borders	The Front Yard
Quickstep Through Scandinavia	Ultimate Passion	Dreamers	South and West
Mediterranean Travel	Chatwit	Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica	Window at the White Cat
Images of Eve	Judith of the Plains	Suppressed Poems of Tennyson	Social Buccaneer
Dowager Countess	From Van Dwellers to Commuter	Fair Lavinia	Half a Rogue
Past and Present	Tiberius Smith	Understudies	Phantom of the Opera
Pearl Island	Walled In	E. Holmes & Co.	Paris Mountain
Miss Primrose	Istar of Babylon	Six Trees	Hardwicke
Story of a Story	Princess	Princess Lillywinkins	Bicycle of Cathay
Tales of Fantasies and Facts	Shakespeare's Poems	Rulers of Kings	Princess Olga
	In Sun and Shade	Passport	The Whole Family
	Doomsman	New Timothy	The Invader
	Thomas Bobbo		

Books Publish'd at $2.25, $2.50 and $3; Today, at **50c**

Partisan Life with Mosby
Reminiscences of Lincoln by Rice
Sail to Steam
The Danube
Ship's Company

Books Published at $2.50, $3 and $3.50; Today, at **75c**

McCarthy's Reminiscences
Abbot's Frederick the Great
Port Tarascon
American Scenes
Cap and Gown
Abbot's French Revolution (2 vols.)
Dutch in New York
Meditations of an Autograph Collector
Fifty Years Ago
Dickens' London

Books Published at $3 to $6; Today, at **98c**

Gems of the East
Roman Holidays
Hunting the Shark
Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court
Portraits in Plaster
Through the Looking Glass
Sketching in Holland, by E. A. Abbey and Boughton

(MAIN Building, Fourth Floor.)

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In this sale we reach the very climax in value-giving.

Entire stock on hand of new and most favored music rolls purchased under price from Chase & Baker Co., of Buffalo, New York, is comprised in this selling event.

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Almost every kind of music ever cut into player-piano rolls is included. Classics, Characteristic Pieces, Comic Operas and Operettas, Waltzes, Two-Steps, Medleys, Rag-Time "Hits," Coon Songs, Rousing Marches, and Sacred Songs. All of these rolls will be arranged on tables according to their rotation as listed in Chase & Baker's catalogue. Catalogues at each table for your reference.

As many rolls as you want. But come early—FIRST choice, you know, is BEST choice. Today ..... **25c** Each, or 9 for **$2**

(MAIN Building, Fourth Floor.)

Other "Big Store" Sales Today:

MAIN BUILDING

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WINTER- OR MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS—Also WINTER OVERCOATS; formerly priced to $25 (a few $30). Choice, today, at $12.75.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUITS—
Values to $20, at $9.85 Values to $15, at $7.85
Values to $10, at 4.85.

IN THE OVERCOAT SECTION—
Values to $12, at $4.75 Values to $15, at $6.75

RAINCOATS WORTH UP TO $10, at $4.95.

TROUSERS, SPECIALLY PRICED AT $1.85, $2.35, $2.90 and $3.90.

KHAKI TROUSERS, at 95c. and $1.50.

$1.50 and $2 SOFT HATS FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS, AT 69c.

SCORES OF SPECIAL PRICES ON IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS TODAY.

FEATURING SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS, at $3.95, $5, $6 and $6.75.

(Also clearances of all "odd" winter garments.)

THE JEWELRY STORE FEATURES WATCHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

THOUSANDS OF EXQUISITE BLOUSES, FOR WOMEN, SPECIALLY PRICED.

EASTER SUITS AND COATS FOR MISSES AND JUNIORS.

THE MILLINERY SECTIONS ALL READY FOR EASTER—thousands of trimmed and ready-to-wear hats prominently featured at low prices.

ROGERS A1 SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE—$8.75 set of 26 pieces, for $4.75.

NEWEST LEATHER HAND BAGS—EASTER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS.

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RICH CUT GLASS—pieces worth up to $4.50; including nut bowls, ice tubs, water jugs, covered butter dishes, sandwich plates, celery dishes, meat bowls, tall-footed comports; choice, today, at $2.39.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

GIRL SUFFRAGETTE TO JAIL AS FIREBUG

Takes Eighteen Months' Sentence for Kew Outrage as a Good Joke.

ATTACKS HOME SECRETARY

Says He Lied About Her, and That She Was Brutally Treated in Holloway Jail.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Olive Wharry, the pretty young suffragette who was arrested in connection with the Kew Gardens outrage, to-day appeared in the Old Bailey and pleaded not guilty. She apparently regarded the proceedings as a joke. The Judge in summing up said:

"Not very long ago it would have been unthinkable that a well-educated young woman could have committed a crime like this, and one would have heard appeals to juries to acquit her on the ground that it was inconceivable that she could have committed such a crime. Unfortunately, however, women as a class have forfeited any presumption in their favor of that kind. We unfortunately know that well-educated and well-brought up women have committed these crimes, and consequently it is impossible for us to approach these cases from the standpoint that we should have approached them from only a few years ago."

Miss Wharry said that she had serious charges to make against the doctor and other officials at Holloway Jail, who had treated her and Miss Lenton, who was arrested with her, with "brutal carelessness."

"It is not fair," interrupted the Judge, "to make charges against people who are not here to defend themselves."

The prisoner said that she was explaining why Miss Lenton was absent. The Home Secretary had told lies about her. She added that she believed the Kew pavilion was the property of the Crown, but she wished the two women who suffered pecuniary loss by its burning to understand that she was at war, and that in war even men combatants had to suffer. She and Miss Lenton had been very careful, she said, to find out that the place was empty before they set fire to it. "You talk," said the Judge, "about man-made law as if that was the only law that ought to govern people's actions; you must have heard of another law which says: 'Ye shall do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' That is the law you have been breaking."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Miss Wharry was sentenced to pay the costs of the proceedings, be imprisoned for eighteen months, and in addition to find two sureties in $500 each to guarantee her good behaviour for two years.

The prisoner was defiant to the last. When the court announced that she must pay costs, she cried:

"I will refuse to do so. You can send me to prison, but I will never pay the costs."

In regard to her committal to prison Miss Wharry interjected: "I shall not stay in prison," and when she heard that she must furnish sureties she ejaculated hotly: "Never!"

"If you do not the result will be that you will be further imprisoned for a period not exceeding a year," replied the Judge.

Ethel Moorhead, a suffragette, created a scene in an Edinburgh court when she lost her appeal against a sentence for assaulting a schoolmaster. She called the Lord Justice Clerk "an unjust old man," and struggled violently when the police removed her.

The Duchess of Bedford, who owns the fashionable Prince's Skating Rink, has refused to pay a property tax. Her reasons for doing so are thus curiously explained by herself:

"I am very strongly opposed to the militant tactics adopted by a portion of those who are in favor of woman's franchise, and I have therefore taken this, the only course open to me which appears justifiable, of protesting against the way in which the question of woman suffrage has been treated by the Government."

LONDON, March 7.—At a meeting to-night of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, which is a non-militant organization, is was announced that the union had decided to embark on an active constitutional campaign against Premier Asquith's Government, concentrating its opposition on the anti-suffrage members of the Ministry and maintaining a truce with the members of it friendly to the cause. Support was pledged the Labor party as the only party which, as a whole, favored woman suffrage. The policy of the union toward the Unionists will be neutral.

SPANISH TO AID BRUCKER.

German Balloonist to Start from Teneriffe About March 20.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MADRID, March 7.—Premier Romanones has received a letter from Berling asking the Spanish Government to assist as far as possible the German aeronaut Brucker, who proposes crossing the Atlantic in a spherical balloon, leaving Teneriffe about March 20 or 25. He will start from the Peak itself.

The Government has telegraphed the Canary Islands authorities, ordering them to lend any help that is necessary.

KAISER'S EX-VALET A THIEF.

Strauski Sentenced in French Court for Attempted Burglary.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 7.—Joseph Strauski, a former valet of the German Emperor, was sentenced to-day at Epernay to three years' imprisonment for attempted burglary in the house of an employer who had recently dismissed him.

After leaving the Kaiser's service, Strauski took service with the French Consulate in Warsaw and in the house of Prince Jablonowsky.

TOOK POINCARE'S TIP.

But Waiter, an Old Schoolmate, Did So Only After a Struggle.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Saturday, March 8.—The following incident is reported to have occurred last night at the banquet given by the French bar to the new President of the republic:

When the dinner was over M. Poincare called the waiter who had attended him. "Thank you, Jacques," he said, shaking hands with him and slipped a banknote into his hand.

"I won't have it," said the waiter; and, to the amusement and astonishment of those present, there was a friendly struggle between the waiter and the President of the Republic. M. Poincaré settled matters by pushing the note into the man's pocket and slapping him on the shoulder. Then, seeing inquiry in the faces of those around him, he explained: "I was at school with Jacques at Champigny."

WIRELESS EXPERTS COMING.

French Mission Will Make Experiments Between Arlington and Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 7.—A French mission is sailing for New York aboard La Provence, with the object of carrying out geographical and other scientific experiments by wireless between Arlington and the Eiffel Tower, similar to experiments made recently between Paris and Nice and in West Africa.

The mission consists of M. de Rienncourt, Chief Engineer of the Naval Hydrographic Department; Major Ferrie of the Engineering Corps, who is a well-known wireless expert; Capt. Levecque of the Military Geographical Service, and Naval Lieut. Gignon.

$11,200,000 FOR TEACHERS.

French Government Will Increase Pay in National Schools.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 7.—The teachers in the national schools have long been agitating for an increase of salaries, and at their Chambéry Congress demanded rises which would have entailed an expenditure of $8,000,000.

Notwithstanding the size of the budget, the Chamber of Deputies has now voted $11,200,000 to provide general increases in teachers' salaries and bonuses for those teachers holding higher educational certificates.

OUR NEW PEARL ISLANDS.

Tortola and Tortolita Are Found to be Within Canal Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 7.—Official surveys, the result of which was made public to-day, establish the fact that the Pacific Islands of Tortola and Tortolita are within the three-mile limit, and consequently in the Canal Zone. Both have rich pearl fisheries.

February broke the tourist record for the Canal Zone. During the month 108 ships brought 6,237 visitors here. The silver coins of Panama have been so largely used for souvenirs that there is a shortage of small change.

Work on Canal Wireless Plant Begun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALBOA, Panama, March 7.—The United States Government to-day began the erection of a large wireless plant at the Pacific entrance of the Canal.

TURKEY THREATENED WITH CIVIL WAR

Liberals Plotting Violent Recapture of Power—Young Turks Divided.

FOOD PRICES ARE TREBLED

Severe Cold Adds to Distress—Enver Bey Flies Over Positions of Bulgarian Army.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8.—Constantinople dispatches indicate the possibility of a civil war in Turkey over the question of making peace. The Young Turk Committee is divided in its councils, and the Liberal Party is plotting a violent recapture of power. Only the politicians and soldiers, however, are interested. The mass of the people is utterly indifferent to political changes or the question of peace or war, and is occupied with the problem of keeping alive during the bitterly cold weather, with food prices trebled.

Enver Bey's latest activities, according to The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent, are in aeroplaning. He has been making flights with a German airman over the Bulgarian positions along the Tchatalja lines. Severe weather prevails there and in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Official reports place the mortality at 10 per cent. and the sikcness at 25 per cent.

LONDON, March 7.—King George to-day received Hakki Pasha, the former Turkish Grand Vizier. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, presented him.

The reply of the allies to the powers' offer of mediation in the war in Southeastern Europe is still awaited. It is asserted in diplomatic quarters that the allies in no case will consent to anything in the nature of submitting any questions to arbitration, even if they should be willing to accept European mediation. According to a report current in Sofia the reply of the allies will be handed to the powers on Monday, and will enumerate their peace terms, including a demand for an indemnity.

No news whatever was received from the theatre of war to-day. It is stated that the Greeks captured 108 guns around Yanina, including thirty-five siege pieces.

ATHENS, March 7.—The Greek military authorities assert that they have 78,450 Turkish prisoners, including the troops who surrendered at Yanina, in their hands, while 20,000 others are surrounded at various places.

As an additional reason for demanding an indemnity from Turkey, the Greek Government points out that the maintenance of the prisoners already has involved the expenditure of $1,000,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—Fifty Arab soldiers belonging to the Turkish regiments guarding the Peninsula of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles Straits were shot to-day as an example to the others. Most of the men guarding the lines in this district have been brought from the warm climates of Asia Minor, and have become mutinous owing to the extreme cold. They declare that they are too numbed to fight.

GENEVA, March 7.—The Servian Government to-day negotiated a loan of 80,000,000 at 7½ per cent. interest with a Swiss banking group. The money is to be repaid within three months after the signature of peace between the Balkan allies and Turkey.

CONGRATULATE ALEXANDRA.

Many Messages Mark 50th Anniversary of Her Arrival in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—Queen Alexandra received a large number of telegrams and letters of congratulation on the occasion to-day of the fiftieth anniversary of her arrival in England. Four hundred visitors signed the visitors' book at Marlborough House.

Her Majesty spent the day in the quietest possible manner. In accordance with her wishes, there was no ceremonial or celebration, and the visit of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who presented congratulations, was of an informal nature. Her Majesty, in replying to them, said that she should never forget the kindness and affection shown her by this country, and prayed to God that she might never forfeit the same.

GEORGE V. WILL WEAR CROWN

Revival of Old Custom for Opening of Parliament on Monday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 7.—It is stated that King George at the opening of Parliament on Monday will wear a crown.

The custom of wearing a crown on such an occasion was abandoned by Queen Victoria on account of its weight. King Edward used to perform the ceremony wearing a military cocked hat, etiquette requiring the royal head to be covered.

LONDON, March 7.—The British Parliament was prorogued to-day for one of the shortest recesses in its history, as it is to reassemble on Monday, March 10, for another of those busy sessions for which the Liberal Government has become famous.

The King's speech from the throne was probably the briefest on record on such an occasion; it merely expressed regret that the members of the two Houses would have only a nominal period of release from their labors.

The Home Rule bill, the Welsh Disestablishment bill and a few minor measures to which the Lords refused to assent will have to be re-introduced and re-passed. The Unionists, more anxious than ever to get the Government out before the Irish and Welsh bills become law through the operation of the Parliament Act, which does away with the Lords' veto after the House of Commons has passed a bill three times, will spare no pains to accomplish their end. They will be in wait prepared to take part in every division in the hope of catching the Government and bringing about its overthrow by adverse votes.

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Just Ready By PIERRE DE COULEVAIN *Cloth, net, $1.35*

The Story of an International Marriage. By the Author of

ON THE BRANCH and THE HEART OF LIFE

Published by E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 West 23d Street

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ARE NOW INTRODUCING

Smart Spring Fashions for Misses and Junior Girls

Individuality of style and good taste are very pronounced characteristics of our charming new Spring and Summer modes for the younger set—

Stunning Suits of Silk and Cloth
Motor and "Sport" Coats
Beautiful Gowns and Wraps
Smart College and School Frocks
Exquisite French Millinery

All are here in wonderful profusion and at our well-known *sensible* prices.

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Herald Square Broadway 34th to 35th St.

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"Perfect Under the Loop"

(*The "Loop" is the high-power magnifying eye-piece of the expert lapidary*)

Marked 15% Lower than in Other Reliable Stores.

Macy's buys diamonds where the largest jewelry stores and importers buy them—in the world's diamond market at Amsterdam, Holland.

Pure white, flawless, and perfectly-cut stones are the only kind that we select, and should a stone show the slightest defect we call your attention to it.

A serious risk is inevitable if you purchase diamonds at the ordinary department store. You are more than likely to be offered "bargain" diamonds—imperfect, yellow, lustreless, and badly cut.

A saving of 15% is the only difference between Macy's diamonds and the pure-white flawless stones in the exclusive specialty store.

Solitaires
Macy's Prices $51.25 to $658.00
Prices Elsewhere $61.00 *to* $775.00
Mounted in solid 18 kt. gold, with platinum crowns. Some are wholly of platinum.

Two-Stone Rings
Macy's Prices $69.75 to $173.00
Prices Elsewhere $82.50 *to* $204.00
Diagonally mounted either in solid 18 kt. gold or in platinum.

Three-Stone Rings
Macy's Prices $69.50 to $516.00
Prices Elsewhere $82.00 *to* $608.00
Mounted in "hoop" style in either solid 18 kt. gold or in platinum.

Five-Stone Rings
Macy's Prices $60.75 to $174.00
Prices Elsewhere $72.00 *to* $205.00
Mounted in "hoop" style in either solid 18 kt. gold or in platinum.

La Vallieres
Macy's Prices $54.25 to $446.00
Prices Elsewhere $64.00 *to* $525.00
Mounted in platinum in "tandem" style. Some with three, some four diamonds.

Necklaces
Macy's Prices $1,039.00 to $1,859.00
Prices Elsewhere $1,224.00 *to* $2,188.00
Of platinum, in the newest designs. Mounted with 22 perfectly matched, flawless, pure white diamonds.

Earrings
Macy's Prices $55.75 to $761.00
Prices Elsewhere $65.75 *to* $895.00
Of either solid 14 kt. gold or of platinum. Made in "screw" style.

Men's Rings
Macy's Prices $56.25 to $301.00
Prices Elsewhere $66.50 *to* $355.00
Of solid 14 kt. gold, hand-carved, in "tooth" and "gypsy" style. Mounted with one, two or three diamonds.

Main Fl., B'way.

GIMBELS

Today Brings Fine Savings in The

ANNUAL CLOTHING CLEAN-UP For MEN and BOYS

As might be expected, after such eager buying as has marked this yearly Gimbel Clothing Event, many lots of Suits and Overcoats have become badly broken in sizes. These we have dropped down to the next lower price, so that each price group, except the highest, is richer for today's selling by new additions.

It is the only time in the whole year that such low prices as these rule in the Gimbel Clothing Store, and on Clothing of standard Gimbel qualities. There are

Men's $38 and $40 Suits and Overcoats at $19.50
Men's $32 and $35 Suits and Overcoats at $16.75
Men's $28 and $30 Suits and Overcoats at $14.50
Men's $20 and $25 Suits and Overcoats at $11.75

with practically all sizes, from 33 to 46 in each group.

Men's $25 Silk-lined Spring Overcoats at $15

This is a group specially prepared for this Sale of handsome 1913 model Chesterfield Overcoats in black and Oxford gray, fully lined with pure dye merveilleux silk—and sold at a saving of 40 per cent., because we placed a large order ahead of time. 200 more of these fine coats have come to us from the tailors for today's selling.

Prominent Among the BOYS' CLOTHING

$8.50 Norfolk Suits at $4.50
$8.50 Double-breasted Suits at $4.50
$12 Norfolk Suits at $6.50
$15 to $18 Norfolk Suits at $8.50
$3 to $4 Wash Suits at $1.35

Fourth Floor

Men Will Welcome the New Spring Styles in WELBRED Shoes

Hundreds of well-dressed New York men, who pride themselves on their footgear, but with an eye to foot comfort, are enthusiastic admirers of Welbred Shoes. These have been recognized since we introduced them over a year ago as the finest ready-to-put-on Shoes that are made for men.

"Fifth Avenue," $7

Specially choice leathers; lasts that have the distinction of custom-made Shoes, and are full of the most careful hand-work—(the highest priced Welbred Shoes are entirely bench-made). They are the pride of the fine old firm that has made Men's Shoes for over half a century, and which supplies many of the best specialty Shoe Shops in New York and other cities.

"Custom, $10"

The new styles for Spring are ready—18 styles of high Shoes and 12 styles of Oxfords. Shapes include the smart Custom last, the "Fifth Avenue" last with its swinging lines, the "Lenox," a handsome pointed toe last, a broad, round toe last, and the very conservative straight last.

Welbred High Shoes at $6, $7, $8 and $10.
Welbred Oxford Shoes at $6, $7 and $10.
Also High and Low Golf Shoes, of a type much favored by golfers, at $7, and $8.

Second Floor

Men's Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $1.65

Conservative Value, $2.50 Each

The worst thing about these shirts is that we have only 300 of them. As soon as men get to see them, we'll wish we had three times as many. They are exactly the kind that will come in on a tidal wave of popularity in a few weeks—essentially Shirts for Spring and Summer. Made of soft, fine, glistening silk-and-cotton; in black, blue and lavender stripes, some with small Jacquard figure on white grounds. Plain negligee; French cuffs; sizes 14 to 17.

Usually they would sell for $2.50 each, or more. But this *isn't* usual. Main Floor

Entrance of New SPRING SHIRTS at $2

Their first appearance will be greeted with applause from men who recognize shirt merit. Made of fine white madras, with handsome Jacquard figures, and with pencil stripes or neat figures printed in colors; the former with plaited bosom, the latter plain negligee.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

THAW PAID LEWIS TO STEM 'INK TIDE'

Currents All Against White's Slayer, Magazine Writer Explains to Graft Hunters.

GAVE A HUNDRED TO CLARK

Literary Man Says Ex-Gov. Stone Asked Him to Aid Thaw—He Exonerates Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Alfred Henry Lewis, magazine writer, told under oath to-day his connection with the case of Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, who is held in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane as a lunatic. He appeared before the Governor's Commission of Inquiry, which has been investigating for the last two weeks a charge that the commission's secretary, William F. Clark, used the name of Gov. Sulzer in a request that Thaw be released.

Mr. Lewis's testimony threw little light on the purpose of the inquiry, but he gave an interesting statement as to efforts by the Thaw family to procure the liberty of the killer. His interest in the case, he swore, merely was to obtain material for three magazine articles and his expectation to be paid by the Thaw family and the magazine publishers for his literary work.

Dr. John W. Russell, until recently Superintendent of the Matteawan Hospital, told the commission that Mr. Clark, the graft hunters' secretary, urged him to release Thaw because the Governor wished it. He also said Mr. Clark visited the hospital in company with Mr. Lewis. Mr. Clark explained he went to Matteawan to find out what there was in a report that $25,000 was being used to free Thaw.

"Six weeks ago," Mr. Lewis related when he had been sworn, "I was visited by Hoffman, Thaw's agent, who asked me if I could see ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania. I said I would be at home in that week, and I arranged to see Mr. Stone on Friday. Mr. Stone said he had been the general attorney for the Thaw family, and he told me that if Harry Thaw was not sane he himself was not sane. He said the currents of ink always had been against Thaw, and he thought it would be a good thing if something could be said the other way. He said he did not want me to write in favor of Thaw unless I also found him sane. He asked me to go to see him and I agreed. I saw Thaw and at first found something peculiar about him. I reflected that I was observing a man in an insane asylum, and that when one sees any man behind bars he looks like a convict. If I saw some of my friends in an asylum I would be tempted to urge their retention.

"I noticed there was no hostility between Thaw and Supt. Russell. They were comrades. In the end, the feeling became stronger in me that Thaw was sane. I am not an expert on insanity, but am an expert on sanity. I asked and received permission to have Drs. O'Sullivan and Kennedy examine him. They agreed with me that Thaw was sane. Dr. O'Sullivan asked Dr. Russell what treatment he was giving Thaw. He replied that there was nothing to do as Thaw was all right."

Mr. Lewis testified he asked Thaw why he did not try to run away, and that Thaw replied he wished to get out in a legal way.

"He wanted me to emphasize in my articles," Mr. Lewis asserted, "that while people were laying stress on the amount of money being used to secure his freedom, $100 was being used to keep him in the hospital to $1 which the Thaws were using to secure his release. I asked him who was trying to keep him in the hospital and he said there was a circle of degenerates who feared him in case he should be liberated.

"He said of two juries who passed on his case only one man was for conviction, five were for acquittal and six were for manslaughter. The second jury was for acquittal on the ground of insanity. He said there was a conspiracy to keep him in Matteawan, and he referred to the State Bar Association's action and to a bill in the Legislature affecting the writ of habeas corpus which he asserted would prevent him from applying for his release. He made out quite a case for himself. I intend still to write those articles."

Mr. Lewis said that although Gov. Sulzer gave him a letter of introduction to the Superintendent of Matteawan, the Governor knew nothing of his connection with the Thaw case. The writer testified that the money given to Mr. Clark for his mission to Utica in the Bar Association meeting for Thaw was given by himself. He had suggested Mr. Clark as the messenger and asked that he be paid for the trip. Thaw suggested that Mr. Clark have $100 and Lewis received that amount for the Secretary. That was paid to Mr. Clark by Mr. Lewis's check.

Mr. Lewis said he was paid well by Thaw for what he did and what he intended to do.

"I am no eleemosynary institution," Mr. Lewis remarked. He added that he had arranged to publish the articles in a magazine. To Chairman Carlisle, Mr. Lewis said he would not state the business arrangement with Thaw, but he assured the Commission he had been paid well for what he had done and would do.

Mr. Lewis's testimony closed the hearing in relation to the Thaw case. A report will be made to Gov. Sulzer.

HIS ADDITION SETTLES CASE.

22 and 15 Make 39, He Says, Even After He's Been Chopped for It.

Because the complaining witness was unable to add 22 and 15 yesterday, Mrs. Annie Malkin of 121 West 101st Street was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. Mrs. Malkin was charged with cutting the arm of Abraham Tamber, a butcher, of 124 West 101st Street, with a meat chopper.

When called to testify she said that she had bought some meat from him, the price for part of it being 22 cents and the price for another part being 15 cents. Tamber insisted she owed him 39 cents, and she tried to argue with him. He refused to listen, and, becoming exasperated, she grabbed a meat chopper. She says he ran at her with a butcher knife, and she struck him in the arm.

"What does 22 and 15 make?" asked Judge O'Sullivan, recalling Tamber to the stand.

"Thirty-nine," replied the defendant, promptly.

The jury was out exactly thirty seconds.

SCRUBWOMEN MAKE PROTEST

Boston Post Office Cleaners Object to Five-Hour Day Order.

BOSTON, March 7.—A wave of industrial unrest struck the Federal Building to-day when Postmaster Mansfield's office was invaded by a delegation of sixteen scrubwomen. They demanded that he explain an order from Washington lengthening their working time from four hours a day to five without an increase in wages.

"The Government might do much better by economizing among its salaried employes higher up," declared the leader of the delegation. "Many of us are widows, with families to support. We need our wages to support our children, and we need that extra hour to take care of them."

Postmaster Mansfield promised to look into the matter.

HELD FOR INTER-STATE THEFT

Lettore the First Man to be Prosecuted Under New Commerce Law.

The first prosecution for theft under the Inter-State Commerce law of Feb. 19, 1913, was begun yesterday in the Federal Court when Ralph Lettore, also known as Ralph Stella, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields on the charge of stealing a package worth $289 which was lying on one of the New York Central's Hudson River piers.

Lettore was held in $2,500 bail for examination on March 14. Before the new act for the protection of inter-State commerce was passed such an offense was punishable only under the State law.

HELD FOR HIRING MURDER.

Four Bound Over and Girl Discharged for Killing Union Leader.

The four labor contractors, who were arrested for murder on the confession of Harry Wagner, the striking garment maker, who shot and killed Abraham Steinberg, Secretary of the Buttonhole Makers' Union, were held without bail yesterday on charges of homicide by Coroner Feinberg, while Anna Fialkoff, the daughter of one of them, who was arrested for murder, was discharged.

The five men now held are Abraham Fialkoff, Louis Weinstein, Max Weisberg, Max Orenstein and Harry Wagner. Wagner was arrested immediately after the shooting of Steinberg, which took place on Jan. 6. Wagner confessed to Assistant District Attorney Lucian Breckinridge, and said he had been forced to kill Steinberg by the four defendants, who said they would give him $500 if he killed Steinberg, but would have him arrested for forgery if he failed. The motive for the crime is said to be that Steinberg had been fighting the labor contractors and insisting that garment makers deal direct with the manufacturer, thereby cutting out the contractors' commission.

At the inquest yesterday Samuel Kurtz of 138 East 112th Street testified that he had heard Weinstein and the other defendants plotting the murder. Edward Jungrau, who is in the House of Detention as a material witness, was not called, Mr. Breckinridge being unable to make out a strong case through the testimony of Kurtz.

The evidence against Miss Fialkoff simply showed that she had carried messages between her father and Wagner.

"Woodrow" a Big Gun on the Texas.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 7.—The first fourteen-inch gun mounted on the new battleship Texas, under construction here, has been named by workmen "Woodrow." Until the mighty dreadnought goes out of commission the gun will be known as "Woodrow" by all jackies.

WILD FREIGHT CAR CRASHES INTO TRAIN

Seven Persons Hurt in Collision at the Woodruff Avenue Station in Brooklyn.

CAR PARTED FROM ENGINE

Passengers on Train Standing in the Station Thrown Into a Panic by the Collision.

Breaking away on a grade from an engine to which it was coupled, a freight car, after running wild for three-quarters of a mile, crashed into a passenger train at the Woodruff Avenue station of the Brighton Beach Railroad in Brooklyn at noon yesterday. The passengers on the train which was hit by the car were thrown into a panic ,and seven persons were injured. All of those hurt went to their homes after an ambulance surgeon cared for them. Traffic on the line was tied up for an hour by the collision.

The freight car, loaded with bags of malt, was standing on a siding at the Consumers' Park station, when in some way it became uncoupled from the engine and started backward down the slight grade. A five-car passenger train, Manhattan-bound, was standing at the Woodruff Avenue station. As there is a short tunnel and a curve there, the motorman of the train, Leonard B. Morrell, 35 Schenectady Avenue, could not see the runaway car until it was almost upon him. As he jumped from the motorman's box the freight car crashed into the standing train. The terrific jolt threw most of the passengers from their seats to the floors of the cars. Women screamed, and some ran to the doors, and, opening the car gates, jumped to the station platform.

A call sent to the Kings County Hospital brought an ambulance and several surgeons. A report that many passengers had been killed spread through the neighborhood, and the police reserves from the Parkville station had difficulty in keeping the crowd which gathered out of the open cut through which the railroad runs at this point.

The surgeons found that seven persons on the train had been so injured as to need medical attention, while many others had been badly shaken up. In neighboring drug stores several women passengers were treated for hysteria. Those whom the ambulance surgeons took in hand were Morrell, the motorman; Louis Goldberg, 23 years old, of 1,596 Eastern Parkwey, a guard; Thomas F. O'Brien, 44 years old, of 596 Second Street; Mrs. Albert G. Rockwood, 56 years old, of 1,838 East Thirteenth Street; Morris Mahoney, 39 years old, of 400 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan; John Bastian, 55 years old, of 1,779 East Fourteenth Street, and William Brickley, 32 years old, of Coney Island Avenue and Chestnut Street. All were found to be suffering from cuts, bruises, and shock.

The freight car and the forward car of the passenger train were badly damaged as a result of the collision. The front platform of the passenger car was crushed in, and most of the windows in the car were smashed. Two other car platforms were twisted, and the wrecking crew had hard work to clear the line. At the end of an hour traffic was resumed, one track being used at Woodruff Avenue until the damaged cars were moved away.

For Popular Election of Senators.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7.—The Missouri Senate to-day ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the popular election of United States Senators. The resolution had already been adopted by the House.

MIDsDAY CABARET, 8TH FLOOR

34 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Men's Suits to Measure $18.50

Commencing to-day, Saturday, March 8th and ending the 15th, Our Men's Clothing Department Will Take

1,000 Orders Only, For Spring Suits Made-to-Measure

from a choice of 170 of the newest Spring All-wool fabrics of a quality that goes into $30.00 and $35.00 Suits at..... **$18.50**

Remember, please—1,000 orders only will be accepted, and for one week only.

Your individual measurements will be taken by competent tailors. Fit and satisfaction absolutely guaranteed—which means, don't take it if it fails to please you in every respect. We take all the risk of pleasing you.

Simpson Crawford Co., Second Floor.

Today We Will Close Out the Following Groups of Men's Pure Silk and Silk Mixed Negligee Shirts

205 Shirts were $1.65
205 Shirts were $1.95

$1.35 each

150 Shirts were $2.25
125 Shirts were $3.25
25 Shirts were $4.00

We have gone through our entire line of all Silk and Silk mixed shirts and have taken out the depleted and discontinued lines. The above men's memo gives the exact number in each group. In the collection are pure silk garments bearing the Eagle Shirt mark. A good assortment also of silk-and-cotton and silk-and-linen in a pleasing variety of colors and patterns. Not all sizes in all styles, but all sizes in the lot. In plain colors and neat stripes; all are coat models and have soft French cuffs; cushioned neckbands; pearl buttons.

Manufacturer's Balance Stock of Men's Half Hose

Consisting of fine lisle and cotton; value 25c. a pair; a very durable stocking; at, pair, 15c or 2 pairs for 25c.

Men's 25c Silk Half Hose at, Pair, 18c

Extra fine quality; black, tan, gray and navy; reinforced soles, heels and toes; sizes 9 to 11 1-2; 3 pairs at 50c.

Simpson Crawford Co., Main Floor, On Sale To-day.

Sale of Waltham and Elgin Watches

At Greatly Reduced Prices

20-Year Gold Filled, Guaranteed Wadsworth Cases; Regularly Up to $12.50, at..... **$6.95**

Waltham, Elgin movements and Wadsworth cases are too well known to need comment. Everybody knows there is nothing better. In men's or women's sizes, 16, 12 and 0 sizes; open face; engine turned; engraved and plain polished; the very latest thin models. Only one to a customer, as their price is below cost. All are guaranteed perfect timekeepers.

Main Floor. On Sale To-day. Simpson Crawford Co.,

Standard Sets at Greatly Reduced Prices

	Regular	Special		Regular	Special
Jane Austen, bound in cloth, 10 vols.	$15.00	$7.95	Oliver W. Holmes, ¾ lea., 14 vols.	$39.50	$20.00
Honore Balzac, bound in ¾ lea., 18 vols.	$21.95	$17.00	Oliver W. Holmes, ¾ lea., 14 vols.	$19.60	$14.00
Honore Balzac, bound in ¾ lea., 18 vols.	$22.50	$18.00	Nathaniel Hawthorne, ¾ lea., 16 vols.	$18.20	$12.00
Bulwer Lytton, bound in ¾ lea., 15 vols.	$19.75	$10.00	Rudyard Kipling, ¾ lea., 10 vols.	$6.50	$3.75
Amer. Educator, bound in cloth, 6 vols.	$6.50	$4.75	Prosper Merimee, ¾ lea., 8 vols.	$18.75	$12.50
Boswell's Life of Johnson, ¾ lea., 8 vols.	$15.00	$7.50	Hamilton Mabie, ¾ lea., 11 vols.	$33.75	$22.50
Charles Dickens, ¾ lea., 15 vols.	$19.75	$15.00	William H. Prescott, ¾ lea., 16 vols.	$33.50	$20.00
Ralph W. Emerson, ¾ lea., 12 vols.	$16.80	$10.50	Edgar A. Poe, ¾ lea., 10 vols.	$17.50	$12.50
Henry Fielding, cloth, 12 vols.	$10.00	$5.50	William Shakespeare, ¾ lea., 10 vols.	$9.75	$7.25
Green's Hist. Eng. People, ¾ lea., 5 vols.	$5.00	$3.50	Robert Louis Stevenson, ¾ lea., 9 vols.	$6.50	$3.39
Guizot's History France, ¾ lea., 8 vols.	$8.00	$6.50	William M. Thackeray, ¾ lea., 15 vols.	$18.75	$14.50
History and Govt. of U. S., ¾ lea., 6 vols.	$4.95	$3.50	William M. Thackeray, ¾ lea., 10 vols.	$10.00	$8.00
Victor Hugo, ¾ lea., 10 vols.	$10.00	$7.50	William M. Thackeray, ¾ lea., 15 vols.	$15.00	$12.50
			Oscar Wilde, ¾ lea., 15 vols.	$24.50	$15.00

Tables full of Books at 5c, 10c, 25c, 39c & higher. What they contain.

There are many tables loaded with books on Travel, Essays, Science, Religion, Fiction, at 5c, 10c, 25c, 39c; also a great selection of high-class leather books that are slightly marred by handling that have been marked to sell at 50c, 75c and $1.00 up to $3.50 to be cleared. We have placed them on sale at 79c a volume, titles too numerous to mention. An early selection is advisable, as in many cases there are only one of each volume.

Simpson Crawford Co., Third Floor, on Sale Today.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

The Delight of Music in the Home Now Available for Every One.

IT MAY BE THAT in your home is a Piano no longer played because none of the family can play it.

It may be that the possession of a Piano is something you have long looked forward to.

It may be that you are fond of Piano music, but have hesitated to buy because you have not the technical training necessary to play by hand.

In any of these events, indeed in any event,

You Should Have a Player-piano in Your Home.

THE PLEASURE that these instruments have brought into the homes to which they have gone is incalculable. The charm of the home circle is increased a hundredfold if music is available.

And it is the privilege of the Loeser Store to make Piano music available for practically every home.

The very best low-priced Player-piano is the Gordon & Son, which we sell for $395.

The highest type of Player-piano you can buy is the Kranich & Bach, which we sell for as low as $775.

Other Player-pianos here are priced at $475, $550, $595, $650, $775, $800 and $850.

In buying these instruments you not only have the guarantees of the makers and the surety of their eminent names, but you also have the guarantee of the Loeser Store.

Furthermore, if you buy an instrument for cash, we will take ten per cent. off the price, as a bonus, making the $395 Gordon & Son cost $355.50, and the $775 Kranich & Bach cost you $697.50.

Think of it—a Kranich & Bach 88-note Player-piano for less than $700! There isn't a value to equal it in the whole country.

If you are not prepared to pay cash for your instrument, we will make the terms of payment sufficiently easy to suit your convenience within reason. It is our purpose to meet the needs of our customers in any way that is possible.

Still further, when you have bought your Player-piano and have it in your home, we will send a skilled teacher there to give you lessons in its operation, so that you may speedily learn to play with the taste and expressiveness that you desire.

And again, when you come to buy the perforated Music Rolls for your instrument, you will find not only a full library of all the best selections here, but you will also find that Loeser perforated Music Rolls cost only a little more than half of what is considered the "standard" prices.

Yet another feature of our service is that within local limits we keep both Pianos and Player-pianos in tune without charge for TWO YEARS after they are purchased.

Loeser Service in many lines has, to a very great many people, come to be the synonym for the BEST service. We have endeavored—and we think successfully—to provide this quality of service in Pianos and Player-pianos, and have become generally known as

The Piano House of Brooklyn.

The instruments that make up our music family are of eminent makes, long established, proved of unsurpassed merit. The prices and the terms which we are able to arrange for our customers are especially advantageous.

May we have the privilege of showing you how we can fit this service to YOUR special needs, how we can make it easy for you to have the delight of a fine Player-piano in YOUR home?

The Largest Stock of Victrolas and Records

is always to be found at Loeser's. One of these wonderful instruments should be in every home. Sold here on easy terms of payment for prices from $15 upward. Fourth Floor.

New Tailored Suits for Misses, Distinctive Trimmed Styles, $25. Values From $32.50 to $45.

THESE ARE SAMPLES, one or two of a kind, but therefore priced much lower than their worth, or than you will have to pay for the same styles after these Suits are gone.

They are all fancy trimmed Suits, made of ratine, of silk and wool cords, fine cheviots, shepherd checks, stripes and mixtures. A few of them are in the new long-waisted-blouse fashion, with the loose belt down upon the hips. Those of striped materials show some unusual arrangement of the stripes, a panel crosswise in the coats or an odd shaped overset. The linings are of the highest class, heavy all silk satins sometimes in bright rose, sometimes in vivid green or a rich shade of blue.

They are trimmed with large frogs of the cloth of which they are made, with fancy buttons, some of jade; some of black and the brightest scarlet; some of the cloth itself. They have collars and cuffs of moire, of ratine in contrast and of bengaline.

Every Suit has some distinctive mark. One has the coat divided just below the shoulder in the back with scallops, each finished where it joins its neighbor with hand-worked crowsfeet. Another has the bottom of the back made crosswise, with two branches extending to a slot in the front, the sides and division with crowsfeet. Others are just as unusual and just as pleas ng.

You will find Suits among them that are easily worth $45. You will not find one worth under $32.50. You will consider any one of them the best twenty-five dollars' worth you have found this year in misses' Suits.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Embroidered Silk Stockings

For Women, $1.69. Values Up to $6.

HERE IS A RECORD BREAKING EASTER SALE of hand embroidered silk Stockings for a price never before equaled in the Loeser Store.

It is a manufacturer's excess of stock, a few pairs of a style, but in the aggregate totaling several hundred pairs.

All are of pure thread ingrain silk and they come in pink, sky, bronze, tan, gray and black with self and colored hand embroidery in a number of exquisite patterns. All are perfectly made and well reinforced, and to-day they will be sold on one of the large main floor tables. Duplicates of Stockings which have heretofore been marked as high as $6 a pair for $1.69.

$1.35 Silk Stockings at 79c.
85c. Silk Stockings at 59c.

Women's 50c. Silk Boot Stockings at 39c.
Women's 35c. Silk Boot Stockings at 25c.

Main Floor.

By Very Good Luck We Have Another 1,000

$3 and $3.50 Bibles for $1.

SOME DAYS AGO we had a stock of these Bibles—not nearly enough for the demand—and so we have been working to get more.

They will be here to-day and we are confident that better Bibles have never been sold under a dollar. There are three styles.

One style is known as the *Red Letter Edition.* Bound in limp leather, divinity circuit, red under gold edges, head band and silk marker. Large type; octavo.

Another style is the *International Teachers' Bible,* containing sixty thousand original and selected parallel references and marginal readings; also a special section of teachers' aids. Bound in limp leather with divinity circuit, red under gold edges.

The other style is the revised edition of the *Teachers' Bible,* self-pronouncing and containing helps, etc. Limp leather, divinity circuit with head band and marker. Red under gold edges and thumb indexed.

Bibles that were published to sell for $3 and $3.50 each, now at $1 each. Book Store, Main Floor.

THINKS $8 A WEEK ENOUGH FOR A GIRL

Chicago Merchant and Woman Employes Differ Widely Before Vice Inquiry.

ONE MISS CONDONES SIN

Fashionable Audience Applauds When She Says Poor Pay Is Excuse for Waywardness.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The earnings of women in department stores and other lines of occupation, and their relation to vice, were subjects that produced several dramatic situations and intense interest to the fashionably dressed audience—many of whom were women—at the Senate vice investigation to-day. Merchants of prominence and girls who work in department stores were among the witnesses, and the committee was able to get numerous angles on the world-old problem of low wages as the cause of sin.

Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., multi-millionaire, philanthropist, employer of more than 4,000 women, and once the head of a Vice Investigation Committee, was on the witness stand several hours, testifying to the wage scale of his company, and explaining that in his judgment wages and the immorality of women had little to do with each other.

After the merchant had been questioned at length a young woman, clad in black, and answering to the name of Emily, was called to the stand. She had been employed by Sears, Roebuck & Co., but left there to take a better place. Her only criticism of the firm was that the forewomen scolded the girls, and made some of them cry.

Suddenly Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara, a young man, leaned forward, and, with blushes, asked the witness a question which he found difficulty in wording.

"We have had a great deal of philosophy here to-day from men; now let's find out what yours is. If a girl were receiving $8 a week, and had to support a widowed mother, would you blame that girl if she committed a crime?"

The witness looked puzzled for a moment, then looked up frankly and replied: "No, I wouldn't."

Women Applaud Reply.

"Would you blame her if she killed herself?"

"No, I wouldn't," said the witness.

"And would you blame her if she committed a greater crime?"

The girl paused a moment and then repeated distinctly: "No, I wouldn't."

The room had been quiet, but at this there was a round of applause, led by the women spectators. Emily was then dismissed from the stand.

Lieut. Gov. O'Hara contends that in Chicago there are 50,000 women employed at a wage of $5 a week or less, and that many of them for that reason enter evil paths. In his testimony Mr. Rosenwald said that his company employed 4,732 women and girls whose average wage was $9.12 a week. The lowest salary, $5 a week, is paid to girls 16 years old. After three months they are advanced to $5.50. The company employs only girls who live at home. The concern employs 1,465 girls and women who receive less than $8 a week each.

The committee found that on one occasion Sears, Roebuck & Co had, upon an investigation of its own, learned that the minimum requirements of girls not living at home was $8 a week. In the course of his examination of Mr. Rosenwald the Lieutenant Governor put this question:

"Do you think low wages induce immorality in women?"

"There is practically no connection between them," replied the merchant. "I believe that waywardness is as likely to come to a woman who earns more than $10 a week as to one who earns less. It depends on the woman. A girl earning a small wage might use that as a subterfuge to account for her derelictions."

"Do you consider $5 enough for any woman to live on?"

"Yes, if she lives at home."

"And $8 is enough for one who supports herself?"

"That is what our investigation showed."

"How much did your corporation earn in 1911?"

"Approximately $7,000,000."

"Could you increase wages and still pay a legitimate profit to your stockholders?"

The witness said the corporation paid 7 per cent. on both common and preferred stock. There was a surplus of $12,000,000 at the end of 1912. He said he could have paid $2,000,000 out of the profits and still have paid some dividends.

Senator Niels Juul asked Mr. Rosenwald if he thought the stockholders were fair judges of what compensation the girls should receive, and if he did not think the State would be a fairer judge.

There was applause when Mr. Rosenwald replied that he would be glad to meet the wishes of the State so far as competition would permit.

Asked if he would object to disclosing his own income, the witness replied in the negative.

"Well, then," said Mr. O'Hara, "could you live on $8 a week?"

There was a titter when Mr. Rosenwald said he had never tried it.

Says Many Girls Flirt.

Senator Juul wished to know if the corporation took pains to learn if the wage received by a girl was sufficient in the individual case.

"No," was the reply.

"Then you proceed on the theory that the girls must live on what you pay to them?" said the Senator.

Mr. Juul then asked if the witness thought any woman should be asked to live on less than any average woman.

"Competition might account for the differences," Mr. Rosenwald replied.

"Would it make much difference in your dividends if you paid $5 a week more than your present scale to 1,000 girls?" asked the Senator.

"The earnings of one year might not be those of other years," was Mr. Rosenwald's reply.

Mr. Rosenwald added that if a minimum wage scale for women should be ordered by law many firms in Illinois could increase wages materially without wrecking themselves, but that Illinois firms would be placed at a disadvantage as compared with firms in other States.

There was craning of necks when a slender, rosy-cheeked girl, whose name was not announced, was called as a witness.

She was fourteen years old when she went to work for Sears, Roebuck & Co., she said, and received $4.50 a week. When she left there after two years she was receiving $7.50 a week.

Asked by Mr. O'Hara if the girls were ever scolded the witness became animated and replied: "You bet they were, and sometimes the girls cried."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. O'Hara. "Big girls cried?"

"Well, they pounded the desk when they 'called' us."

She said the girls helped each other to get along. "I know I gave one of them a coat," said the witness.

When Mr. O'Hara asked her if the girls were moral the girl seemed not to understand the question but when it was explained she said that some of the girls went out nights and flirted.

"Do you know that any of them are bad?" she was asked.

"Well, you never can tell how they will turn out," returned the little witness.

Mr. Rosenwald remained in the witness chair while the girl was testifying, watching her closely out of the corner of his eye.

After she had been dismissed the merchant again answered questions propounded by members of the committee.

Other witnesses were James Simpson, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co.; E. F. Mandel, President of Mandel Brothers, and Roy Shayne, President of John T. Shayne & Co.

"The employers think that low wages have nothing to do with immorality among women; the women of the underworld say just the contrary."

That was the way Senator Juul summed up to-day's testimony.

POLICEMEN SAVE TENANTS.

Awake Them When Fire Starts and Direct Them to Safety.

The sound of breaking glass caught the attention of Patrolmen Blake and Schlinmeyer of the East 104th Street Station on early post yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. They turned and saw flames coming from the window of Jacob Kahn's shoe store. In a minute they had turned in an alarm, and then ran up the four flights of stairs in the double tenement above the store at 1,716 Third Avenue.

The first alarm served to bring 150 badly scared tenants out of bed, and these, men, women, and children, rushed toward the street. Finding escape cut off that way by the fire, they massed themselves on the second floor and on the landing above. This floor was fast filling with smoke, and there was danger of a serious panic. The two policemen got below the frightened tenants and by shouting directions drove them to the roof and over to the next building, where the fire escapes provided safe ways to the street.

Even then the rescue work was not done, for several children had become detached from their families and wandered away in the smoke. They had to be found and carried out. Then it was found that Mrs. Elizabeth Beeha was missing. She and her three sons had been asleep on the third floor when the alarm spread through the tenement, but while the sons had made for the roof the mother had lost her head and turned back to her own room. Patrolman Blake found her there. She was lying across the sill of the open window and had fainted. He carried her to safety.

After an hour's work on the part of the firemen the fire was put out, but $5,000 damage was done to the shoe store.

NELLIE BLY TESTIFIES.

Only Relieving Her Mind When She Wrote Scathingly of Lawyers.

Mrs. E. C. Seaman, (Nellie Bly,) was the only witness called yesterday in the trial of Charles W. Caccia and Stanley Glenik, the cashier and assistant cashier of the Ironclad Steamship Company, of which she was the President. The prisoners are charged with forgery.

Before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, George Gordon Battle, counsel for the defense, subjected Mrs. Seaman to a severe cross examination.

One of the first questions he asked her was whether she had written an article in an evening newspaper on July 1, in which she said: "When a girl gets into court truth is tabooed. If you tell the truth you are sure to lose your case as well as your reputation. Lawyers on the other side will swamp you with lies."

After reading the article in question, the witness said:

"At the time that article was written I was in the Federal Court in connection with this case, and was in a state of mind—I had seen the triumph of lies. I was simply relieving my mind when I wrote the article published."

The trial will be continued on Monday.

LOVE DIED WITH PROSPERITY.

When Dr. Brown Was a Poor Clerk, His Wife Says, They Were Happy.

Asserting that her husband's love and attention for her when she was a factory girl and he a clerk with a small income disappeared when he became a physician and prosperous, Mrs. Kathleen Brown applied to Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of a divorce action against him. Dr. Brown began a suit for separation last month, and her answer was the countersuit filed yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown were married in 1901. He was a clerk then, and in the first eight years of their married life, Mrs. Brown says, he studied and worked, and she also worked to support their home until he became a physician. She declares their married life was happy when they merged their incomes and made sacrifices, but he tired of her as soon as prosperity came to hom.

Mrs. Brown said that when she protested against the too frequent visits of another woman, the wife of a patient, and her husband's attention to her, he warned her not to interfere, as such an interference would "take the sunshine" out of his life.

Dr. Brown brought his separation suit against his wife on the ground of incompatibility of temper. In her counter-suit she charges him with beating her and other cruel and inhuman treatment.

Although separated, they are living under the same roof at 44 West Sixty-fifth Street, but not in the same flat. They have one son, 9 years old

TWO DEATHS DUE TO COLD.

Unidentified Man Frozen—Another Dies After Fall Into Icy Water.

The cold weather yesterday morning, with the icy northwest blast, was the cause of two deaths, in addition to the discomfort it caused for people who had to face it. At 8 A. M. it was 12 degrees above zero, and the temperature remained practically stationary until the afternoon, when the mercury began to go up, and reached 17 above by 11 P. M. The wind dropped and the prospect for to-day and to-morrow is fair, with rising temperature and moderate, variable winds.

An unidentified man was found frozen to death in the roadway near the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat, & Power Company at Casino Beach, Astoria, early yesterday. The body was that of a man about 60 years old, weighing 145 pounds, and 5 feet 8 inches tall, dressed in a worn gray suit, black overcoat, and black derby hat.

Harry Treasure, 65 years old, who had been employed for 30 years at pier 15, East River, slipped on the icy decks of the railroad flat moored to the pier yesterday morning and fell into the water. Treasure was a good swimmer and was soon pulled ashore, but he died from the shock while a surgeon of the Hudson Street Hospital was working to restore his circulation.

The high northwest wind blew the water out of the harbor and caused the Brooklyn ferry services a lot of delay.

FATHERS AWAIT RUNAWAYS.

German Students to Return First Class, but Will Be Met at Dock.

The two German students, Bernard Kurten and Wilhelm Schenck, who ran away from their homes in Düsseldorf and arrived here on the White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday, were taken from Ellis Island yesterday afternoon to the liner, which will sail at noon to-day.

Both the young men, who are 17 and 18 years old respectively, pleaded hard to be allowed to see the city while they were here, but the orders of their parents by cable were definite, and their first-class passages home had been prepaid. Their only view of New York will be from the deck of the Ellis Island transfer boat and on their way out to-day to Plymouth, where their fathers will be waiting to take the truants home.

HOTEL CLERK A SUICIDE.

Felix Prossen Shoots Himself and Uses Pillows to Deaden Sound.

Felix Prossen, 30 years old, who lived with his wife at 267 West 143d Street, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in a room at the Colonial Hotel, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. He was found dead on his bed with two pillows over his head and the revolver by his side. No one in the hotel heard the shot, as it was probably muffled by the pillows. Prossen came to the hotel last Tuesday and paid his room rent in advance up to yesterday.

Two notes were found in the man's room, written partly in French and partly in English, one addressed to "My Dear Wife, Marie," and the other unaddressed. The Coroner said that they were so badly written as to be illegible.

Prossen, according to the police, was a clerk at the Hotel Lafayette, University Place and Ninth Street, and had been there for two years.

His wife told the police that he had lost money gambling.

MAY SIGN SUBWAY CONTRACTS TUESDAY

Chairman McCall So Announces, if Contractors Have Bondsmen There Ready.

NOT A THING AGAINST THEM

Tells Queens Chamber of Commerce He Expected Trouble, but Found Nothing Wrong.

Chairman Edward E. McCall told the Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce yesterday at the Waldorf that Gov. Sulzer did not want politics to figure in any form in the signing of the subway contracts, or in any manner with the dual subway system. He also announced that the subway contracts would not only be approved at the joint meetings Tuesday of the Public Service Commission and the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, but would be signed immediately if the contractors appeared with their bondsmen.

Chairman McCall said it had been very embarrassing to him to find himself interjected into the subway situation at the critical point.

"If I could detail to you the history of the appointment to succeed Chairman Willcox," he said, "and picture to you the anxiety of our Chief Executive of the State concerning the subway situation, you would realize his earnest desire to do what would be proper for the people over whom he rules. He studiously tried to avoid politics, or any semblance of politics, in dealing with the subways, and my appointment was made with the understanding that politics should have no part in the matter.

"Of course, I did not want the job, and I believed that no man could induce me to take it. But the Governor presented himself at my home and for five hours we went over the ground like wrestlers, and at the end of that time I had to accept. No man with red blood in his veins could refuse after listening to the Governor.

"And from the hour of my appointment I have not had the slightest request from the Governor which could for one moment be tortured into semblance of intereference with my action.

"I believe he is quite sure that the people of this State have got what they want and what they most need, new subways and the dual system. And I want to say that there is going to be no delay in this matter, if the contractors are ready with their bondsmen the contracts will be signed Tuesday

"It has been said that no results can be expected within four years. That is absolutely untrue. We will have results, unless retarded from outside sources, within fourteen months. We will reduce the crush and rush at the Brooklyn Bridge within eight months; reduce the congestion in Brooklyn in eight months, and I believe the beneficial effects will be felt in Queens Borough within fourteen months.

"All this depends upon the question of whether we shall be left alone to do the work, and not be hampered and interfered with from outside sources. Every one has a right to criticise in a matter like this of such public interest—to voice his protest and opposition—but once the matter has been determined, after careful investigation, there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying out the plans.

"Mr. Mitchel told me that no action of his would delay the execution of the contracts. He will voice his protest when they come up for vote and approval, and he will vote against their acceptance and approval, and there his active opposition will end, and he will not delay the execution of the desire of the majority."

Chairman McCall said he was prejudiced against the contracts at first, because of the frequent criticism of them, and believed where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. He had prepared himself to do "considerable cutting" when he became a member of the commission, but had found that the contracts were practically perfect and could not be improved on the part of the city. He said he had acted in accordance with his conscience in deciding to sign the contracts, and that he found them so carefully safeguarding the rights of the city that he was unable to find an excuse for altering a single provision.

WOULD STOP ELOPEMENTS.

Hasty Marriages a Fruitful Source of Divorce, Committee Hears.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Marriage and Divorce was called at the Aldine Club yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fact that a quorum was not present it was impossible for the sub-committee to organize. Another meeting would be called in two weeks, it was said.

Among those at the meeting yesterday were Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, ex-Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Mrs. E. J. Penfield and Magistrate John J. Freschi. There are eighteen members on the Executive Committee.

The committee proposes to work for uniform divorce laws to be effective throughout the country. Magistrate Freschi pointed out yesterday that 40 per cent. of the divorces granted in the District of Columbia were applied for by young men and young women who had run away to wed. This, he said, illustrated the need of reform in the marriage laws.

A joint resolution passed some months ago by the California Legislature favoring a Constitutional amendment which would provide for Federal control of the marriage and divorce laws was put before the committee. An effort might be made, it was said, to have the New York State legislators take a similar stand.

Would Merge News Services.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The first application for approval of a merger of corporations under the New Jersey anti-trust laws which were advocated by President Wilson was filed to-day with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The merger proposed is between the International News Service and the National News Association. The petition to the board recites that the business of each of the corporations is identical. The corporations are also represented to be non-competitive.

FIRE PERILS PASS BABIES.

One Thrown from Window Unhurt—Mother Jumps with Another Safely.

The fire which started in the basement of the four-story tenement at 235 Broome Street yesterday afternoon was choked off before it reached above the first floor, but in the efforts of the tenants to escape from the threatened building two women became excited and jumped. Mrs. Lena Feldman, with her baby girl in her arms, reached the second floor fire-escape without difficulty, but there the sight of the smoke and the sounds of the shouts bewildered her. She hugged the baby tighter and jumped to the yard below. Neighbors carried her away, and later she was sent to Gouverneur Hospital. Her injuries are not serious. The baby was not hurt at all.

She had hardly been taken from the yard when Mrs. Helen Ostopko climbed down from the third floor by way of the fire escape. Her 8-months-old son was in her arms. Halted at the second floor, and confused as Mrs. Feldman was, she blindly threw the baby from her. The falling child struck a little boy, and landed, shaken but unhurt. Then the mother jumped, and escaped any injury more serious than a sprained wrist.

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An Arkansas Planter
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Anne of Geierstein
Antiquary
Arabian Nights Entertainments
Ardath
Auld Lang Syne
Baron Munchausen
Barrack Room Ballads, Departmental Ditties and Other Verse
Behind a Mask
Betrothed
Between Two Opinions
Beyond the City
Big Bow Mystery
Black Tulip
Black Dwarf
Bolanyo
Bondman
Bride of Lammermoor
Bryant's Poems
Called Back
Cast Up by the Sea
Caxtons, The
Change of Air
Children of the Abbey
Child's History of England
Cloister Wendhusen
Colonel's Daughter, The
Count Robert of Paris
Cowper's Poems
Danesbury House
Dark Days
Data of Ethics
David Copperfield
Deemster
Deerslayer
Descent of Man
Desperate Remedies
Devereux
Diana of the Crossways
Disowned
Doctor Rameau
Donovan
Dorothy's Double
East Lynne
Elsie
Emerson's Essays
Evangeline
Fair Maid of Perth
Far from the Madding Crowd
Fifteen Decisive Battles
First Principles
First Violin
Flower Girl of Paris
Fortunes of Nigel
Gladiators
Godolphin and Falkland
Great Keinplatz Experiment
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Grimm's Household Tales
Gulliver's Travels
Guy Mannering
Handy Andy
Hans of Iceland
Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates
Hardy Norseman, The
Harold
Heart of Midlothian
Heir of Linne
Heir of Redclyffe
Henry Esmond
Heroes and Hero Worship
Hidden Chain
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Sea Wolves
Shadow of a Crime
Sign of the Four
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Silence of Dean Maitland
Sketch Book
Soldiers Three
Son of Hagar
Squaw Elouise
Story of an African Farm
Strange Story
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Study in Genius
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Tale of Two Cities
Talisman
Tanglewood Tales
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By George Lee Burton

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By May Sinclair

Suppose some one could describe you just as you really are, the "you" with all its wonderful possibilities unknown even to yourself. The world would read your story eagerly, greedily—so marvelous is life—without asking what great deed you had performed.

Well, in just this intimate way has May Sinclair told the story of this man and these two women, their passionate hate and love, their joys and sorrows. She has told how they crossed, parted, and recrossed again in life, just as they did first in the gymnasium's maze.

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By W. D. Howells

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A guide to easy ways of doing woman's work in kitchen, cellar and nursery. It tells how to keep a house clean, how to choose and care for food; how to take out spots and stains and what to do if a child is burned or poisoned—in short, answers a hundred questions.

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FRIEDMANN MAKES MORE TESTS TO-DAY

May Treat One Hundred Patients at the People's Hospital, His Brother Asserts.

HOSPITAL WELCOMES HIM

Directors Give Him Freedom of It for Life—Doctor, Much Elated, Says He's Eager for Federal Test.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, who was criticised sharply on Thursday by some of those who attended the clinic in the People's Hospital in Second Avenue, at which he administered to patients for the first time in this country the preparation which he asserts will cure tuberculosis, seemed highly elated yesterday afternoon after he had received from the Board of Directors of the People's Hospital a life certificate giving him the freedom of the hospital for any demonstrations he might wish to make of his so-called cure.

At the same time that the Directors sent the certificate to Dr. Friedmann they expressed their confidence in his sincerity and took steps to bar from the hospital Dr. Julius Broder, who was said to have called Dr. Friedmann a "faker." It was announced that the German physician would return to the People's Hospital to-day to administer his treatment to other patients. His brother said that Dr. Friedmann might treat as many as 100 sufferers.

Some Feel Sympathy For Doctor.

There was some evidences of a reaction yesterday among those who were strongest in their criticisms of Dr. Friedmann on Thursday. The doctor's explanation that his extreme nervousness was due to the hostile attitude of those by whom he found himself surrounded won him much sympathy, and there seemed to be a general feeling that he should have another chance of demonstrating his preparation under more favorable conditions.

A remarkable change was apparent in Dr. Friedmann's manner yesterday. Instead of refusing to see the reporters, as he had done before, he invited them to his rooms at the Hotel Ansonia. He was calm and, as he smoked his cigarettes, he seemed like a man thoroughly at ease. Those who had asserted that the physician was on the verge of a nervous breakdown found that he had a new color and a new facial expression altogether yesterday.

"How do you feel after all that has been said against you?" he was asked.

"Fine! Fine!" he exclaimed, without waiting for his brother, Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, to interpret the question.

"Did you take the criticisms directed against you to heart?" he was asked.

"Not a bit," he answered; "not a bit. Every man has a right to his opinions. I don't care what physicians may have said about me. I have no grudge against any one. But I would take it to heart if the patients whom I treated were not benefitted by my treatment. I am not worrying about that, however. I feel certain of good results. Why should I doubt the efficacy of the treatment in these cases? The results of my treatment are constant. There is absolutely no reason why the results here should not be exactly the same as they were in Germany. There is no difference between human blood in the two countries. I believe that you have blood here in America that is just as red as it is in Germany."

Then the physician was reminded of the statement that the three cases selected by him were not test cases; that some physicians had asserted that these patients would have shown improvement even without treatment.

"I deny the charge,' he replied, "and I can prove that all of the cases had been diagnosed as tuberculous. There were Board of Health certificates showing tuberculosis in the case of the two men patients. Aside from this other American doctors had diagnosed the cases as tuberculosis. The girl patient had been examined by Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, the man who treated your Col. Roosevelt, and he said she had tuberculosis. I had a complete history of each case, and I knew exactly who I was treating."

Dr. Friedmann was about to exhibit three separate slips of papers bearing, he said, proof that the cases were tubercular. His brother, though, objected to showing the signatures of the doctors having made the statements on the ground that it would be unprofessional. Then Dr. Friedmann put the papers back in his pocket.

Hurt by Broder's Strictures.

The only criticism made by the doctors which appeared to annoy the Berlin physician was the statement attributed to Dr. Broder that he was a "faker."

"Because I refused to treat a girl who was in the last stages of consumption," said Dr. Friedmann, "some doctor called me a 'fakir.' Now I want to tell you what that doctor said. He begged me to treat the girl. I told him that I might treat her in eight days. 'Why, she may be dead in eight days,' he said. 'I am sorry,' I replied, 'but my treatment is for tuberculosis, not for death.'

"Then he became angry. I didn't know anything about that case. I had not investigated it. I have never claimed that my treatment will positively pull a patient out of the jaws of death. Is it reasonable to suppose that a patient so near death as the doctor said his was would be able to resist a strong vaccine? I told that doctor, and I say now, that I will treat that woman if her condition, after eight days of observation, will warrant it."

Dr. Friedmann said that plans were under way for the treatment of many patients to-day He refused to say where the treatment would be administered, though. This was not learned until last night.

"A number of hospitals have invited me to administer my serum," he said. "I dare not mention any names on account of the fear of having the mass of sufferers flock to the hospitals. You can readily see that that would never do. The streets would be crowded and then—why, I would be prevented from giving my treatment. No, I will let the newspapers know one hour after the treatments have been given, not before."

Regarding the letter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh asking Dr. Friedmann's co-operation for a Government test of the tuberculosis "cure," it was said yesterday that the Government had not yet notified the doctor that it would send representatives to be present at the demonstration planned for to-morrow. Dr. Friedmann explained that he hoped to inject his preparation into many patients under the inspection of agents of the Public Health Service. The complication attending the change in the Cabinet, he thought, might cause a delay.

"I planned a demonstration for Sunday," he said, "because I expect to depart from New York for Canada on Monday. I hope the Government may see fit to send its representatives so that we can go ahead with the tests. I welcome the Government investigation."

"If the Government does not answer your telegram, will you treat any patients on Sunday?" he was asked.

Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann interrupted before the Berlin physician could answer.

"It is a fair presumption," he said, "that my brother will not lose a single day while he is in America. That is all we can say at present about the demonstration on Sunday. As for to-morrow, yes; there will be some treatments. I assure you that there will be more than three. Many of the applications which have come to my brother have been investigated, and when he begins his treatments it will not take him long to inject the serum. He expects to treat less than a hundred, but it may be near the hundred mark."

When Dr. Julius Broder heard yesterday that Dr. Friedmann expected to give more demonstrations of his treatment he repeated the criticisms he made the day before. He said that he had sent a communication to the New York County Medical Society asking that body to prevent Dr. Friedmann from administering more of his self-styled remedy. He also visited the offices of the Board of Health in the day, and it was said that he had written to Dr. William H. Park, Director of the board's research laboratory, protesting against permitting Dr. Friedmann to continue his tests.

From the Board of Health came this statement yesterday:

"The Commissioner wishes it to be understood directly that he is not in any way hindering any of Dr. Friedmann's efforts to prove the value of his preparation. He hopes, as do all bacteriologists, that Dr. Friedmann's estimate of its value is true. Dr. Lederle will do everything in his power to aid Dr. Friedmann to establish by fair tests any merit which his preparation may have."

Dr. Lederle said that he knew nothing about any Government tests of the Friedmann preparation nor of any plan to treat a number of patients in any of the hospitals of the city on Sunday.

It was announced at the Hotel Ansonia by Charles Vidal Hundt, the Berlin physician's secretary and publicity agent, that Dr. Friedmann would depart from New York on Monday or Tuesday for Montreal.

Friedmann to Visit Montreal.

"In Montreal," said Mr. Hundt, "Dr. Friedmann will be the guest of the Royal Edward Institute. He plans to give a demonstration of his treatment before the institute, and also before the Medical School of Montreal. On March 12 he will be in Ottawa and will give a demonstration before the Convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Duke of Connaught, we are informed, will witness the treatment, which will be administered upon a large platform. Dr. Friedmann will be in Toronto on March 13, when he will give a demonstration before the National Sanitation Association and the Toronto Board of Health. He will return to New York on March 14."

In speaking of Dr. Friedmann's nervousness at the clinic on Thursday, his secretary said:

"The doctor was so nervous for twenty-four hours preceding the demonstration that he could not sleep. He had never had any trouble in administering his treatment before. He knows how to use a hypodermic needle as well as any physician. In Berlin, in the quiet of his laboratory, he had treated more than a thousand cases. There he was in familiar and friendly surroundings and he told me that it took him only two or three minutes to make an injection. When Dr. Friedmann appeared at the People's Hospital, aside from his nervousness, he was among men who were inclined to be hostile rather than friendly. This tended to make him even more nervous."

Dr. Max Landesman, Superintendent of the People's Hospital, said last night that a special meeting of the hospital Board of Directors had been called in the afternoon to discuss the Friedmann case. The board, he said, expressed regret that a member of the hospital staff of physicians should have publicly criticised Dr. Friedmann in "such outspoken terms." He referred to Dr. Julius Broder. Dr. Landesman told the reporters that he was watching all of the three persons treated by Dr. Friedmann.

"One of the two men treated," he said, "went for a walk to-day. This man limped slightly and complained of a pain where the needle had been injected into his thigh. There was no swelling. The signs are just such as Dr. Friedmann predicted.

Patients Feel No Ill Effects.

"The other man stayed indoors to-day because of the cold. He was feeling as well as could be expected, and there was no swelling in this case either. I did not see the girl patient personally, but I received a report of her condition through the hospital. She is progressing well. She came to New York from Providence, R. I., and it is a fact that her case was diagnosed as tuberculosis of the knee by Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago.

"Dr. Friedmann told me that the swelling at the point of injection would develop anywhere from the size of a nut to that of an apple. This is the symptom which we are now awaiting, but the doctor said that it would develop within two weeks. While the swelling lasts, we were informed, no second injection must be made. Dr. Friedmann will be welcomed to return to the People's Hospital at any time to treat other persons. In fact, I would like to announce that Dr. Friedmann has received a signed certificate from the Board of Directors giving him the freedom of the hospital for all time to come. When he comes again we will be prepared for him and will not keep him waiting. We will have all charts made out in German, and we will allow him to bring any patient he desires into the hospital."

"I want it understood," Dr. Landesman continued, "that Dr. Friedmann specifically asserted that he would under no consideration accept money, not even from those who could afford it. Reports to the contrary were circulated to-day, but they were untrue."

One man, a Dr. R. A. Vaughan of Vaughan, N. C., who said that he had come to get Dr. Friedmann's treatment, asserted that Dr. Friedmann had set the fee at $25 to $50, according to his means.

"I am satisfied that Dr. Friedmann's treatment has some merit," said Dr. Vaughan yesterday when he came to the People's Hospital to find the Berlin physician. "I wrote to Dr. Friedmann when he was still in Berlin, and he quoted the rates to me by return letter. I shall go to him for an injection as soon as he will receive me."

At the Hotel Ansonia it was said late last night that Dr. Friedmann had been out all the evening. It was learned that he had been in conference with Dr. Max Landesman in the evening relative to the plans for to-day's demonstration at the People's Hospital.

MOVES DR. COHEN TO RESIGN.

Noted Philadelphian Not Consulted About Invitation to Friedmann.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—The action of officers of the Jewish Consumptive Institute of 406 Wharton Street, in asking Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin to demonstrate the value of his alleged cure for tuberculosis here, was said to-day to have moved Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, a noted physician, to resign as consulting medical director of the institution.

David B. Tierkel, Secretary of the institute, said that Dr. Cohen's letter of resignation awaited the return of Charles Lipschutz, the president. Dr. Cohen said to-day:

"If Doctor Friedmann has anything new and useful to offer the medical profession, I want to learn it. Thus far I have received no information which would justify me in forming, much less in expressing, an opinion, and certainly not anything that would enable me intelligently to advise any patient to undergo the treatment."

According to Mr. Tierkel, Dr. Cohen will not be permitted to resign. Mr. Tierkel said he did not know why Dr. Cohen had resigned, but he asserted that he had heard Dr. Cohen was offended because he was not consulted about asking Dr. Friedmann to come here. That question was arranged by Mr. Lipschutz and Dr. Max Staller, medical director of the institute. Asked whether Dr. Cohen's communication to Mr. Lipschutz gave a reason for his resignation, Mr. Tierkel said:

"No, it is very brief and formal. He merely said he had resigned but gave no reason."

Mr. Tierkel said that Dr. Staller blamed himself for not consulting Dr. Cohen before sending two physicians to New York to invite Dr. Friedmann here, and that Dr. Staller had apologized to Dr. Cohen.

Dr. Friedmann will be in this city to test his treatment on tuberculosis patients on March 15 and arrangements are being made at the institute to receive him. A special meeting of the Board of Directors will be called soon to consider Dr. Cohen's resignation. Meanwhile a committee will be appointed to see Dr. Cohen and ask him to withdraw it.

Mrs. Bayard C. Fuller Gets Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., March 7.—After prolonged and close questioning by the court, following her testimony under an attorney's examination, a decree of divorce, with the custody of her baby girl, was given to-day to Darley Zimmerman Fuller from Bayard Clarke Fuller of New York City. Mrs. Fuller's mother lives in Canal Dover, Ohio, where the Fullers were married on Feb. 17, 1904. The couple moved to 315 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York, where a separation occurred on Aug. 24, 1911.

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WOMAN WRITER GOES TO JAIL FOR A NIGHT

Miss Ellen F. Barker Accepts a Cell on a Charge of Taking Widow's Money.

CHARGED SHE GOT $20,000

By Using Her Influence Over Mrs. Spencer—Claims a High Descent and Varied Authorship.

Miss Ellen F. Barker, a college woman and magazine writer who lives with her mother in the Manzanola Apartments, 15 West 107th Street, was arrested last night by Detectives McGee and Devanney of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a warrant issued by Magistrate Harris late yesterday afternoon in the West Side Court charging her with the larceny of $2,844.23.

The complainant is Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, widow, 75 years old, of 126 West 103d Street, who was brought to the West Side Court in an automobile and carried into the courtroom in an invalid's chair, accompanied by her counsel, John M. Ruck, of Ruck & Bourke, 271 Broadway, and two attendants. Mrs. Spencer signed the affidavit charging Miss Barker with grand larceny.

The amount specified in the complaint as signed by Mrs. Spencer is alleged to have been taken by Miss Barker from the Franklin Savings Bank on Jan. 2 last, from Mrs. Spencer's private account.

When the two detectives arrived at the apartment house last night armed with the warrant they were stopped by the negro elevator boy, who told them that no one could see Miss Barker without first being announced. The detectives showed their shields and ordered the boy to take them up to Miss Barker's apartment. The door was opened by Miss Barker, who became indignant and demanded to know why they had not sent up their names. The detectives introduced themselves as police officers and told the young woman she was under arrest.

When told the nature of the charge Miss Barker, the detectives say, replied that she had a written consent for the transfer of the moneys. Her mother, who was in the apartment, started to say something, but Miss Barker, the detective say, cautioned her to keep silent and not to discuss her affairs before the two detectives. She then accompanied them to the station.

In the station she was asked if she wished to send for a bondsman, and she is alleged to have replied that while she had money in several safety deposit vaults, she was personally acquainted with no one whom she could notify.

She was then placed in a cell and will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

According to Mr. Ruck, the amount of money Miss Barker induced Mrs. Spencer to turn over to her will amount to about $20,000. He said Mrs. Spencer first met Miss Barker about three years ago. The acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and he says Miss Barker prevailed upon Mrs. Spencer to authorize banks to turn over to Miss Barker certain sums of money deposited there. Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Ruck says, complained to friends of Miss Barker's influence over her, and how the woman was gradually reducing her to a pauper's state.

In his first interview, which was in the middle of February, Mr. Ruck says Mrs. Spencer told him that Miss Barker had her jewelry amounting to $1,000 and had been obtaining sums of money from her at short intervals until the amount ran close up to $20,000. Mr. Ruck says he immediately wrote to Miss Barker demanding an accounting and in return received Mrs Spencer's jewelry and a bank book on the West Side Bank, but Miss Barker, Mr. Ruck says, made no mention of the different sums of money taken from the different other banks.

When inquiry was made regarding these Mr. Ruck says Miss Barker replied by saying that the moneys were gifts to her from Mrs. Spencer, and that she had Mrs. Spencer's written agreement for them. Ruck says that while Miss Barker may have written bequests from Mrs. Spencer, he will be able to prove that they were gained by fraud and without the presence of witnesses.

According to her brief biography in "Who's Who in New York," Miss Barker is a woman of impressive lineage and varied authorship. Born in Fall River, Mass., a little over forty years ago, Miss Barker is a direct descendant of Randulp de Calverhall, tenant in fee of the Manor of Calverhall, England, held from 1200 A. D. On her own account, she is the author of "White Heather," "The History of Perfume," and innumerable magazine articles. Also, she has been very active in Wells College alumnae work, from which institution she was graduated in 1890.

WRIT FOR BANKER HENRY.

Fights Prosecution for Contempt of Pujo Committee by Habeas Corpus.

George Carr Henry, a member of the banking firm of W. Salomon & Co. of 25 Broad Street, who is under indictment in Washington for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions before the Pujo Committee, was committed yesterday by Commissioner Shields to the custody of Marshal Henkel to be removed to the District of Columbia.

As soon as the Commissioner announced his decision, the defendant's counsel appeared before Judge Mayer, who was sitting in the Federal District Court, and asked for a writ of habeas corpus. This was granted and was made returnable on March 20. Mr. Henry was released in $2,000 bail.

In the proceedings before the Commissioner, John D. Lindsay of counsel for Mr. Henry, put in evidence the testimony his client had given before the Pujo Committee on Jan. 7 and 8, and also a copy of the report of the committee to Congress. Mr. Lindsay argued that his client had not been shown by Assistant District Attorney Walker to have committed any violation of the Federal law. The fact that the testimony of the banker was put in evidence showed, it was said, that in the habeas corpus proceedings he would allege that he was immune from prosecution.

HONOR MORRIS ROSENFELD.

Meeting at Carnegie Hall to Celebrate Poet's Birthday.

The Jews of New York will honor their poet, Morris Rosenfeld, with music and oratory to-night in Carnegie Hall. The occasion is the fiftieth birthday anniversary of the poet.

Morris Rosenfeld has won international fame as a poet. His works have been translated into all European languages. To the American public he was first introduced by Prof. Wiener of Harvard, who translated some of his early songs about fifteen years ago. Since then many have followed Wiener's example. Among his latest translators is Mrs. Anna Strunsky Walling, who has rendered his "Tailor Tales" into English.

The programme for to-night includes the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, which will play Russian folk songs and classical musical selections; the Halevy Singing Society, a chorus of 750 men, and Dr. Leo Wiener, Professor of Classic Languages in Harvard University, will deliver an address of greeting.

Other addresses will be delivered by Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, and B. Feigenbaum, one of the pioneers of the Jewish press in America. The poet will read a new poem especially prepared for the occasion.

COLUMBIA WINS DEBATE.

Contest with Cornell on Recall of Decisions, Columbia Affirmative.

Columbia defeated Cornell in intercollegiate debate at Earl Hall last night. The subject was "Shall Judicial Decisions be Recalled?" Columbia took the affirmative side of the question. The judges tried a new method of arriving at a decision. After the debate there was no discussion. Each judge wrote his decision on a ballot and the decision for Columbia was unanimous.

Columbia was represented by Arthur W. McMahon, postgraduate; Kenneth Smith, 1915; Charles J. Turch, 1913, and C. E. Williams, 1916; Cornell by Harold Riegelman, 1914; Albert H. Henderson, 1914; H. G. Wilson, 1914, and W. H. Smith, 1915. The judges were Mason Trowbridge, Burdett G. Lewis, and F. C. Pinkham. The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of the university, presided.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. DAHLGREN

Decree Granted Because of Her Husband's "Opportunity and Inclination."

Supreme Court Justice Bijur confirmed Referee William Klein's report yesterday granting a divorce to Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, daughter of the date Joseph Drexel, head of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., from her husband, Eric B. Dahlgren, son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. All the testimony taken before Referee Klein was sealed. The report favored granting the decree on the ground of "opportunity and inclination," it was said.

The Dahlgrens were married in this city on Dec. 11, 1890, by Archbishop Corrigan. They have eight children. In her application for divorce Mrs. Dahlgren asked for the custody of her children and only such alimony as was necessary for their support and education. James R. Ely, counsel for Mr. Dahlgren, would carry the case to the Appellate Division, it was asserted.

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The Inward Light, by Amory H. Bradford. Pub. at $1.25; now 25c.

Bethlehem to Olivet, by J. R. Miller. Illustrated. Published at $1.50; now 75c.

Practical Track and Field Athletics, by John Graham and Ellery H. Clark. Published at $1.25; now 50c.

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Stage Coach and Tavern Days, by Alice Morse Earle. Illustrated. Published by Macmillan Co. at $2.00; now 95c.

Along French By-Ways, by Clifton Johnson. Illustrated by the author. Published by Macmillan Co. at $2.00; now 95c.

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The Thackeray Country, by Lewis Melville. 48 full-page illustrations, mostly from original photographs. Published by A. & C. Black, London, at $2.00; now 69c.

Royal Palaces and Parks of France, by Francis Miltoun. Illustrated. Published by L. C. Page & Co. at $3.00; now 75c.

In Unfamiliar England, by Thomas D. Murphy. A record of a seven thousand mile tour by motor. Illustrated in color. Published by L. C. Page & Co. at $3.00; now $1.35.

After Death, What? By Cesare Lombroso. Spiritistic Phenomena and Their Interpretation. Published at $2.50; now 75c.

A History of the Civil War, by Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated with reproductions of the famous Brady War Photographs. Published at $6.00; now $1.95.

Beautiful Women in Art, from Earliest Times to the End of the Seventeenth Century, by Armand Dayot. Illustrated. Published at $3.00; now 95c.

Famous Violinists of To-Day and Yesterday, by Henry C. Lahee. Illustrated. Published at $1.50; now 75c.

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Robert Fulton and the "Clermont," by Alice Crary Sutcliffe. An account of his earlier experiences and persistent efforts. Published at $1.20; now 25c.

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Spring Suits and Overcoats Are Ready.

Suits, $14.75 to $32.50.

Overcoats, $14.75 to $44.50.

Cut-a-way Coats and Vests, $22.50 to $29.75.

Evening Dress Suits from $29.75 to $58.50.

Dinner Suits from $27.50 to $55.50.

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE, BROADWAY, 34TH STREET TO 35TH STREET, NEW YORK

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WARNS CITY TO HALT BETTERMENT OUTLAY

Municipality Must Curtail Its Expenditures for Improvements, Prendergast Tells City Club.

UNDER HEAVY BURDEN NOW

Mitchel Outlines Railroad Terminal Project and McAneny Describes New City-Beautifying Work.

Borough President McAneny, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller Prendergast gave the City Club at its March meeting last night an account of their stewardship of their offices by describing the work accomplished by and analyzing all the important problems before the Board of Estimate, barring the Subway problem, on which, by common consent, since they disagreed, they agreed to say nothing at all. Charles A. Strong presided at the meeting.

Mr. McAneny emphasized the need of the Board of Estimate's establishing a central commission of experts on city planning to report to it in an advisory capacity on problems connected with the improvement and development of the city, leaving the final approval or disapproval of such reports to the Board. At present, despite the disadvantage of scattered authority in the Board of Estimate in this respect, he said, that body had accomplished remarkable results.

He told of the widening of the roadway of almost 100 important streets and avenues and the clearing away of private encroachments on the sidewalks, a saving, he said, of about $16,000,000 to the city; the opening of new streets, the proposed establishment of a civic centre in the neighborhood between City Hall and Mulberry Bend Parks. He said that the Board of Estimate was now considering the acquisition of at least two blocks southward, between the Municipal Building and the new Court House, and that the city would renew its appeal to the Federal Government to make an appropriation for a new Post Office Building in the neighborhood in view of the failure of Congress to do so.

Mr. Mitchel took up the work of the Board of Estimate in improving the social plan of the city, emphasizing especially the importance of the educational survey made at its request by the commission under Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, as the first adequate report of the kind.

He outlined the plans for the construction by the city of new 1,000 or 1,200 foot piers between Forty-fourth and Fiftieth Streets, on the North River, to accommodate longer ships, and said it was practically settled that such ships would, as a result of the plans now drawn, continue to land at the west side of Manhattan. He said the city had reached a tentative agreement with the New York Central Railway whereby the railroad would conceal its tracks by tunnels or roofing where now they spoil the water front along Riverside and other parks, from the city line to Sixtieth Street, and that he believed an agreement suitable to both the city and the railroad would be reached in a few days, whereby the New York Central and such trunk lines from Jersey as desired might have free access to a proposed joint terminal railway along the downtown west side water front, on terms fair to the city.

Mr. Prendergast, the last speaker, explained what the glowing pictures of municipal improvement sketched by the other two members of the Board of Estimate would mean in terms of dollars, and the city's ability to pay for them; and his picture was less glowing. Rhetoric, he declared, wouldn't construct those improvements. The subway contracts for construction, he said, already meant an outlay of $43,000,000; the new subway contracts another obligation of about $100,000,000 by the city; the building of new schools, $6,000,000 to $7,000,000; the changes in the tracks of the New York Central, from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000; the pier extensions, $4,000,000; the South Brooklyn water front, $2,000,000; the new Court House in the civic centre, he said, while he did not want to raise undue hopes in property holders in that neighborhood, had been estimated to cost $6,000,000 for the site alone; the Brooklyn Court House, $7,000,000, and its new Municipal Building, $3,500,000; the Department of Charities needed $2,000,000 and that of correction, $1,000,000 for a new House of Detention for Women, and the Health Department, $1,500,000.

"We cannot take care of all these matters this year," he said, "and we dare not continue the careless policy of disposing of all these problems by saddling them on to future generations with easy recourse to fifty-year bonds. I am not an alarmist nor a pessimist, but I tell you frankly this sort of business has got to stop.

"I think it is a much better policy for New York City to pay as it goes along for a great many of its expenditures for public improvements, rather than to throw them on the future. The ability of the people to pay for those expenditures out of their tax budget directly, moreover, would be the best test of their sincerity in urging those improvements."

TROUBETSKOY A SCULPTOR.

Appraisers' Court Reverses Loeb's Opinion of Prince's Bronzes.

Prince Paul Troubetskoy, the Russian artist and sculptor, was officially adjudged yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be a "sculptor" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. The Prince brought here last Fall a collection of his best bronzes which were put on exhibition in the rooms of the American Numismatic Society and afterward sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Senator William A. Clark, Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and other collectors.

Although the Prince enjoys an international reputation as a sculptor, Collector Loeb held the productions to be the work merely of an artisan, and exacted duty at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The Prince, through his attorneys, Webster & Walden, took the case on appeal to the General Board. Prince Troubetskoy was unable to be present in this country to testify. William B. Treadwell, the Customs Examiner of fine art merchandise at New York, identified the Prince's importations and declared them to be the work of a professional sculptor.

Judge Waite said in his decision reversing the Collector that the professional standing of the Prince entitled him to enter his works as sculptures, with duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

BUFFALO FOR PARK ZOO.

Gift Received from Corbin Estate—Ruppert Donates 32 Swans.

Thirty-two Central American swans, the gift of Col. Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, part of the collection of swans at his country estate in Long Island, were received yesterday by Park Commissioner Stover and will be placed on the Central Park lakes and in the flying cage of the Central Park menagerie. In presenting the swans to Commissioner Stover, Col. Ruppert explained that the birds' presence on his estate was not approved of by the other species of swan in his collection, and that fights among the birds had resulted.

An American buffalo was also added to the animal collection in Central Park, having been received from the Austin Corbin estate in New Hampshire, on which is one of the largest collection of buffalo in the United States. The gift, a three-year-old, made frantic efforts to free himself from the small inclosure in which he was first placed.

Iowans to Vote on Suffrage.

DES MOINES, March 7.—The Iowa State Senate passed the woman suffrage amendment to-day by a vote of 31 to 15. Having passed both houses, woman suffrage now will be submitted to the people.

$25,000 FOR MISS HASSLER.

She Won $50,000 Breach of Promise Verdict, but Accepts Half.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—Miss Gertrude Hassler, who obtained a verdict for $50,000 damages against Carl G. Fisher, capitalist and sportsman, for alleged breach of promise, will receive $25,000. Through her attorney to-day she agreed to accept that amount in the Superior Court, where the case was tried a few weeks ago. Fisher is to have sixty days to pay.

What caused Miss Hassler's attorneys to agree to cut the verdict in half is not known. The arguments on the motion for a new trial were heard several days ago. Judge Orbison called all the attorneys and discussed the arguments. Miss Hassler was hurriedly called from Chicago, her home. The defense was confident it should have a new trial. Miss Hassler's lawyers said they considered $25,000 in hand better than the chances involved in an appeal.

EXPENSES CLOSE TO SALARIES

Inquiry of Philadelphia Trolley Company Shows Men Can Save Little.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The average monthly housekeeping expenses of married motormen and conductors in the employ of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are $66.90 or $3.20 less than the average wages, according to an investigation into the cost of living conducted by the company, the result of which was made public in a bulletin issued to employes to-day.

As a basis for computation, the expenses of 500 families were taken by the company, which is investigating plans for co-operative buying to cut the cost of living to its employes. The wages of the men were $70.82 for the month, an average of $11.42 more than they received for the same month last year.

It was found that most families consisted of four members. The average rent paid was $14.01; the food cost was $32.18, and other expenses averaged $20.71.

DELAWARE FLEET CHAMPION.

Battleship Leads Atlantic Force at Gun and Torpedo Practice.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The battleship Delaware won first place in elementary practice with guns and torpedoes last year with the total score of 46.026. The other battleships included in the honor list of the first ten of the Atlantic fleet were the Florida, 43.184; the Idaho, 42.555; the Michigan, 39.846; the North Dakota, 35.144; the Connecticut, 34.811; the Louisiana, 34.565; the Missouri, 33.875; the New Hampshire, 33.708, and the Utah, 30.997.

The Georgia stood at the foot of the list of twenty-five ships for combined practice with a score of 9.302.

BARGE DESTROYED IN GALE.

The Whitman of New York Goes Ashore Near Boston—Crew Rescued.

BOSTON, March 7.—A northwest gale blew the barge Whitman, owned by the Degman Transportation Company of New York, ashore on Devil's Back at the entrance of the harbor to-day. The three men of the crew were taken off with some difficulty by the towing tug Fred E. Richards.

With the falling tide the barge broke up, and, with her cargo of phosphate rock, is a total loss.

BIG SHOW WINDOW BROKEN.

Bottle Is Thrown Into Store of Rogers Peet & Co.

Some one who escaped in the Broadway crowd last night threw an empty beer bottle through a large plate glass window in the store of Rogers Peet & Co., at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

A large crowd which gathered was dispersed by Patrolman Murdock of the West Thirtieth Street Station. There was no attempt at robbery.

$125 for French Engraving of 1664.

A portrait of "F. Grenault," drawn from life by Robert Nanteuil, the French engraver, in 1664, the only state, brought the highest price in the print sale at Anderson's last evening, going to R. Seckel for $125. Antoine Masson's "Emanuel Theodosius de la Tour d'Auvergne," after Mignard, went to R. Friedenberg for $70 and Nanteuil's "Pomponius de Bellievre," one of the masterpieces of portrait engraving, to the same buyer for $77.50. Max Williams paid $50 for "The Life of Christ," by George Pencz; M. S. Baer $70 for Rembrandt's etching "Jan Lutma"; W. M. Hill, Chicago, paid $70 for Martin Schongauer's "The Adoration of Kings"; J. Sabin $60 for Tissot's "The Arcade," and "Billingsgate," by Whistler sold on order for $44. The sale was concluded last evening.

T. P. A. Elects Vivarttas President.

The Travelers' Protective Association, New York Division, Post A, held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Victoria and elected these officers: President—F. R. Vivarttas; Vice Presidents—W. W. Moss, W. S. Douglas, and G. V. Williams; Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Gosselin; Directors—W. E. Chave, L. C. Gosselin, C. O. Winnie, W. C. Root, H. B. Hunt, and George W. Bell.

ICE PRICE TO HOMES WILL NOT BE RAISED

But Wholesale Buyers Will Have to Pay More to Meet the Great Shortage.

MUST CUT CONSUMPTION

President Oler Says That Is the Only Way Out—No Hope Now for Full Crop.

Despite a practically certain shortage of 1,000,000 tons in the ice crop this year it was announced authoritatively yesterday by Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, that the family price of ice, at present 40 cents a hundred pounds, would not be raised by his company this year, and would be kept at that figure throughout the Summer. It is equally assured, however, that the wholesale price of ice and the price to large consumers will be raised to meet the enormous shortage in the ice crop, and in order to maintain the present price to families.

Mr. Oler said that there was absolutely no hope for a belated freezing of new ice sufficient to eke out the deficiencies of the present supply, and that it was imperative that a thorough and systematic crusade be started against ice waste in this city, similar to that carried on against water waste when a water shortage was threatened last Summer.

Last year, he said, when there was a warm Summer, the consumption of natural ice in this city was 2,200,000 tons. The normal yearly consumption, however, he said, was 2,500,000 tons. Toward this, he said, there was practically no possibility of harvesting more than a total crop of 1,500,000 tons this year.

"On the Hudson, which is our principal field for the annual harvesting," he said, "we have been able this year to gather in only 500,000 tons. The river was open to navigation until Feb. 6, and the ice harvest, which is usually begun in December or early in January, could not be started till Feb. 17 this Winter. Even so, we began on ice from seven to eight inches thick, instead of ten inches, as usual, and the quality of ice harvested has been very poor. Indeed, it is quite likely that there may be a loss of 50 per cent. in shrinkage by the time the ice is brought down to New York.

"There is absolutely no chance of further ice harvesting on the Hudson. The ice fields are broken up completely. We lost many horses by drowning, and many of our men fell through the thin ice, even before the scant harvesting there was stopped. It is practically impossible that there should come a stretch of ten consecutive zero days in March to provide a further field for ice harvesting there. That hypothesis is negligible.

"Our second source of supply is in the Maine ice fields, on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers. But, while the Hudson is wide and provides an ice field for seventy-five miles, these rivers are narrow and provide ice fields for only twenty miles on the Kennebec and five miles on the Penobscot. We have been able, therefore, to harvest only about 200,000 tons in Maine so far, and even if conditions prove the best possible there, we cannot get more than a total of 500,000 tons from this source. We cannot increase the harvesting facilities there, since it is too late to build additional ice houses at this time.

"To these 500,000 tons from the Hudson, and possible 500,000 tons from Maine, may be added some 600,000 tons of old ice left over from last year's crop. That represents the total available supply of natural ice for the year, to meet New York's average consumption of 2,500,000 tons.

"The artificial ice plants, which provide about 60 per cent. of the city's ice supply, above, the 2,500,000 tons of natural ice normally consumed here, cannot increase their output, and it would be impracticable to put up new plants on expensive property, such as here, to meet the needs of a six-month consumption in a shortage of any single year.

"There is absolutely only one means of coping with the assuredly impending ice famine this year. That is, to curtail consumption. There is no place where there has been a more wasteful process than in New York's consumption of its ice, in hotels, restaurants, stores, and homes. Only notice how, in any hotel, your drinking water, in these cold days, comes to your table literally stacked up with chunks of ice. Order a dish of clams, and it will be brought to you covered with a great heap of broken or chipped ice. Ice is wasted in a thousand ways in these cool days, when it would not be needed; and in the hot months of the Summer the city pays the piper.

"When a water famine was threatened last Summer the Water Commissioner sent out frantic appeals for a policy of water economy, the newspapers took up the crusade with a will, and the people curtailed their waste of the city's water supply very promptly and effectively. But when an ice famine impends, the procedure of newspapers and public alike is, first of all, to lampoon or abuse the greedy ice man or the ice companies. Abusing the ice companies is not going to make more ice. Instead, the public should be urged to avoid ice waste."

Mr. Oler said that his company realized that it was in business to stay, and that it was essential that it should have the good will of the public in order to stay in business. The company, he declared, had no desire or intention to take advantage of conditions, such as the impending ones, and to take an unfair advantage of the public. With this policy in view, he authorized the following statement:

The Knickerbocker Ice Company and the American Ice Company operate in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. With the machine capacity they have been engaged in building for some years past, and the ice crop they have so far secured, they feel safe in saying that the 40-cent price to families, which now prevails in those cities, will not be changed this year.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company, according to Mr. Oler, supplies about 40 per cent. of the natural ice of New York City.

At present the price of ice is $2 a ton at the wharves, 40 cents a hundred pounds to families, and 20 cents to large consumers. If the family price is to be maintained at 40 cents, the large consumers will have to bear the brunt of any raise that may be made. These consumers include hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, ice cream manufacturers, provision stores, delicatessen stores, and business houses of many sorts. How large the prospective increase in price to such consumers may be could not be forecast yesterday.

In past years of conditions similar to those this year in the ice fields, however, with the exception of 1906, the family price of ice was raised to $1 a hundred pounds, and the price to large consumers to from 30 to 50 cents a hundred pounds. Those famine years, Mr. Oler said, recurred at regular intervals of ten years—1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900. The first break in this rule, he said, was in 1906, when there was an ice famine, but when he, as President of the American Ice Company, managed to keep the price down to 50 cents a hundred pounds for families.

TUNNEL OPENING TO-DAY.

Celebration to Mark the End of Hill Climbing at 191st Street.

With a brass band to lead the way and city officials in high hats following after, there will be a parade through New York's only tunnel street at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The street has been dug from the Broadway canyon into the high bluff beneath Fort George. It extends on a level from Broadway to the 191st Street station of the west side branch of the Subway, and is intended to permit residents of the Broadway canyon to reach the Subway without climbing up over the bluff and then dropping back in an elevator the entire distance they have climbed.

Before the grand march through the tunnel begins a special Subway train will make a record run from the Brooklyn Bridge with the official party, which will be in charge of the Bureau of Highways. The tunnel street was built by the Bureau of Highways with money raised through a special assessment of property owners in the Broadway canyon. This assessment, amounting to $72,000, was levied upon the property owners at their own request.

To residents of Washington Heights the opening exercises will be the most notable local celebration since that in honor of the completion of the 191st Street station and the providing of an additional elevator at 181st Street. On the committee in charge are Henry Morgenthau, Frank Hedley, John H. Borchen, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Max S. Grifenhagen, James A. Lynch, Randolph Hurry, David Stewart, R. P. Bolton, C. H. Woodward, R. E. Simm, and John D. Beals.

LIGHT HILLSIDE MONUMENT.

Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial No Longer a Menace to Autos.

Many automobiles have been wrecked by running against the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Hillside and Bergen Avenues, Jamaica, because the monument has not been lighted. It stands in the middle of Hillside Avenue. Several automobile clubs have tried to have it removed, but the Monument Association has been victorious in every fight along this line.

The monument has been lighted through orders issued by the Queens Park Department, and it will be no longer a menace at night to automobile parties.

SOLBLOOM EPIGRAMS

"There may be things that are better than money, but it takes money to buy them." Very little money will buy a **Victrola** and records—the greatest providers of harmony in the home.

VICTROLAS, $15 TO $200

Special Combination—No. 4 Victrola, Cabinet and 10 Selections, $27.00.

Perfect Service **Sol. Bloom Inc** Easy Terms

366 Fifth Ave at 35th St. 1429 Broadway at 40th St

Let Postum Cheer This Lucky Year '13

Ever stop to think that we make most of our own troubles?

That wrong living causes more doctor bills than epidemics?

Wave away the nervous, bilious, fretful days of coffee drinking by a change to

INSTANT POSTUM

A great many coffee drinkers found out the value of Postum by actual test in 1912. More will in 1913.

This delicious beverage tastes much like mild Java, but is guaranteed absolutely pure and free from "caffeine," the harmful, trouble-making drug in coffee.

Grocers everywhere sell more and more Postum every year.

"There's a Reason"

B. Altman & Co.

New Importations of Spring and Summer Silks, comprising new ideas in Crepe Imprime, Brocaded Foulards, Bulgarian Silks, Washable Silks and Moire Crepes.

Shoe Department

Special attention is directed to Footwear for Misses and Children.

All Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps for the younger set are made on approved lasts, constructed especially to meet the requirements of juvenile feet, and the individual attention of expert fitters is made a special feature of the department service.

B. Altman & Co.

Invite inspection of their new and comprehensive assortments of American Rugs for the ensuing season.

Included are Wiltons, Brussels, Arminsters and High-pile Rugs in Oriental and conventional designs, in the subdued colorings now in vogue. These rugs are in stock, at moderate prices, in all the desirable sizes, from 22½x36 inches to 11.3x15 feet.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Madame Lina Cavalieri

will be accompanied tomorrow night in her concert at the New York Hippodrome by the

Hardman Piano

Madame Cavalieri, the great Italian soprano, uses the Hardman Piano at her public appearances in the United States, and also uses in her own home the Hardman Autotone (The Perfect Player-Piano).

Madame Cavalieri says of the Hardman Autotone:

"I always envied the great pianist whose genius not only fascinates his audience but is the key which unlocks the vast treasure house of music for his own private enjoyment.

"But this envy is a thing of the past, for now, with the Hardman Autotone, I can enter this realm of piano music as freely as he can, unhindered by the difficulties of technique.

"It is marvelous with what precision the Hardman Autotone interprets the most intricate and brilliant passages. And how, with all this technical perfection, it is yet so responsive in musical expression to every varying mood of the performer."

See the Autotone (The Perfect Player-Piano) and play it yourself at our warerooms.

Prices of the Autotone from $550 up.

Terms of payment arranged to suit purchaser's convenience. Liberal allowance made for old pianos taken in exchange. Handsomely illustrated Catalogue sent on request.

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY
Founded 1842
Hardman House
433 Fifth Avenue
(Between 38th & 39th Sts.)
New York

Brooklyn Store
524 Fulton St.

ASK COMMITTEE FOR ESTATE.

Say Pioneer Ironmaker Believes Himself Bankrupt.

Proceedings were begun yesterday before a commission and a Sheriff's Jury in the office of Sheriff Charles B. Law, Brooklyn, for the appointment of a committee for Richard F. Carpenter, ninety-two years old, of 403 Berry Street, Williamsburg. He was a pioneer iron manufacturer in that section and retired forty years ago. He is reputed to be worth more than $288,000, yet he believes he is bankrupt, according to the petitioners, Richard O. Campion, his nephew, and Mr. Carpenter's married daughter, Mrs. Olivette O. Lampert, who lives at the Hotel St. Paul in Manhattan.

In the papers filed by the petitioners they allege that he believes he has been married three times, whereas he has been married only once. On the death of his son John he did not show any emotion, according to the petitioners, and simply remarked:

"I'm sorry for the young man. He tried to do what was right."

The hearing will be continued on Monday.

Hackett-Carhart

Overcoats & Suits

—smarter in style and fabric, finer in tailoring than any yet shown this season—yours to choose among *now*, a

1/2 Saving and More

There is not time to go into details of to-day's Hackett-Carhart offerings.

It suffices to say that every new style, every fashionable fabric, in all the popular models are shown in their every variation.

No matter what you seek in clothes, you will find here—and at a price far lower than you ever expected to pay.

And this is so, simply because every garment must be sold at once—without a single reservation.

As you doubtless know, Hackett-Carhart clothes have been supreme in the fine clothes field for more than 56 years.

To-day's assortments reflect this reputation in their every line and detail.

But come in and see them.

$18, $20 & $22.50 Overcoats & Suits are now..... $9.50

$22.50, $25 & $28 Overcoats & Suits are now..... $12.50

$25, $28, $30 & $35 Overcoats & Suits are now..... $15

Special Offering

About 300 very fine overcoats that were delayed in production:

$50, $55 and $60 Overcoats . . $25

Including luxurious Vicuna dress and business coats, and English (camel's hair lined) Motor Coats.

Trousers Reductions

$5 & $6 Trousers are now.....$3.75
$7 & $8 Trousers are now.....$5.75
$9 & $10 Trousers are now.....$5.75

Furnishings

A Dozen Standard Advertised 2 for 25c Collars for 50 Cents:
$1.50 worth of Collars.....50c
A Dozen Shirts at the Price of Six:
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Shirts.....85c
Six for $4.75.
Three Ties for the Price of One:
$1 English Hand Seamed Knitted Neckwear.....35c
Three for $1.00.

Boys' & Children's Clothes Reductions

At 841 Broadway & 154 E. 125th St. Stores Only

$7.50 and $10 Children's Overcoats. All models; 2½ to 17 years..... $3.75
$12.50 and $15 Children's Overcoats. All models; 2½ to 18 years..... $5.75
$15, $16.50 & $18 Children's Overcoats. All models; 8 to 18 years.....$7.75

Hats

$3 Standard Spring Derbys.....$1.75
$5 Imported Spring Derbys.....$2.65
$6 Imported Silk-lined Derbys..$3.65
$6 Silk and Opera Hats.....$4.00

Hackett. Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

MAYOR TELLS WALDO TO END STRIKE RIOTS

Writes That Violence After Garment Settlement Must Be Stopped at Once.

NO PICKETING ALLOWED

Letter to a Citizen Advises Him to Take Out Summonses for Law Violators.

Mayor Gaynor wrote to Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday asking that he proceed vigorously to suppress acts of lawlessness following the recent garment makers' strike. The Mayor pointed out that the strike was at an end and that it was not strikers who committed the acts of violence. This is his letter:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.
March 7, 1913.

Sir: I call your especial attention to acts of lawlessness and violence which need to be put down by the police at all hazards at once. For many weeks there has been a strike on in the garment making trade. That strike was settled one week ago by the employers and the labor unions. As soon as such settlement was reached Thomas A. Rickert, General President of the United Garment Workers of America, officially declared the strike at an end and directed all employes to go back to work. This has been attested by Mr. Rickert and the representative of the employers' side, who have appeared before me. The settlement conceded practically all the demands of the employes. They did thereupon go back to work. But lawless persons have continued to hover around the factories and workshops ever since, and they are indulging in acts of lawlessness and violence. Two places have been shattered by bombs thrown by them, and last evening Mr. Kohn of the Washington Clothing Company, at 10 Astor Place, was knocked down and grievously battered and wounded by these lawless people after leaving his place of business for the day. This condition of things is intolerable. These people are not engaged in any strike. They are lawless people in the city, who come forward when there are strikes and disorders and commit all sorts of violence. Let them be dispersed. Let them not linger near these factories and places of business on the score that they are peaceful pickets. They are not pickets. The strike is at an end. They are lawless characters to whom no leniency whatever is due. See that they are not permitted to approach any of these factories and places of business. And let them be arrested if they commit any unlawful act. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

R. Waldo, Esq., Commissioner of Police, New York City.

In a letter J. W. White of Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, who wrote for advice on what a citizen should do who saw a violation of the law, the Mayor wrote that the citizen should apply to a Magistrate for a summons. The Mayor instanced the case where he ordered a policeman to obtain a summons against a storekeeper whom he saw sweeping litter into the street and another case where he saw an automobile being driven recklessly through Park Row. Mr. White also wrote about letter boxes being stuffed with pamphlets and advertisements, and the Mayor gave this opinion:

"You speak of the letter boxes of the tenement houses being stuffed with indecent literature and ask if that be against the law. Most certainly it is, but I suppose it is very difficult to catch these miscreants in the act. Of course, the police cannot watch the vestibules of every tenement and apartment house in the city. But the janitors of such buildings could do much to put an end to this grievous offense."

HIT BY A STRIKE BULLET.

Aimed at Garment Worker, It Strikes Man on the Street.

A bullet fired from the vestibule of a tenement house in Fourteenth Street, east of Third Avenue, at fifty men and women employed by a clothing manufacturer, yesterday morning, buried itself in the right leg of Moses Feigenberg, 42 years old, of 614 East Eleventh Street, who was walking on the opposite side of the street. Feigenberg fell to the sidewalk and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

Patrolman Connor of the Fifth Street Police Station was in the vicinity and made a search for the man who had fired the shot. When questioned by detectives, Feigenberg said he only got a glimpse of the man and he could give only a meagre description.

STRIKE ASSAILANT ESCAPED.

Men Still Out Say They Are Afraid to Return.

Harry D. Cohen, Treasurer of the Washington Company, 10 Astor Place, was at his home yesterday suffering from a fractured nose. He was hit in the face and knocked down on leaving his factory Thursday, and his assailant escaped before he could be recognized.

At the factory of Alfred Benjamin & Co. it was said that many of the striking employes told the firm that they were willing to return to work but were afraid to do so. Their homes instead of the factories were picketed, it was said.

Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which took the first steps toward bringing about the strike settlement, had a conference yesterday with President Thomas A. Rickert of the union. The officers of the union promised to advise the strikers who are still out to return to work. President Rickert estimated that the number out was about 5,000 or 6,000. One difficulty, he said, was that a number of the strikers could not get their old jobs back when they reported for work. An effort will be made to rectify this.

Miss Rose Blank of the Women's Trade Union League, who is in charge of the movement of the United Hebrew Trades to raise money for the strikers, said last evening that the strike would be kept up until they got the fifty-hour week and recognition of the union. She said that President Rickert of the United Garment Workers had greatly underestimated the number of persons still out and that those at work under settlements had agreed to aid the strikers financially until they won their demands.

MAKES A MILLION IN A DAY.

Banker Recoups Amount He Paid to Wife for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—Josiah V. Thompson, banker of Uniontown, put through a business deal to-day that gained him a profit of $1,000,000.

Mr. Thompson sold a tract of coal land to the Midland Steel Company for $1,750,000, an average of $800 an acre. The land lies in Washington and Greene Counties. Less than eight years ago the banker bought the property for $750,000. He carried a large mortgage on it. The deed to the company was recorded to-day in Waynesburg.

Less than two months ago Mr. Thompson divorced his second wife. He paid her $1,000,000 not to fight the suit.

THE MAYOR FAVORS A SMALL COUNCIL

Large City Boards Like Our Aldermen Have Proved Failures, He Tells Schoolboy Debater.

SMALL BODIES WORKABLE

It Is Also Possible to Get Good Members for Them—Aldermen Will Soon Disappear, He Predicts.

In a letter to an Oklahoma schoolboy named Hubert Smith, who wanted some arguments to use in a debate on the commission form of Government, Mayor Gaynor said yesterday that a city could be governed better by a small council than a large one, like the Board of Aldermen in New York City, for instance. In a few years, the Mayor predicted, the Aldermen as now constituted would be done away with entirely. This is the Mayor's letter:

Office of the Mayor,
March 6, 1913.

Dear Sir:—Your letter asks me to help you out in a debate in your high school by giving you reasons for and against the proposition "that all cities having 10,000 or more population should have a commission form of government." In the first place, the phrase "commission form of government" is loose. It has no scientific or accurate meaning. What you mean is whether a city should be governed by a small council or a large one. Why, therefore, not say so in so many words? There is no city in this country being governed by a commission.

When Galveston was destroyed by flood the Legislature passed an act creating a commission to govern that city. That is the only case of a city being put in charge of a commission that I know of. But the courts declared the act unconstitutional and void. Some cities are ruled by a large elected council, called the Board of Aldermen, or the Common Council. That was formerly the case with all the cities in this country. But of late years the tendency has been to substitute a small elected council or board for the large one. Some people inaccurately call this small council or board a commission. It is not a commission.

I have no objection to give you my opinion in respect of whether the large council or the small one gets the better results in city government. I think the small one does. Large councils have proved to be failures in this country. Their membership is poor, whereas in the small council you can get a good membership. And the small council is also more workable. It is not subject to so many delays as the large council.

Here in this city we have a large council of seventy-three, called the Board of Aldermen, and a small council of eight, called the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This small council does substantially all the important council business of the city. The large council has been shorn of nearly all of its powers. They have been transferred to the small council. In a few years our large council will probably be done away with altogether. It is very hard to get anything out of it. There are some exceedingly good men in it, and others who are not so good, to say the least I ought to say.

Lest you be too certain of small councils, let me remind you that the great Tweed frauds were committed in this city by a small board or council. And if you look about the country now I should not be surprised if you found dishonest and incompetent government here and there under small councils. No form of Government, however good, will secure good government. That depends upon the men put into office. Devise as you will, contrive as you will in forming instruments of government and laws, in the last analysis you have to trust somebody. Government depends more on men than on laws. Good men will give good government even with bad laws, but bad men will not give good government even with good laws. As William Penn says in his preface to the frame of government which he gave to the colony of Pennsylvania, namely:

"When all is said, there is hardly one frame of government in the world so ill designed by its first founders, that, in good hands, would not do well enough; and story tells us, the best, in ill ones, can do nothing that is great or good; witness the Jewish and Roman States. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But, if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn."

I hope my letter will help you in your debate, but you forgot to tell me which side you were on.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Hubert Smith, Esq., Bartlesville High School, Dewey, Okla.

None of the Aldermen would comment yesterday upon the Mayor's views.

Dr. Butler Joins Taft Party.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 7.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler have joined the Taft party here. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and John Hays Hammond are expected here within a day or two. The ex-President played eighteen holes of golf to-day. Mrs. Taft also is practicing at golf.

113 Years in Business at 40 Wall St.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company is an independent commercial bank and the diversity of its deposits has always given it ample funds for the requirements of its commercial depositors.

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First Magazine Pictures of the Inauguration

The Evening Post
(NEW YORK)
and its illustrated
SATURDAY MAGAZINE

The issue of to-day, March 8th, will be twenty-four pages instead of sixteen and the extra eight pages will be in the form of an exceptionally fine half-tone section devoted to special reproductions of actual photographs of the Inaugural Ceremonies and Events at Washington, March 3rd and 4th.

These, the earliest authentic illustrations of most interesting doings, will occupy as much space as four full-sized newspaper pages, and will be reproduced in a manner worthy their subject matter.

The other sixteen pages will be filled with good things. Baseball Enthusiasts will like the page of photographs showing "The Giants at Work in Marlin, Texas"; Wall Street men will be interested in the two full pages which picture activities of brokers in the four great exchanges of New York; dog lovers will save the page of wonderful winners at the recent show. There's another instalment of "Everbreeze," a short story ("Giovanni Reduces the Cost of Living") by Godfrey Herrys; "Yale's Oldest Living Graduate"; the longest term cabinet officer, and the usual pages of fashions, theatre (it's the Opera this time), and jokes.

Don't Miss To-day's Issue

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TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Will contain, in addition to the Magazine Section, the Pictorial Half-Tone Section, and other regular features, two unusual Supplements. It is the authoritative

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SUMMARIZED ANALYSIS of their RECOMMENDATIONS, a rare feature which will show at a glance the season's specialties of each of these celebrated dressmakers.

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Many Important Articles written under the inspiration of celebrated Parisian authorities, like Poiret, Primet and Yantorny.

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Special Articles of Great Value on Paris Hats, Lingerie, Corsets, and Footwear.

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A Special Signed Interview with

MARQUIS de la GANDARA

Describing the Society Recently Formed by French Artists to Assist French Dressmakers to Meet the

American Competition in Fashions

In connection with which is reproduced the Society's First Recommendation

THE FLEUR DE LIS ROBE by WILLETTE

ALSO

A Special Section of Half-Tone Reproductions of

SNAPSHOTS of the INAUGURATION

Photographs Taken in Washington by Times Photographers.

Following which THE SUNDAY TIMES will publish these two Notable Numbers:

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 16

Eight elaborate full-page color reproductions of Paul Helleu's portraits of the eight most typical American women, chosen and drawn by him during his three months' stay, just concluded, in this country.

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 23

The most elaborate and most striking Holiday Number The Times ever published.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE NOT YET EVERY-DAY READERS OF THE TIMES.

The New York Times is always sold out. The Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

M'FARLAND EASILY OUTPOINTS BRITTON

Packey Did Not Even Have to Show His Best to Whip His Opponent.

Packey McFarland's title as the cleverest of all boxers remains unsullied. Before a crowd of about 7,500 boxing enthusiasts at Madison Square Garden last night the Chicagoan clearly outclassed Jack Britton over the ten-round route, giving as masterly an exhibition of his skill as has been shown in New York in years. It was an exhibition between a master and his pupil, with Britton filling the role of the student. From every angle of the game Packey showed decisive superiority over his opponent, unless it was in the quality of recovering fast after being punshed badly. Packey had no chance to star in this particular specialty, as he did not take the punishment.

Once again McFarland must be said to have gone through a bout without showing the best in his boxing repertoire. It is true that he had to show more last night than in any of previous encounters at a local boxing club, but he demonstrated all that he had to bring out and still spread the impression that he had more in reserve. It will take a better boxer than Britton to make the Chicago Irishman go at top speed.

Besides demonstrating that his cleverness is the nearest to perfection that the boxing ring possesses McFarland also proved that his days as a lightweight are over. When he weighed in ten minutes before climbing into the ring, while carrying none of the extra weight of his boxing regalia, he tipped the beam at 140 pounds, only two pounds under the welterweight limit. There is no doubt of his inability to take off seven more pounds necessary to figure any longer as a contender for lightweight honors. He had the advantage of 4½ pounds over his opponent.

Britton's performance was a disappointment, as he had been credited with saying that he would box if Packey preferred it that way, and slug if McFarland essayed to carry the battle to him. Packey carried it to Britton from the opening to the closing round, and Jack showed no great inclination to meet him half way. Instead he continually backed away and let Packey follow him around the ring. There were occasional flurries when Jack stood still and fought back at a clip that brought plenty of applause from his followers, but Jack's success on these occasions was more fancied than real. The superb defense of McFarland was always in evidence, and many of Jack's most vicious swings glanced off McFarland's arms.

Invariably Britton's short-lived rallies were closed with a wallop that shook Jack from his curly locks to his toes. While McFarland's arms were entwined about his head, and Packey seemed to be unable to stop Britton from driving home solid punches, the eagle eye of McFarland was peering over his guard awaiting the time when Britton would leave an opening. That opening always came, and into it went a left hook, sometimes long and other times short, but always heavy enough to knock Britton off his balance and to one side.

McFarland landed on Britton's jaw with sufficient force to rock him to one side several times during the bout. On two or three occasions it seemed as if Packey would be able to drop Britton to the canvas, but Jack had a habit of rallying fast after being spinned around with one of Packey's hard-hitting lefts. McFarland now and then measured his opponent for a right-hand punch, and these also went home with plenty of speed. Britton's come-backs after taking these punches were the redeeming features of his performance.

A straight left that was not aimed but simply pushed out straight from McFarland's shoulder had Britton in distress all the way. Try as he would Jack could not furnish a defense for this particular punch, and McFarland shot it home whenever he had the inclination. Britton's head rocked back as if on hinges, being helped occasionally by Packey pushing the heel of the glove along Jack's features. But none of the punches or jabs brought blood from Britton. The only blood which was in evidence during the bout was in the last two rounds, when Britton made it flow from Packey's nose. The bout was cleanly fought, although both sides had their eyes out for evidences of foul work. In the second round Britton complained to the referee and yelled to his manager that Packey was using foul tactics, and later in the contest McFarland's manager yelled several times to the referee that Britton was hitting low. Britton did a bit of wrestling now and then, swinging Packey around as he went into a clinch, and he was cautioned by the referee against this kind of work.

Britton went to the floor twice in the last round, but neither time did he go down under a clean punch. The first time he slipped as Packey rushed at him, and the second time he was off balance and slipping when McFarland sent a hard right-hand punch to the body. In the first minute of the bout McFarland drove Britton against the ropes, and Britton's body went half way through as he ducked a swing from Packey.

McFarland lived up to the predictions that he would have Britton swinging through vacant space, as Jack has been wont to do in many of his previous bouts against clever men here. Packey ducked, backed in or around Britton's punches at times in a way that made Jack look ridiculous, and brought Packey considerable applause for his cleverness.

McFarland did not waste any time going after Britton when the opening bell sounded, and Britton backed toward the ropes. After considerable feinting Britton sent over the first clean punch, a light left to Packey's head, but McFarland promptly returned a similar punch. It was the beginning of the series of lefts that Packey continued to shoot against Britton's face during the entire bout. The first round produced no exciting action, although it was faster than is generally the case when two boxers set to feel each other out. McFarland was entitled to the honors on account of his aggressiveness rather than through any decisive wallops that he landed.

McFarland hustled a bit in the second round, and again carried off the honors. He forced the work all the way, and shot over a number of straight lefts or left hooks to Britton's face. The latter began to swing at Packey's head, only to find Packey wasn't there. Britton landed a few lefts to McFarland's head, and once drove Packey into his own corner and rained a storm of blows against Packey's guard. He got a hard left hook that twisted him around for his undue activity.

Packey staggered Britton early in the third round with a hard right to the head, but a few seconds later Britton rushed McFarland to the ropes and drove both hands at his covered head. Again Packey came out with a left hook that shook Jack up.

The fourth round fairly bristled with action. Twice Britton seemed to have Packey going and twice McFarland came back with that terrific left hook to the head, driving Britton back each time. A hard right almost upset Britton and Packey had him backed to the ropes when the bell sounded.

From the fourth round to the finish McFarland always held the upper hand. Britton managed to get an even break in the sixth round, but all the others belonged to McFarland, usually by a comfortable margin. Only Britton's occasional flashes served to add excitement to the match, as the general rule of things was that of a skillful and earnest teacher showing the fine parts of his art to a pupil.

McFarland disproved the idea that Britton is his superior as a hard puncher. If Jack possesses more punching power than Packey he failed dismally to show it last night. McFarland's swings and jabs carried the only hard hitting that the bout produced. Once or twice Britton turned McFarland partly around with a long swing, but Packey showed no such effects from the punches as Jack often showed after taking one of Packey's hard slams.

Considerable money was bet on the result, the odds hovering close to ten to seven with McFarland as the favorite. Most of the Britton money was put up by a few close friends of the boxer. A few minutes before the boxers entered the ring a prominent bettor announced that he had been trying in vain to get down a bet on McFarland at the prevailing odds.

McFarland was the first to enter the ring. He climbed through the ropes at 10:20 o'clock, and Britton followed about one minute later. McFarland was handled by Emil Thiry, his manager; Johnny McFarland, Packey's brother; Willie Schaffer of Chicago, and Eddie McMahon of New York. Britton was seconded by Dan Morgan, his manager; Frank Breslin, a brother of Britton; Jack Denning, and Young Otto, both of New York. It was announced that the men would box under the commission rules of a clean break, and a step back on the order of the referee. Billy Joh received quite an ovation when introduced just before the bout, due principally to Dan Morgan's protest against him.

The ringside weights of the two boxers were 140 pounds for McFarland and 135½ pounds for Britton. The weight named in the articles of agreement was 137 pounds at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and both were below that mark. The scales were set at the stipulated figure, and first McFarland and then Britton got on them, neither causing the bar to tip. The weighing-in was done in one of the dressing rooms in the Garden in the presence of Chairman Frank S. O'Neil of the State Athletic Commission, Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden Athletic Club, the managers of the two boxers, and several newspaper men.

Following the weighing-in Commissioner O'Neil called a conference, which was attended by Manager Gibson, Referee Billy Joh, and the managers of the two boxers. This was to avoid any arguments about the interpretation of the rules after the boxers entered the ring in the evening. Referee Joh was instructed as to what was expected of him, and the two managers were told that when the men entered the ring the referee would have sole control over the boxers and must not be interfered with.

The crowd did not come up to expectations as regards size. The early demand for seats gave promise of a gathering limited only by the capacity of the Garden, but such was far from being true. The entire section of arena seats on both sides of the entrance at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden was desolate of spectators, and the tier boxes just above were only sparsely occupied. The tier boxes at the Fourth Avenue end and a large section of the arena seats there were also empty. Some of the main floor boxes close to the ring also held only vacant chairs when the boxers in the main bout took their places in the ring. However, large crowds lined up behind the fence in the rear of the box seats on both sides of the main inclosure, and many standees were in evidence at both ends of the Garden.

Although lacking in the expected number the crowd was fully up to the standard in prominence. Noted men in politics, finance, and the theatrical and sporting world were in the boxes closely adjoining the ring. One of the holders of a box was Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, who said he was much impressed with the way the game is conducted here. State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne of Illinois was one of the spectators and Governor Dunne of Illinois, who came to this city from the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, was reported as among those present.

Previous to the main bout the spectators were entertained with several shorter preliminaries. The early bouts furnished plenty of action, but the last two were one sided. In the opening bout, which went four rounds, Willie Schaefer of New York outpointed Johnny McLean of New York.

In the first six-round bout Young Fitzsimmons of Yonkers shaded Jimmy Coster of Philadelphia. In another bout scheduled to go six rounds Willie Schaffer of Chicago, sparring partner of Packey McFarland, so far outclassed Richie Ryan of New York that Referee Billy Joh stopped the bout in the fourth round. In the six-round semi-final Young Herman of Pekin, Ill., outpointed Kid Goodman of New York.

An attachment against Jack Britton's share of the receipts was attempted during the afternoon by one of Sheriff Harburger's deputies, but it proved a failure. The papers were served on one of the ticket sellers at the Garden A. C. box office, but the club had previously tendered Dan Morgan, manager of Britton, a check to cover the boxer's share of the receipts. The attachment was in favor of John J. Costello of this city, who formerly acted as Britton's manager. It was reported the check to Morgan was for $7,000, which would cover Britton's share of the receipts up to $35,000, as he was to receive 20 per cent. of the gross receipts. The money in question was said to be due Costello for expenses paid while he had charge of Britton.

TIE FOR BILLIARD LEAD.

Coleman and Conway Will Play Off for Class B Title.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
Conway	4	1	43	9 3-33
Coleman	4	1	65	7 6-42
Blake	3	2	45	8 12-36
Clarke	3	2	50	6 42-43
Muldaur	1	4	42	6 9-35
Baxter	0	5	57	6 11-45

H. A. Coleman tied C. D. Conway for first place in the Class B amateur billiard championship tournament last night at Paul's Riverside Academy by defeating the present holder, H. A. Clarke, by the score of 300 to 206. Coleman and Conway have each won four games, and lost one, and the deciding game to play off the tie will take place on Monday night. Leslie Blake and Clarke tied for third place, and the former won the toss for the position.

Both players showed the effect of the strain. Coleman required forty-three innings to complete his string of 300 points, averaging but 6 42-43, while Clarke disappointed his followers by turning in the low average of 4 38-42. The playing throughout was only fair and no runs of special note were made. Coleman's best efforts were 38, 27, and 24, while Clarke's leading individual contributions were 36, 35, and 24. Clarke appeared to have an excellent chance of winning the game in the first six innings, when he scored a total of 71, or an average of nearly 12. Coleman's aggregate for the same number of innings was but 24, or one-third that of his opponent.

After Clarke got fairly started he slumped badly and added but one point in his next four turns at the table. Meanwhile, the balls began to break well for Coleman, who rapidly forged ahead. Clarke's reversal of form seemed to encourage Coleman and the latter adopted a more open game.

Clarke's deliberation over the shots did not work to his advantage as he missed many comparatively easy shots in trying for position. During the game he failed to score in twenty-two innings, while the winner was credited with but ten blanks. Coleman made a number of clever shots, and after once passing his opponent he was never in trouble. His contribution of thirty-eight, the best in the game, was made in the thirty-fifth inning, when he pulled himself out of several difficult positions. The score:

Coleman—4 0 5 4 8 3 12 8 6 22 12 3 0 0 10 4 0 1 27 0 13 2 0 0 0 16 0 23 1 16 0 24 3 38 10 6 3 15 4 1 5. Total—300. Average—6 42-43. High runs—38, 27, 24.

Clarke—0 36 0 11 14 0 0 1 0 5 14 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 0 5 0 0 6 0 1 10 0 24 0 0 15 13 0 0 8 25 0 1 0 0 4 2 0. Total—206. Average—4 38-42. High runs—36, 25, 24.

AUSTRALIA TENNIS TEAM.

Wilding, Doust, and Jones to Play Americans in Davis Cup Trials.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 7.—The Lawn Tennis Association has selected Anthony F. Wilding, S. N. Doust, and Mr. Jones as the Australasian players to compete in the preliminaries matches for the selection of a challenging team for the Dwight F. Davis Lawn Tennis Trophy. The trophy is held in England. Norman E. Brookes, the veteran player, will not be able to make the trip this year with the Australasian team.

The Lawn Tennis Association is endeavoring to have the preliminary contest between the Australiasian and American teams play in England. These countries were pitted against each other in the draw which took place in London last Tuesday.

Seven nations have entered teams for the elimination contests—the United States, Australia, Germany, France, Canada, South Africa, and Belgium.

Bronx C. H. Wins Championship.

In the final game of the Church Athletic League basket ball tournament last night the Bronx Church House 135-pound team defeated the East Harlem Presbyterian Church quintet by the score of 26 to 21. This victory gives the Bronx Church House the championship in the 135-Pound class, with a record of having won nine games and lost one. Schmidt, who played at right forward, was the star player of the winning team, caging seven goals from the field.

Parkinson Wins Road Race.

H. Parkinson of the Bradhurst Field Club, won the monthly road race of the Xavier Athletic Association last night over a course of 3½ miles. Thirty-eight runners started and all finished. The run started from the clubhouse, 205 West Fourteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to Seventh Avenue, and return to the clubhouse.

Gardner and Mayer Matched.

Frank Keeney, manager of the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, last night arranged for a 400-point match at 18.2 balkline billiards between Joe Mayer, the Philadelphia expert, and Edward Gardner of Montclair, N. J., to be decided Monday night.

HOCKEY CLUB HAS TITLE IN ITS GRASP

Wins from Crescents and Needs Victory Over Irish to Capture Championship.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Hockey Club	5	3	.625
Crescent A. C.	5	4	.556
St. Nicholas S. C.	4	5	.445
Irish-American A. C.	3	5	.375

The Hockey Club seven practically clinched the championship in the Amateur Hockey League race last night by defeating the champions, the Crescent A. C., at the St. Nicholas Rink in a rough, bruising game, by a score of 2 to 0. The Hockey Club is now in the lead, and has one tie game to play off with the Irish-American A. C., and if they show anywhere near the form they flashed against the Crescents the pennant will be easy for the Hockey Club.

The rink was jammed with the followers of the teams, and the excitement ran high at all times. It is many seasons since there has been such a grueling battle fought in the rink. The players were keyed up to a high pitch, and in the heat of battle more than one of the skaters laid his opponent flat on the ice. More than ten penalties were inflicted, and there was hardly a moment when some player was not banished from the fray as a penalty for his roughness.

None of the players was injured, although Gordon of the Hockey Club was laid low twice when he was forced against the wooden banks of the rink. In the first half Fredericks turned a somersault in front of the press box, and his skate hit William Russell, the President of the Amateur League, under the chin and inflicted a gash. All the spectators in the front row had to dodge flying sticks and collisions.

The game was won after seven minutes of play in the second half, after a tearing, smashing struggle in which neither team seemed able to get an advantage. Suddenly, out of the mass of wiggling skaters shot Castleman, who ran down the rink toward the Crescent goal. Before he reached the net, half a dozen Crescents were blocking his way. Castleman lost the puck and Young, the Hockey Club center carried it behind the net. He shot it out into the scrimmage and Castleman's stick reached out and got it. Then, although the Crescent and Hockey Club players were massed in front of the net, Castleman made a swift, hard shot. In some unknown way, the puck slipped through a dozen pair of skated feet and slipped into the cage. Mills, the Crescent goalkeeper, could not see the ruber at all and couldn't believes his eyes when he saw it safely in the rigging.

The scene which followed was one of unrestrained enthusiasm because the Hockey Club rooters broke loose and made the old rink shake. Just before the game ended, the Hockey Club shot another goal, which settled, without a doubt, which was the superior team.

With half a minute to go, Fredericks and Castleman brought the disc up between them and shot in vain at the net. When the puck came out again Capt. Jimmy Britton of the Hockey Club, made a dazzling side shot and squeezed the rubber past the alert Mills.

The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Mills	Goal	Lewis
Brown	Point	Gordon
Dufresne	Cover point	White
Shirreff	Rover	Castleman
Reinmund	Centre	Young
Scarborough	Left wing	Britton
Kennedy	Right wing	Fredericks

Referee—K. Ellis, St. Nicholas H. C. Assistant referee—P. Payan, Montreal. Goal umpires—Thomas Howard, Jr., Hockey Club; Charles Mitchell, I.-A. A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Penalty timers—Frank Ellison, Wanderers; Sterling Martin, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Goals—Second half: First goal for Hockey Club by Castleman in 7:21; second goal for Hockey Club by Britton in 19:52.

Penalties—Reinmund, 2 minutes, tripping; Scarborough, 2 minutes, cross-checking; Fredericks, 2 minutes, cross-checking; Young, 2 minutes, tripping; Britton, 2 minutes, tripping; Dufresne, 2 minutes, cross-checking; Britton, 2 minutes, slashing; Scarborough, 2 minutes, tripping; Castleman, 2 minutes, tripping; Dufresne, 2 minutes, tripping; Shirreff, 2 minutes, tripping.

CRAMPS STOP TENNIS PLAY.

Siverd Forced to Quit in Challenge Match with Pell at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—T. R. Pell of New York, who won the singles of the Palm Beach tennis tourney yesterday, played Percy D. Siverd, last year's champion for the 1913 title, to-day. In the last game to give him the fourth set Siverd suddenly doubled up on the court with a cramp. After a few minutes' rubbing he went out again and tried to save his fourth game, but found it impossible to play, and the match stopped there with the score two sets each, Pell offering to let it be continued to-morrow morning.

Both the men's singles and doubles developed some fine tennis this morning. P. D. Siverd and J. L. Cote won in straight sets over B. S. Prentice and T. R. Pell. Prentice was weak on his smashes. The summary:

Men's Doubles, Semi-Finals.—H. D. Siverd and J. L. Cote, Pittsfield, defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, West Side T. C., 6—3, 8—6.

Men's Singles, Consolation, Semi-Final.—J. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated J. S. Phipps, Remsen, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. Louis A. Knight, New York, and C. F. Watson, Jr., Morristown, defeated Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, and Edgar Leonard, West Side, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. A. Graham Niles, New York, and G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated Mr. and Mrs. David Boles, Scranton, Penn., 6—1, 6—2; Miss Kennedy and A. E. Kennedy, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and E. F. Torrey, Jr., Yahandundis, 6—2, 6—4.

Canadian Hockey Rink To-night.

The Wanderers of Montreal and the Ottawas of Ottawa, two of the leading professional hockey teams of Canada, will play to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink in the first game of what promises to be the most important, as well as the most interesting hockey series that has ever been held in this citd of the Canadian border. For several years the leading professional players of Canada have come here to demonstrate how skillfully the great Canadian sport can be played by expert players, and, besides giving amusement to thousands of enthusiastic spectators, the local amateur players have been afforded an opportunity to study the methods of the professionals and slopt them for use in improving their own style of playing. The series, which begins to-night, will be more interesting than any of its predecessors, for the three teams which have been engaged comprise the Quebecs of Quebec, winners of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the professional championship of Canada, and the two teams which gave them the hardest battles for the honor.

Williams College Hockey Captain.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 7.—John Stanton Rogers of New York was elected Captain of the Williams College hockey team today. He is a member of the class of 1914 and has played on the 'Varsity team at goal one year.

Princeton Diver Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—Thomas Perry Brazelton, '15, of Waco, Texas, Princeton's best fancy diver and the selection of some critics of swimming for first place in this event in the individual championships to be held here to-morrow, was injured while trying a hard dive in Brokaw tank late last night, and will not compete with the Tigers here to-morrow. Brazelton was drilling himself in a "dutchman one and a half," a dive which is done by only the best divers in the country, and which brings the performer's head close to the board as he plunges into the water. He misjudged his distance from the board, and, after turning over in the air, landed head foremost on the board. He was taken from the tank unconscious and was not revived for more than an hour afterward. The young man's scalp is severely lacerated and he is confined to the university infirmary under the care of a physician.

McGoorty to Box Moha March 17.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., and Bob Micha of Milwaukee were to-day matched to meet in a ten-round boxing contest here on March 17. The weight agreed upon is 160 pounds.

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MARQUARD TO JOIN GIANTS.

Pitcher-Actor Expected at Marlin, Texas, About March 20.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—Before the Giants turned out for their morning practice to-day, the information drifted into camp that Pitcher Marquard would soon be on hand. From a source which is reliable it was learned that the "Rube" is to report in Marlin on March 20. His stage career closes in California the middle of March, and he is ready to at once doff the sock and buskin for the violet uniform of the Giants. There is no discounting the fact that his coming will help the Giants' pennant chances, for however indifferent may be his histrionic ability he can pitch. He will be on hand early enough to be in fair shape by the time the season opens.

In the practice game this afternoon, played in cool, cloudy weather, Red Murray was in left field for the second team, and Thorpe was shifted back to the first team, playing in centre field. The only significance of Murray's being on the second team was that he did not care to go to Dallas this evening, so he joined the scrubs for the time being.

The two teams had a close contest, the regulars winning 3 to 2. They broke a tie in the last inning, and through the medium of a rare two combination burst of speed by Burns and Thorpe made their run in the sixth. Burns hit through the box and scorched the trail around third base when Thorpe bunted. Thorpe beat out the throw to first. He then stole second base, but there was caught napping when the pitcher wasted a ball, and Hartley threw down and collared the Indian. Merkle's single brought in the needed run.

The quartet of young pitchers were for the most part effective and the batting was light. The only hits bunched were made off Kirby, who is still nursing a sore arm. Schupp did well against the regulars. He held them to one hit in three innings. He put the ball over the plate, and had a line of puzzling shoots. Three-baggers helped to score three of the runs, and were furnished by Murray, Merkle, and Wilson. A triple by Robertson was wasted because he and Hartley fell victims to a sprightly double play accomplished by Fletcher, Merkle, and Wilson. Fletcher made a difficult catch and turned did likewise. The latter also picked off a batter at second with a fine throw when the latter tried to stretch a single. The Cooper youth showed a burst of speed in the sixth when he outfooted a bunt. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second team.....0 0 0 1 0 1—2	5	3	
Regulars .....0 1 0 0 1 1—3	7	2	

Batteries—Schupp, Kirby, and Hartley; Goulait, Demaree, and Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—"Rube" Marquard, the former star pitcher of the New York Nationals, who is in this city, when told of the report that he was expected to join the club at Marlin, Texas, said it was without foundation.

"I am on friendly terms with Manager McGraw," he said, "and it is only a question of money. After the championship series last year, in which I pitched two winning games, I asked for more money for the coming season. I was turned down and so I quit. I could see no future in baseball for me after that."

DERRICK LIMBERS UP WELL.

Yankees' Shortstop Showing Much Ability—Jersey City Team Arrives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 7.—The Yankees had another successful workout to-day under weather conditions that continued ideal, and from 10 o'clock A. M., until 1 o'clock P. M., Manager Chance put the players through a more strenuous course of training than they had heretofore attempted. Manager Larry Schlafly of the Jersey City team of the International League, who arrived here to-day with a big squad of players for Spring training, was a spectator during the practice and was surprised at the excellent condition of the Yankees.

The Jersey City manager also marveled at the condition of Manager Frank Chance and said after to-day's workout that the new manager of the Yankees was in better form than at any time during the past five years. The two managers had a conference in regard to the series of exhibition games which are to be played by their teams, and decided to play the first game on next Tuesday. It is planned to play similar games every other day.

Roy Hartzell, who was the first of the players to begin work here, was also the first to be put out of the game because of an injury. Hartzell got one of the fingers of his right hand badly bruised during infield practice to-day and will probably be unable to play again for two or three days.

Harry Wolter to-day discarded the brace which he has worn on the broken leg which kept him out of the game during most of the 1912 season. He feels that the injured member is strong enough now to endure such a change. Wolter has been running around the outfield and the bases in a way which indicates that his speed has not been affected by the injury.

Derrick at shortstop and Williams' throwing were the features of to-day's practice. The former Athletic is going to give Young and Martin a hard fight for the position, judging from the form he is showing in the practice. Williams showed such speed and precision in his throwing to the basemen to-day that his comrades called him a second Jimmy Archer.

It is planned to play the first practice game of the season to-morrow between teams to be known as the regulars and second team

CALLAHAN IS A SHECKARD.

Young Brooklyn Ball Player Shows Much Promise in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 7.—Leo Callahan, the Elmira youngster, cavorted around the diamond like a big leaguer at Warren Park to-day and if he continues to play the braud of ball he displayed, he will remain with the Brooklyn Club. Through his grand all-around work Callahan helped the Dahlenites trim the Daubertonians by a score of thirteen to eight this afternoon. Besides making a couple of difficult catches, Leo hammered out three singles in five times up and made a pretty steal of second base. Callahan is about as big as Willie Keeler. He reminds one of Jimmie Sheckard, however, at bat and is like the noted Cub outfielder in all of his movements. Taken all in all Callahan is a pocket edition of the once Brooklyn guardian of the left pasture.

With the exception of Callahan none of the Brooklyn "rookies" have shown much. Hanrehan is a schoolboy and needs years of experience before he will make big league timber. Young Mack Wheat seems weak at the bat, but looks to be of promising calibre. Hall, the elongated right-hand pitcher from Virginia has not been worked enough yet to get a good line on him.

The team was favored with another ideal day and Manager Dahlen made the most of both morning and afternoon sessions. There was a strong wind in the afternoon and as it is said that is usual at this of the year. Dahlen will endeavor to play most of the practice games in the morning hereafter. Hall, Allen and Rucker twirled for the winners and Curtis and Yingling labored for Daubert's team. Rucker and Allen were the only pitchers whom Dahlen allowed to use a curved ball.

Morse Quits New England League.

BOSTON, March 7.—The resignation of J. C. Morse as Secretary of the New England Baseball League was announced to-day. Mr. Morse, who has held this office for fifteen years, retires, it is stated, because of the increasing demands of his private business. The vacancy will be filled at the meeting of the league next week.

Wilkesbarre Club's New Manager.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 7.—Joseph McCarty of Philadelphia to-day signed a contract to manage the Wilkesbarre Baseball Club of the New York State League. He played second base last year and was formerly with the Toledo Club of the American Association.

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CLINTON SCHOOLBOYS IN ATHLETIC GAMES

Meyer and Scott Win Special Races in Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Some stirring scholboy competition, interspersed with events for former members of the De Witt Clinton High School and a three-mile race for members of Amateur Athletic Union organizations, were witnessed last night in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at the fifteenth annual indoor games of De Witt Clinton, which served to bring out the best of the home talent, as well as the "king pins" of the distance foot-running world.

There were events for lads scaling less than 90 pounds to the "huskies" who found shot putting best suited to their athletic endeavors. The races ranged from short dashes to three miles, and each served to keep the big crowd of rooters interested throughout.

Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C., the 220-yard champion of America, was at the post of honor in the event at that distance for former members of the school, and although D. Trenholm, New York A. C., in receipt of eight yards, gave him an argument right up to the last few yards, the wearer of the Winged Fist was returned the winnner in the fast time of 24 2-5 seconds.

Another race which had the crowd on its feet from end to end because of the varying pace was the three-mile handicap for A. A. U. men. Louis Scott of South Paterson and Harry Smith were the scratch men, while a number of good ones were strung out on marks up to 100 yards. Eddie Jordan, Xavier A. A., made the best possible use of his allotment of ninety yards, and showed the way to the field for two miles and a half, where Harry Smith jumped into the lead with a burst of speed in an endeavor to shake off Scott and Jordan, his closest opponents at that stage.

At the start of the last quarter mile Smith had a lead on Scott of nearly twenty-five yards, with Scott apparently unable to close the gap. Two laps from home the South Paterson lad set sail for the leader, and almost overhauled him. Try as he would to withstand the challenge Smith had let down to such a degree that Scott, by a fine sprint, picked him up in the final fifty yards and won a fine race by two yards, in the fast time of 14.43 3-5. Smith beat Jordan fifty yards for the place, with the rest of the field distanced.

The one-mile open race for schoolboys resulted in an unexpected victory for E. Wenz of the Roselle High School, who opened a big lead on the favorite in the first half mile, and held the forward position to the end. In the last 220 yards Joseph Meyer, the holder of the record of 4:36, essayed to come through with a sprint which looked as though he must win, but the Roselle lad lasted long enough to win by a yard in 4:41

J. Hagerty, off 4 feet, showed his heels to a good field after the trial heats of the sixty-yard senior race had been disposed of and did 7 seconds in winning the event. In the one-mile run for De Witt Clinton lads N. Weg, the scratch man, got up in the last ten yards and won by a scant yard from M. Rosen, to whom he was conceding 55 yards, with the time 4:52.

The half-mile walk showed the largest field in a distance event. The winner turned up in E. Church, a 16-year-old lad who gives much promise and who showed the best form of the field, winning from the 75-yard mark in the good time of 4:40.

W. Moore was the winner of the 220-yard race for schoolboys of the metropolitan district, and his margin of victory was pronounced enough to have him spreadeagle the field in the fast time of 0:24 2-5, which beat the time made by the National champion, Meyer, when he won the handicap for ex-members at the same distance. The summary:

One-Mile Run.—Won by N. Weg, (scratch;) M. Rosen, (85 yards,) second; E. Gilmore, (10 yards,) third. Time—4:52.

One Lap, (170 yards,) Midget Race, Closed.—Won by H. Cohen, (8 yards;) H. Peltz, (3 yards,) second; W. Rose, (scratch,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash; Senior, Closed, Handicap—Final heat won by J. Hegarty, (4 feet;) H. Sanders, (15 feet,) second; L. Bialo, (17 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Freshmen, Closed, Handicap—Final heat won by H. Tannenbaum, (7 feet;) C. Dreyer, (15 feet,) second; H. Rood, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07.

Sixty-Yard Hurdle, Closed, Handicap—Final heat won by H. Rood, (6 feet;) H. Monroe, (6 feet,) second; G. Halasz, (scratch,) third. Time—0:08.

440-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by L. Green, (5 yards;) W. Fitzpatrick, (12 yards,) second; A. Tichinsky, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:57.

One-Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by E. Church, (75 yards;) O. Sapper, (80 yards,) second; L. Kear, (scratch,) third. Time—4:40.

880-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by E. Wilson, (30 yards;) M. Repin, (80 yards,) second; G. Halasz, (scratch,) third. Time—2:08 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Closed, New York Evening High School, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by J. Behnken, (scratch;) J. Sheridan, (12 yards,) second; F. Macauley, (10 yards,) third.

220-Yard Run, Junior, Closed, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by S. Kraup, (15 yards;) J. Poklop, (10 yards,) second; D. Schneider, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Run, Senior, Closed, Handicap—Final Heat.—Won by E. Taub, (10 yards;) S. Elliott, (scratch,) second; E. Finberg, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Ex-Members, Handicap, Final heat.—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, (scratch;) D. Trinholm, (8 yards,) second; A. Anderson, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Open, Scratch.—Won by E. Wenz, Rochelle H. S.; Joseph Meyer, Central H. S., Newark, second; C. Phebes, Commercial H. S., third. Time—4:41.

Intersection Relay, 352 Yards, Final Heat.—Won by Section 1, made up of Ginsberg, Peltz, Perlmutter, Leslie; Section 6, made up of Weinstein, Trumpler, Maraglain, and W. Schneider, second; Section 16, made up of Goldberg, Krieger, Weinberg, and Berkowitz, third. Time—0:44 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Open.—Won by W. Moore, De Witt Clinton H. S.; J. Gardner, Central H. S., second; A. Van Laggsen, Pingry, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, A. A. U., Handicap.—Won by Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C., (scratch;) Harry Smith, unattached, (scratch,) second; Eddie Jordan, Xavier A. A., (90 yards,) third. Time—14:43 3-5.

12-Pound Shot-Put, Handicap.—Won by H. Spero, (8 feet,) with 33 feet 11½ inches; F. Bell, (10 feet,) second, with 31 feet 6½ inches; R. De Castro, (2 feet,) third, with 37 feet 6½ inches.

Harvard Club Chess Men Defeat Yale.

In the first round of the annual series of team matches between the Harvard Club and the Yale Club, contested at the Harvard Club yesterday, the Harvard graduates proved victorious by the score of 3½ to 1½. The series is for a new cup subscribed for by the two clubs, and which takes the place of the one won last season by the Yale Club after a series lasting five years. The return match will be played at the Yale Club on March 20. The summary:

HARVARD. Boards.		YALE.	
1—J. L. Clark	1	A. S. Jamieson	0
2—A. E. Goddard	0	J. H. Watson	1
3—W. M. P. Mitchell.	½	S. B. Chittenden	½
4—S. W. Howland	1	W. Carmalt	0
5—F. Hopkins	1	J. S. Wood	0
Total	3½	Total	1½

The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, Queen's pawn; 3, Queen's gambit declined; 4, King's knight's opening; 5, Bird's opening. Referee—H. Helms.

Pittsburgh Billiardist Wins.

BOSTON, March 7.—Pittsburgh increased its lead to-night in the National Billiard League tournament for the three-cushion championship, when Charles McCourt of that city defeated Allen Mason of Boston. The score was 50 to 47. Mason had the best high run, 4, with an average of 47. McCourt's best effort was 3, with an average of 51.

Hoppe Defeats Mayer.

In an exhibition match last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, Wille Hoppe, the champion at 18.2 balk line billiards, defeated Joe Mayer, the Philadelphia amateur, by the score of 400 to 251.

THE AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE NEXT TO LAST PAGE reaches those who have the means and inclination to purchase used motor cars.

CORKRAN'S GOLF STILL GOOD.

Baltimorean Wins Semi-Final Match of Twenty-one Holes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 7.—The semi-final round out of the ninth annual Spring golf tournament developed an anti-climax to-day in a fast twenty-one-hole match, which B. W. Corkran of the Baltimore Country Club won from J. E. Porter of the Oakmont Club.

The pair turned for home all even in forty strokes, Corkran winning the tenth 4 and 5, maintaing it with a halve in six on the eleventh. Porter squared matters 5 and 6, on the twelfth and gained the lead 4 and 5 on the thirteenth green. Corkran captured the fourteenth in four and the fifteenth in two, holing a running up approach which Porter came within a hair of duplicating. Porter took the sixteenth and the seventeenth, 3—4, to gain the lead which he took on the eighteenth, 4—5. The nineteenth was halved in four and Porter missed a putt for a four and a win on the

SEIZE COLD STORAGE BUTTER

Revenue Men Find 300,000 Pounds of Adulterated Product in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—One-half the butter in cold storage in Chicago is adulterated, the adulteration consisting of water in quantities of from 16 to 35 per cent. of the actual weight of the butter, according to officials of the Internal Revenue Department. The announcement follows an exhaustive test of the Chicago butter supply.

More than 300,000 pounds of butter has been seized by revenue agents, who say 20,000,000 pounds has been shipped away since the investigation began. Numerous suits are to be brought against butter dealers for evading the revenue tax of 10 cents a pound.

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TILTS AT CHARITIES THAT MAKE PROFIT

Rev. Brother Barnabas Attacks Principle of Working Home Inmates for Gain.

$37,500 EARNED BY BOYS

Williamsport Report Furnishes Stir at Child Industry Conference—$9 Minimum Living Wage for Girls.

The Rev. Brother Barnabas, head of the Lincoln Agricultural School, a Catholic institution at Lincolndale, N. Y., furnished the stir at the first day's conference on Industrial and Vocational Training for Boys and Girls in Institutions, held yesterday in the Assembly Room in the Metropolitan Life Building.

Leon C. Faulkner, buusiness manager of the George Junior Republic Association, Freeville, N. Y., the last speaker, had for his subject "The Industrial Department as a Source of Income." Mr. Faulkner told how a profit was made out of the work of the boys, and how difficulties in obtaining a market for the products had been overcome. Out of twelve factories, he said, there had been an income last year of $4,000. He described the methods by which the income was derived and the branches of work performed. If the day's labor of a boy falls below a certain figure, a very small one, he is treated as a vagrant until he shows a willingness to work.

When the discussion on the subject opened, T. P. S. Wilson, manager of the Boys' Industrial Home of Williamsport, Penn., told the story of his institution. When it started fifteen years ago, he said, there was practically nothing in the treasury. Now the plant is worth $37,500. It all came from the labor of the boys. He said they put up a $11,000 building, and all but $2,000 was paid for by the boys.

Among the industries conducted are a bakery shop that supplies 500 loaves of bread a day to the citizens, and a laundry that makes a weekly profit of $125. There is also an automobile repair shop. It is the object of the home, he added, to compete with the local tradesmen by turning out good work.

It was when Mr. Wilson sat down that Brother Barnabas got the floor. He wanted to know what things were coming to, saying that the working of boys for a profit was a step backward.

"It is a step backward," he said, as he gained the floor in front of the platform, "when we take those who are not able to support themselves and make them support us. Surely if they are able to support others they are able to go out into the community where they can work for themselves. The minute that a boy is self-supporting his place is in society and in a good home."

Institutions as Factories.

By this time every one in the room was leaning forward and there was silence.

"If a boy is to make products for the market," continued Brother Barnabas, "let us educate him and rehabilitate him and turn him out to make his way. We are fighting factories in the home and are we to have home factories?"

"If I have been understood," replied Mr. Faulkner, "as wanting to use the employment of children for profit then I have been mistaken. I believe that if the work a boy does can be put to practical use it is well to do so. But I believe that when a boy is self-supporting and is no longer a menace to society it is to our advantage to let him go out from the institution."

"I want to say that the health and the brain of the boy is protected," said Mr. Wilson. "I have come to learn that the greatest danger is pauperizing the people. You are grinding out paupers in America like sausages out of a machine."

Afterward Mr. Wilson explained that there were forty boys in his home, and that the foreman received $12 a week for work done and the workers $8 a week.

The session began with an address by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Superintendent of Sleighton Farm, Darlington, Penn. She was followed by Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphanage, Hastings, who discussed the correlation of the work of the institution school and industrial training. In the discussion that followed, F. W. Barber, Superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum of this city, raised the question as to the reason that many children sent out were returned as inefficient. E. B. Hilllard of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N. Y., replied that he thought boys and girls should receive positions of responsibility and be made to make their way in the home before being sent away.

Educating the Directors.

In discussing industrial education from the standpoint of its educational value, Arthur D. Dean of the Division of Vocational Schools of the State Education Department, advocated the establishment of some sort of educational process for the Boards of Directors of institutions. He said he had seen Directors who had served too long. The Boards of Directors should be told, he said, that the institution is a little community in itself. It should be made an ideal social organization. The public schools, he said, could be nothing more than co-operative agencies. He added:

"The Directors should realize that dependent children need a system that will make them less dependent. We should not raise up children as we would raise up chickens. They stuff chickens for the market. It increases their weight, but it makes them more dependent. It is nothing to have money, doctors, nurses, and other things coming in one door and machine-educated children going out the other."

In reply to a question Mr. Dean said that the object of a vocational school was not to take up trades that would do no good when, later, the child went out into the world. He praised some of the features of the Manhattan Trade School, but said that it was turning out girls for the sweatshops. Girls go from the school where they get $4 to get a dollar more outside. He added that he understood that less than $9 a week was not a living wage for a girl. "In other words," he added, "choose a training that will be of some value to them."

The evening session was given up to an illustrated lecture by Dr. Ellis M. Santee of the State Department of Education on "Breaking Into a Boy's Shell Through Industry."

Open Air Wards at Mount Sinai.

Visitors inspected yesterday the new open air roof wards of Mount Sinai Hospital in which patients requiring treatment under those conditions are cared for. These patients are not necessarily sufferers from tuberculosis. The wards were given to the hospital by Albert E. Goodhart and by Charles A. Wimpfheimer.

DEATH OF C. J. FLANIGAN.

Clerk of the Domestic Relations Court Expires Suddenly of Indigestion.

Charles J. Flanigan died suddenly on Thursday night of acute indigestion shortly after eating a hearty meal with his family. When he began to feel ill he remarked jokingly to his wife that he was going upstairs to die, and she had better send for an undertaker. After he had been upstairs a few minutes the family were attracted by groans coming from his room, and they found him stretched across the bed in agony. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Flanigan was taken ill with the same trouble at the rooms of the Jefferson Democratic Club several years ago, but since that time he had been enjoying average good health. He was active in Democratic politics in the Fifth Assembly District, and was Leader James F. Regan's right hand man. He was an influential officer of the Jefferson Club.

Mr. Flanigan was born in Brooklyn July 28, 1860. For many years he was connected with the principal New York newspapers. About eight years ago he resigned from the circulation department of The World to become Chief Clerk in one of the municipal courts in Brooklyn. Later he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Domestic Relations Court, a post he held at his death. He was also Secretary to the Board of Magistrates.

Magistrate Dooley of the Domestic Relations Court in expressing regret over the death of Mr. Flanigan in court yesterday said that the court had sustained a great loss, as he had by his clear understanding and tact made the cases which came up much easier for the litigants.

Mr. Flanigan leaves a widow and four children, the youngest thirteen years old. He had many friends in the newspaper world, and his brothers John and William are still connected with two New York newspapers. His funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from his residence, 648 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

WEDS BIGAMIST, SUES CITY.

Miss Garretson Says Bureau of Statistics Gave Her Misinformation.

The City of New York was named as defendant in a suit for $100,000 which was started yesterday in the Supreme Court by Miss Addie Garretson. She sought damages on the ground that the city supplied her with wrong information as to the marital status of Max Goldenberg, whom she married on Sept. 28, 1910, Miss Garretson asserted that she learned after marrying him that Goldenberg had a wife before he wed her.

According to the complaint in her suit Miss Garretson asked at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, before her marriage to him, whether there was any record of Greenberg having been married. She said that she received a certificate signed by the Assistant Register setting forth that there was no record of any marriage against him. Accepting this information as correct, she set forth, she and Greenberg were married.

STATE LOSES SAGE SAFE DEPOSIT CASE

Suit Was Against Mercantile Trust for Letting Box Be Opened After Financier's Death.

STATE AUTHORITY DENIED

Court Holds Law Providing for State Inspection Applies Only to Storage, and Not to Private Boxes.

The suit brought by Attorney General Jackson on Sept. 25, 1907, against the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of 120 Broadway, for permitting Charles W. Osborne, one of the executors of the late Russell Sage, to have access to a deposit box in which were many of the securities of Mr. Sage, without the knowledge of the State Controller, was decided yesterday by a jury under Supreme Court Justice Brady in favor of the defendant company. The State contended that the action of the Mercantile Company was a violation of Section 227 of the Transfer Tax law, which prohibited the opening of a deposit box of a decedent except in the presence of a representative of the State Controller.

This provision of the law, according to the complaint, was designed to prevent fraud and to insure the State against loss in the taxation of estates. The vault which was opened was said to have contained thousands of shares of stocks and bonds, the individual property of Mr. Sage, as well as a vast amount of securities which he held as collateral on loans made principally to Wall Street brokers. Not only was the deposit box opened, it was alleged, but also payment of loans with the attendant substitution of collateral securities was permitted, so that business was conducted as during the life of Mr. Sage.

The penalty for granting such permission under the Transfer Tax law is a fine of $1,000.

Mr. Osborne admitted under oath before Charles P. Dillon, an appraiser, at the time when the suit was begun, that he had access to Mr. Sage's deposit box in the vaults of the Mercantile Company after the financier's death without the knowledge of the State Controller. He explained that the box was held jointly and that the officials of the company permitted the entrance. In further explanation, he said at the time: "If the Controller's contention is correct from July 22 to Sept. 22, the day on which the will was probated, the safe deposit box could not have been touched. Think of the situation! We had lent, say, John Jones $100,000, and had collateral deposited with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. The day after Mr. Sage died Mr. Jones might have come into this office prepared to take the loan up. He might tell me that he had already sold the collateral and had to make the delivery that day. All that I could tell him was that I was sorry, but that he would have to wait until I could gain access to the vault."

At the trial the Mercantile Company maintained through its attorney, Charles W. Pierson of the firm of Alexander & Green, that the statute was to be construed, in the case of safe deposit companies, as applying only to the storage business done by such companies, and not to the business of letting out safes or vaults. It was held that the contents of such safes were not in possession of the company, under the meaning of the statute. It was shown that Osborne held the vault jointly with Mr. Sage, and that they alone knew the combination of the lock, the company having only the "master key," which opened only the door leading to the vault.

Justice Brady directed a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the statute applied only to the case of safe deposit companies receiving property on storage, and not when receiving property deposited by customers in safes or vaults rented by them, and of which they retain the keys or combination.

Deputy State Attorney General Ecker conducted the case for the State. It was said yesterday that he would carry the case to the Appellate Division.

IN HOTEL WITH PET PIG.

Count and Countess de Caix Provoked Because Salome Was Checked.

Count and Countess de Caix and pig arrived in New York a few days ago from South America, and went to the Hotel Martinique. The first inkling the management had of Salome, the pig, came when the hotel watchman in passing down a corridor heard a strange rumpus, punctuated by little squeals, in the apartment assigned to the Count and his Countess.

As the watchman entered the suite he found a wild South American pig, described by him as a foot and a half long and covered with bushy brownish hair, having the time of his life in the bedroom and sitting room.

A wicker steamer basket with the cover open gave the house detective the clue to the mystery. The pig had been carried up to the room with the other baggage by the porter, on the supposition that the basket contained a pet dog, and had made its escape from confinement. The Count and Countess had not yet come up to the room. With the help of the floorman, the pig was captured after a lively game of pig-in-the-corner. Salome was locked up in its basket, taken to the baggage room, and checked.

Count and Countess de Caix were rather provoked when they learned that their pet pig would not be allowed to live in their suite. They had brought Salome with them from South America, where a friend, who had given her to them, had taught Salome to stand up on her hind legs and wiggle.

Count and Countess de Caix and Salome are now on the ocean, bound for Paris and home.

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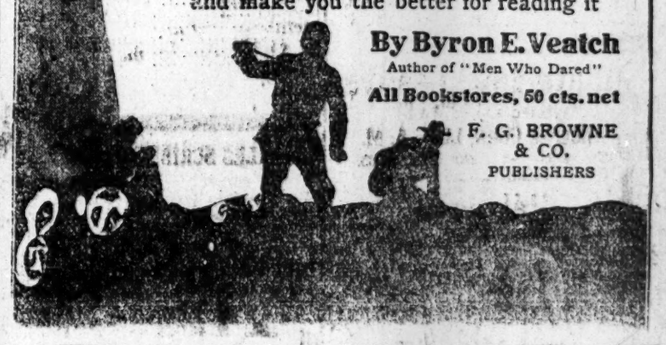

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CONDONING DYNAMITERS' CRIMES.

So far as we know, no sympathizer with wealthy malefactors has ventured to applaud them in public after their conviction. But the Ironworkers' Union has made haste to re-elect officers who have been convicted of offenses surpassing any that capital has even been charged with. Capital always tries to buy cheap and sell dear, and sometimes makes excessive profits by exploiting labor. But capital does not kill customers who will not buy or sell, or workers who strike. The convicted dynamiters did worse than this. They killed those who had done them no harm, and they endangered the lives of those in no possible relation with them. The convicts' plea was that they did this in the interest of "labor," and that killing is no murder if done in a class war. Now organized labor puts itself in the position either of commissioning murderers—as was proved—or at best of accepting and approving the services of volunteers under conviction. The Ironworkers' Union does not ask for suspension of judgment pending the result of a retrial, and does not content itself with relieving the necessities of the families of the convicted men. It re-elects to places of trust men under sentence as felons, and declares their innocence by the words of such authoritative spokesmen as Mr. GOMPERS. Just one convict is not honored—the man who assisted the forces of law and order to their victory.

This is defiance of the ordinary decencies of civilization. It is a challenge to society in the name of a sort of social reform which would precipitate a class war worse than any which exists in the imagination of those seeking their selfish advantage by methods which would condemn them were their motives as good as they think and declare. If unorganized labor agrees with this sort of unionism it is difficult to see where this "war" will stop. It cannot be imagined that "labor" can have a license to dynamite whomever it selects for sacrifice on the altar of this sort of unionism. Yet if this challenge to public opinion shall not be accepted, and if the wrong the unionists are doing to themselves and their cause shall not be made clear even to them, it is difficult to discern any resting place this side of a union of the forces of law and order which shall make itself respected in a self-defense as efficient as the attack.

Capital, however sordid, is intelligent enough to place limitations upon itself, but the Ironworkers' Union fancies that it is an exception to universal law, and is a law unto itself, making right what it approves, however repugnant to the moral sense of others. Labor enacts exceptions to the laws which it proposes for others, and has succeeded in having created a special department of government, with a unionist at its head. Is the Secretary of Labor to distinguish between unionists and non-unionists? Or is he to distinguish in some way between wage-earners and other citizens? If he fails to he will disappoint those who expect some such thing. And if he shall make or discover distinctions between citizens he will commit a political wrong comparable to the moral wrong of those who distinguish between labor murderers and others.

SUPT. REICHMANN'S PROPOSAL.

Before Gov. SULZER'S Committee of Inquiry reports unfavorably upon the continuance of the office of Weights and Measures at Albany, and especially of the retention in that office of State Superintendent FRITZ REICHMANN, consumers in New York would be glad to see placed on the statute books a law in these simple terms:

> In the sale of every and any commodity there shall be written or printed representation of the quantity and quality of the commodity to be delivered, the representation to be readily understandable. A commission shall be established to formulate rules and regulations for markings and tolerances and to decide whether a representation is correct, reasonable, and equitable.

At the recent Congress of Conservation and Agricultural Development gathered at Minneapolis Supt. REICHMANN proposed this as a proper law for every State. It was his report to Mayor GAYNOR on false weights and measures in the City of New York that started a great reform, which has spread to all the large cities of the country, in the matter of the accurate weighing and measuring of foodstuffs. The bill which Supt. REICHMANN now proposes will not please the petty merchants who are making head against him and his office before Gov. SULZER'S Commission of Inquiry. For this bill would assure to consumers not only that the full quantity and grade of foodstuffs delivered to them, but of all commodities, be marked upon the package.

No adequate argument can be made against the establishment of this principle. It is basic, and its establishment is demanded by every honest retailer who wishes to be assured that his competitor is not underselling him by the simplest and yet most despicable means of short weighings and measurings and by inferior grading.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOV. SULZER

Gov. SULZER has reason to be devoutly thankful. Not upon him falls the heavy task of "indorsing" applicants for Federal office. He will not have to recommend men for places or beg places for men. He is not to be the almoner of the Democratic Administration. Senator O'GORMAN is chosen for that post. He has more time to attend to its duties.

For Gov. SULZER the relief will be great. His mail will not be clogged with the letters of those hungering for place and pay, his office and his mansion will not be overrun by importunate throngs. Nor will he incur the resentment of the fourteen who fail when the fifteenth man gets the place. The actuarial estimate, we believe, is three applicants for every office, but the sixteen years' famine makes it necessary materially to raise the ratio.

If the relief is great, the opportunity is greater yet. It thunders at the Governor's door. It is a fine thing to be the leader of a party. They say Senator O'GORMAN becomes the Democratic leader in New York by virtue of exercising the power of revision, approval, and recommendation over the list of applicants. But is the question of leadership really decided? Full control over the State and Federal patronage in New York would not make WILLIAM SULZER the party leader if he failed as Governor. The opportunity to achieve solid and brilliant success as Governor awaits him, and he is now entirely free to seize it, unembarrassed by the vexatious business of patronage mongering.

There is great work to be done at Albany. Let Gov. SULZER get all the rascals turned out; let him see to it that the business of the State is intrusted to honest and competent men, that the work in every department is wisely organized and efficiently directed; let him make sure, so far as that is humanly possible, that the people get the worth of a dollar for every dollar expended, and the State's expense account is enormous; let him devote, with conscience and with intelligence, all his powers to the duties of his office; let him repeat the administrative achievements of Mr. TILDEN, and he will have no need to worry about the leadership. It will be found under his own hat.

THE BEST AND THE WORST ABOUT DR. FRIEDMANN.

The test made on Thursday by Dr. FRIEDRICH F. FRIEDMANN of his "vaccine" for tuberculosis in an east side hospital was not sufficient to warrant the expression of a scientific opinion. Very evidently, the German doctor suffered from stage fright, as might well be the case when every motion that he made encountered quick and searching criticism. It was quite proper that he should select cases suffering from tuberculosis in its incipient stages, since, as is well known, the later stages of the disease are often complicated by other ailments. Should his "vaccine" be successful, the tuberculin reaction would show it as surely in these incipient cases as in later stages of the disease. The doctor should not have used a faulty hypodermic syringe, and he should have shown more familiarity with the procedure of injection; but long years of laboratory work, it is explained, have put him out of touch with hospital practice. In fact, no convincing criticism was made to justify the epithet of "faker" hurled at him by one of the more excitable physicians who witnessed the operation. The question which puzzles the saner members of Dr. FRIEDMANN'S profession is, "Why has he come to this country to demonstrate his 'cure'—if it is a cure?"

Perhaps the answer is found in the adverse comment of eminent German physicians who listened to the reading of Dr. FRIEDMANN'S paper before the Berlin Medical Society, some of whom had witnessed the effect of his remedy. For example, Dr. BIER, Professor of Surgery in Berlin University, said that, although he had observed a number of cases treated by FRIEDMANN, he had not seen one which showed any curative action. In the Berlin correspondence appearing in the current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association Dr. BIER says he must "publicly protest against the misuse of my name for the recommendation of a remedy of whose effectiveness I have so far no evidence."

But that is negative testimony. Eminent men like Dr. ERICH MUELLER, head physician of the Berlin Orphan Asylum; Prof. C. L. SCHLEICH, Director of the Virchow Hospital, and Drs. KARFUNKEL, KUESTER, and HEYMANN reported very favorable results. In a Berlin dispatch to The Evening Sun on Tuesday Prof. SCHLEICH is reported to have said "that at first he was skeptical, but after two years' observation he became convinced that the Friedmann method was correct." This report adds:

> According to Prof. SCHLEICH, Dr. FRIEDMANN'S aversion to making his discovery public came from a knowledge that careful training was necessary for a physician before he could use the treatment. Every case required a different application of the cure.

In the discussion before the Berlin Medical Society Dr. CITRON said:

> I am free to admit that there may be, and probably is, a great deal of good in it. We certainly have clinical improvement in a great many cases, gains in weight, restoration of working ability, disappearance of physical signs, and so forth.

Adverse testimony was heard from Dr. BLASCHKO, who said that in his patients the results were not so encouraging. The crucial moment came when Dr. CITRON called upon Dr. FRIEDMANN to make known to the world the secret of his cultures. This he would not do. It was found, instead, that he had filed comprehensive patent claims in Germany and in the United States. It was this action that led eminent authorities to discountenance FRIEDMANN'S "cure." True, Prof. EHRLICH'S specific salvarsan is patented, but he derives from the use of the patent rights no personal profits. Dr. FRIEDMANN frankly seeks a reward as an "inventor." This attitude, while detrimental in the professional sense, has no direct bearing upon the question whether his cultures are really curative, and it is certain that the relatives and friends of sufferers from tuberculosis would protest strenuously against its being interposed as a bar to their thorough testing. The testing has begun, as THE TIMES announced yesterday, under the auspices of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, which has detailed an investigator to study the course of administration of the Friedmann remedy. To the public in this country the Government's report, when published, should be conclusive.

THE ATTEMPT TO MAKE MORE TROUBLE WITH MEXICO.

We have never heard any one say that it is the duty of the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's to exert any influence at all, personally or as a representative of this country, to uphold the British Government or Governments that may be in power during his term of office. We have never heard any accusations of neglect of duty against either GOUVERNEUR MORRIS or JAMES MONROE because of certain goings on in France while they were American Ministers there in the few years after 1792. It was in no sense a part of the duty of our Ambassador to Mexico, HENRY LANE WILSON, either to protect or to oppose the Madero Government. He was in opposition to it, as a representative of the Government at Washigton, only when the rights of American residents were not recognized at the National Palace and when the notes of protest from the State Department at Washington were slightingly received. During the nine days of cannonading in the streets of Mexico City the Ambassador was working night and day for the safety of his compatriots. He has filled an onerous post with distinguished ability and untiring zeal.

Efforts are making to induce the new Administration at Washington to assume a hostile attitude toward the Provisional Government in Mexico and to condemn Ambassador WILSON because he has labored to preserve amicable relations. Some newspapers of wide circulation seem to have lent themselves to this mischievous work, and the presence in this city of the widow and sister, the father and uncle of the ex-President of the republic, who was assassinated, will inevitably help to increase whatever measure of animosity may have been already aroused here against our stricken sister republic. What these persons say will be printed, for it is news. They have real grievances. We would not print one word to increase the sorrow of the afflicted family or to discountenance their expression of it. The two brothers of the late President MADERO, now in San Antonio, tell shocking tales of the manner of his assassination. As they were far from the capital when it occurred, and had no better means of communication with it than we had in New York, if as good, obviously they are only repeating tales told to them which they are in a mood to believe.

Nobody in this country condones the murder of MADERO. Nobody here approves the manner in which he was ousted from office and the new Government formed. But these matters do not count in our international relations. So long as the lives of our own citizens are protected in Mexico we have no right to interfere. President WILSON'S sound judgment may be relied upon in this emergency, but the forces at work to change our present perfectly fair and correct attitude toward Mexico are likely to be very active. There is a strong suspicion that some Americans whose names have not been divulged are concerned in this movement. Perhaps they may be forced from cover before long.

THE WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

The women of England are staggering humanity with their demand for the Parliamentary ballot, and yet when they had the ballot in the County Council elections on Thursday they were as indifferent as the male voters. The vote which was cast seems to have been on the side of safety and sanity, so far as the local issues are appreciated here. It surely was creditable to one London working class constituency that it rejected a male candidate who stood on the platform of a minimum wage for all County Council labor. A plainer bribe to the voters who are in need could not be offered, but the electorate defeated the Socialist who made this anti-social proposal, and elected one woman Socialist.

This is all we are told about the views of the women, so that we do not know how their ballots were cast on the main question of stopping the deficit on the city's "trams," or street cars, by refusing to sustain the unequal competition with private capital in better means of transit on the surface and below it. Altogether half the electorate voted. As the voters are the ratepayers, it is strange that self-interest did not take more of them to the polls on an election involving questions of municipal housekeeping and finance.

The absence of women voters certainly seems to suggest that they do not value the privilege they have, and want the Parliamentary franchise chiefly because it is denied to them. But what sign does the election in London give that they would know what to do with the larger franchise if they won it by methods which should disqualify makers of the law?

PARISIAN VS. AMERICAN FASHIONS.

THE TIMES showed its readers, two weeks ago, what American fashion designers could produce in the first organized effort to crystallize American ideas of women's dress. To-morrow, in its annual Spring Fashion Number, THE TIMES will show its readers the results of the great, successful, and highly accomplished Parisian fashion organization at work under the conditions of the same season.

It is scarcely a fair comparison. Perhaps no comparison is possible yet. Doubtless most observers will be greatly impressed with the sureness and the bulk and the immense variety of the Parisian product as it is described and pictured in to-morrow's Spring Fashion Number. And doubtless many will discriminate carefully, and will thoughtfully await the future.

One of the many extremely interesting features of to-morrow's special number will be the first showing of the Society of Artists, lately formed to help Parisian dressmakers meet American competition. The authorized interview with DE LA GANDARA, the celebrated painter who founded the society, and the first design suggested by the society will be found interesting and instructive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Efficiency Should Be the Test.

Perhaps it would simplify the problem which has been set before the Board of Education by Mrs. EDGELL'S application for a year's leave of absence if everything were eliminated from it except the fact that schools are established and conducted solely for the benefit of their pupils, and that anything, no matter how commendable from other points of view, which decreases or even tends to decrease efficiency of instruction, must be condemned and avoided.

This truth does not preclude due consideration of the teachers, for that means the maintenance of their efficiency, but it does make consideration of them as women, or as men, either, for that matter, almost or quite incidental to viewing them as members of a profession exercising a public function at least as important as any other. And unless the problem can thus be simplified, discussion of such a case as that of Mrs. EDGELL will be endless, and any decision that may be reached as to granting her request will have as many for as against it.

The seeming wrongness involved in what amounts to telling her that she must resign results from what is or is not the incompatibility of combining two social services making what are certainly widely different demands upon those undertaking to perform them. That is really the question to be settled, and though opinions differ as to its answer, it would be hard to meet the argument that, in normal conditions, teaching demands more continuous work and concentrated attention than a wife and mother can, in those much-demanding capacities, conscientiously give it. That is the one excuse for the general preference among educational authorities for unmarried women teachers. The courts have held, wisely, though to the discontent of the Board of Education, that marriage shall not bar women from employment in the public schools, but that ruling, in a last analysis, is merely that every case shall be judged on its merits and that no iron rule shall be made.

Involved in this controversy, though usually ignored, is the other question as to the relative merits of men and women as teachers and whether the teaching force should be allowed steadily to approach, as it is doing, a complete feminization. That has disadvantages besides the one which Mrs. EDGELL'S truthfulness has brought into present prominence, and the others are by no means inconsequential, especially now that the issue-dodging cry of "equal pay for equal work" has made itself so effectively heard.

Critics Who Might Be Wiser.

Several of the medical journals, to support their favorite contention that the discussion of medical matters should be left entirely to the doctors, are making much of the fact that laymen and the newspapers are saying much, just now, about Dr. FRIEDMANN'S "serum."

This charge of unpardonable ignorance would be harder to bear than it is if a good many of the doctors were not themselves uninstructed enough or careless enough to make the same mistake. Indeed, so many of them are thus inaccurate that it would be fair, on the principle that the right name of anything is whatever common usage decides, to charge the accusers of us laymen with hypercriticism—which is no small crime.

One particularly scornful commentator on "newspaper science" says that "of course what Dr. FRIEDMANN uses is not a 'serum,' but a 'vaccine.'" Is it, really? Some of us vaguely recall from schoolboy days that "vacca" means "cow," not "turtle," and until these memories are proved fallacious we will not admit that "vaccine," thus applied, is a model of linguistic propriety.

It is true, though, that the Friedmann remedy is not a serum, since its efficient constituent is not a secretion of animal tissue, but living bacilli. It is also true that it comes—probably, though not quite certainly—in the category to which "vaccine" belongs. That, however, is only another reason for calling it something else. "Turturine" would do, or, if Greek were preferred, "chelonine" or "chelysine" might be invented—taking care, of course, to sound the "ch" as "k."

Dr. FRIEDMANN himself is most frequently quoted as speaking of his "cultures," and in at least one formal communication he uses that word. It has the merit of accuracy, but lacks distinctiveness. Every working biologist has "cultures" of a dozen kinds as the result of his test tube stock raising, and he only calls them that when the connection shows what species he means.

But there! the objection to "serum" in this case is valid, and we all ought to be more careful—especially the doctors, by whose carelessness it unquestionably was that some reporters and some editors have been led into verbal error.

V. Astor, Feed Merchant.

In offering oats to all and sundry at $1.25 a bushel, young VINCENT ASTOR shows that his recently announced determination to make his farm up the Hudson a promoter of better agriculture is already in process of execution. The advertised price of his oats seems high, in comparison with the market quotations, but if they are as much better than common oats, as his description asserts, they are well worth the money.

Good seed, however, is not the only requirement, though a highly important one, for raising good crops, and one hopes—perhaps one can safely assume—that Mr. ASTOR or the manager of his estate will give to every purchaser of the Tartarian grain exhortations to plant it right and feed it well. Otherwise the results are sure to be disappointing and Mr. ASTOR may find himself the object of that unkind comment which has so often been directed at the writers and illustrators of seed catalogues. The fiercest of this criticism has always come from the worst farmers and gardeners; the wise and skillful ones often succeed in realizing enthusiastic prophecy and courageous art.

Plant breeding is now a recognized department of scientific agriculture, and its triumphs, though not as widely known as they should be, have been many and wonderful. Mr. ASTOR is well employed in helping along this work, and he is the more commendable for doing it in a businesslike instead of a charitable way.

PRESERVING THE PARKS.

Enforcement of "Keep Off" Signs Praised by Director Allen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of police efficiency and the rehabilitation of Central Park, I saw something this morning which indicates that Commissioner Stover is going to save to the taxpayers a great deal of money this year. Attracted by a shrill whistle I looked across one of Central Park's big "greens" and saw two men retracing their steps, while a mounted policeman waited at the end of a path marked "No thoroughfare" and beckoned them in his direction. These men were brought back seemingly frightened out of any desire to destroy public lawns, and incidentally used as an object lesson to scores of people in the park at that time.

If the signs "Keep off" and "No thoroughfare" are thus made to mean what they say this year, Commissioner Stover will have done a great public service.

WM. H. ALLEN,
Director, Bureau of Municipal Research.
New York, March 7, 1913.

COUNTRY CATS USEFUL.

Bill Requiring Licenses Might Defeat Its Own Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assemblyman Gatright's bill, referred to in a special published in THE TIMES, proposes to reduce the number of cats in rural districts to a dangerous minimum. The bill provides that all cats not decorated with a $1 license tag shall be destroyed, and that any cat owner keeping an unlicensed and undecorated cat shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and subject to a fine of $10 or imprisonment for ten days.

The ostensible object of the bill is the protection of song birds, which occasionally furnish a cat dinner. To the immature person who does not habitually reason, and who is in the habit of generalizing from one fact, pussy's liking for birds is quite sufficient to condemn both itself and its owner, but thinking people, even if they are bird lovers—as I believe all thinking people must be—should be reminded that cats are not exclusively bird eaters, and that other articles that appear upon their daily menu are rats, field mice, squirrels, and other pests that the farmer and near-countryman would otherwise have hard work to dispose of.

Does the proposer of this Pussy Cat bill know that one of the greatest enemies a song bird can have is the red squirrel and that the one foe that can touch the red squirrel is the cat? If he does not know it, some real nature student and bird lover should tell him that it is the habit of the red squirrel to kill the young birds in the nests and that without the cats the number of song birds around our houses would probably be less than they are.

How about our clover fields? The field mice are enemies in the clover field, and a cat to each acre will not more than suffice to keep them down. Must the farmer either pay $20 in cat licenses, if he has twenty acres of clover, or pay $200 in fines or go to prison for two hundred days?

Does this sapient proposer of hysterical legislation understand that we can have no clover without bees, and that the cats are largely responsible for keeping down bee enemies? Does he know anything at all about natural history, except that it is a fad—a very pretty fad—much affected by young women of both sexes?

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.
Maple Crest Farm, Wingdale, N. Y., March 5, 1913.

The "Buffalo" Design.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In studying the "buffalo" depicted on the new five-cent coins I am impressed by its resemblance, in point of grotesqueness, to the lions in front of the Public Library. The designers, if not the same, must certainly have studied in the same school. There is, however, this difference: The lions seem to be enjoying the joke which was perpetrated by their creator, while the buffalo appears to be ashamed of himself, though perhaps his uneasy expression betokens merely discomfort due to his cramped quarters.

E. B. MILLER.
New York, March 6, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the suggestion of "O. S." as to "Appropriate Emblems" for a new issue of nickels an excellent one, though possibly a glass of beer would not prove acceptable to a considerable element of our make-up. Therefore, let me suggest an amendment in that respect, say, a street car on the obverse, with the reverse left blank for a "shine." That, too, would possess the obvious merit of limiting criticism of design to one side of the coin, thus reducing, by one-half the necessities imposed upon critics—an already overworked class.

J. W. E.
New York, March 7, 1913.

Tipping Schedule Sought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night I gave a coat boy a nickel tip for hitting my silk hat two swipes with a whisk broom, and he looked at it and me so scornfully that I am wondering if a silk hat tip shouldn't have been a dime. Is there a recognized tip tariff sheet extant?

J. L. W.
New York, March 6, 1913.

PARENTS AT CITY COLLEGE.

Their Associations in Conference Planning Neighborhood Work.

Various parents' associations held a conference at the City College last night to discuss a plan brought forward by President John H. Finley of the City College for closer co-operation between the parents and the schools. It was announced that the City College was soon to install a psychological laboratory to be at the disposal of teachers for the special examination of backward and rebellious boys and girls.

It is hoped through this laboratory, President Finley explained, to equip teachers with information so that they could correctly advise parents in all matters pertaining to their children. It also was announced that the City College was ready to establish a speakers' bureau so that parents' associations could obtain speakers on any desired subject, and so stimulate interest in parents' meetings. President Finley appealed to the parents to write full explanations of their special needs, and the neighborhood problems they are trying to work out.

Among the speakers at the conference were Supt. of Schools Maxwell, Arthur Dunn, Secretary of the Public Education Association, and Lyman B. Stowe of the City Club.

TEACHERS AGAINST MAXWELL

Favor Albany Bill Giving His Power to Board of Education.

The Interborough Association of Teachers at their monthly meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building, voted to endorse the four bills Assemblyman McKee has introduced in the Assembly. The bills are designed to take most of the power in the administration of the public schools out of the hands of Superintendent Maxwell and place it in the hands of the Board of Education. A large delegation of the teachers will go to Albany next Tuesday, when the bills will have a hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the association presided. Miss Gambier of the Wadleigh High School, moved that the meeting go into executive session. A discussion followed as to whether the press should be excluded. Miss Strachan said the attitude of the press to the association at their meetings had been fair and friendly. The motion, however, to go into secret session was carried.

FOUR GET WIRELESS HONORS.

Phillips Memorial to Recognize Other Operators Who Died on Duty.

The committee of the Jack Phillips Memorial Fund, consisting of H. H. Raymond, Vice President and General Manager of the Clyde and Mallory Steamship lines; H. B. Walker, President of the Old Dominion Line, and G. C. Galbraith, Contract Manager of the Marconi Company, met at the Marconi office yesterday to approve a design for the drinking fountain which is to be put in Battery Park. A design by Hewitt & Bottomley, architects, was accepted, subject to the approval of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover.

The names of George C. Eccles, Lawrence A. Pruthout, and Stephen Sczpanck, wireless operators who went down with their ships, will be inscribed on the memorial fountain in addition to that of Jack Phillips of the Titanic. The site selected by the Park Commissioner and approved by Mayor Gaynor is near the South Ferry terminal and faces the harbor. The committee purposes turning over the balance of the fund to the Wireless Operators' Benevolent Association now being formed.

FIELDER AVOWED CANDIDATE.

Acting Governor of New Jersey Out for Place as Regular Job.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 7.—Acting Gov. James F. Fielder announced to-day that he was a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination at the coming primaries. Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City and former Mayor Frank S. Katzenbach of this city were already entered against him in the race, but the Acting Governor asserted that he was in the fight to stay, and expected to win.

The Acting Governor said he would go into every county of the State to seek the nomination, and would rely on his record of eight years in the Legislature to be a guarantee for the future.

Should Mr. Fielder win the nomination he probably would resign his present post to make the campaign. If he did this, Speaker Taylor of the House would become Governor for the rest of the term.

NEEDS $200 BOND.

Justice F. De Witt Wells Bespeaks Aid for Mary Schriver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are there any readers of your paper who will help a working girl involved in the technicalities of the law? Mary Schriver, who appears to be truthful, is a nervous, black-haired little woman, who has worked at Saks & Co.'s and McCreery's, tells her story as follows:

On Oct. 10, 1910, she and her mother put their two trunks in storage in a warehouse in the Bronx. Soon after her mother was taken ill to Bellevue, and in November, 1910, was committed as insane to the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. She has been there ever since. For over two years Mary had paid out of her wages 50 cents a month on the trunks. Every Sunday she goes over to Ward's Island to see her mother, who hardly recognizes her.

Of late she has been worrying about her mother's clothes, which she wishes to take out, air on a line, repack in tar paper, and put in fireproof storage. Besides she wants to get out her own trinkets, a shawl, some skirts, and her communion dress.

She goes up to the warehouse with her keys and her receipt, but is not allowed to open the trunks or take them away. The proprietor says the trunks are in her mother's name, and he cannot deliver them to Mary. She probably "makes a scene" at the office and is told to go to see a lawyer. After several inquiries she goes to the Legal Aid Society. They can do nothing for her. She goes to see the agent for the State hospital, who is sympathetic, but cannot help her. Then she is sent to a lawyer, who looks into her case, and tells her that the title to the property is in her mother, and that unless she can give a bond for $200 and have a committee appointed she cannot get the trunks.

"They are all against me," she weepingly explains; "they all take the part of that storage man. What can I do? I want my clothes, and I want to look after my mother's things. I have paid my 50 cents a month regularly."

Finally, as a last resort, she goes to court to take out a summons herself. She spends part of the day in the court at 161st Street and then is told that, as she does not live in that district, she must go to Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, where the writer listened to her story. While she has spent so much time running about, she has lost her regular employment. Her case is trifling, her troubles are small—to her they are mountainous.

Proceedings for the appointment of a committee for the insane mother may be long and expensive, and the contents of the trunks, doubtless, may not be worth the trouble. The position of the warehouseman is justifiable and legal—that is, without an order of the court he cannot give the trunks up. Yet if any responsible person were to assume the risk and give him a bond to indemnify him against the possible claims of the mother in case she got well and Mary had stolen her mother's clothes, the warehouseman might be persuaded to surrender the trunks without the formality and long delay of a court proceeding. But unless she can get some one to go on her bond, she cannot get her trunks, and her friends are not those who could assume the risk of a hundred or two hundred dollars damages.

The possibility of any one who helps the girl by giving a bond ever having to pay any damages is practically nil. The mother Schriver is incurably insane, and the girl is an only child.

F. DE WITT WELLS,
Justice Municipal Court, Ninth District.
New York, March 6, 1913.

THE SUFFERER'S CRY.

Here Is a "Human Document" Concerning Dr. Friedmann.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The doctors, the health officers, and other people whose business and right it is to talk about the Friedmann system of treatment of tuberculosis are all expressing their opinions. I hope that you will now allow the person who has to "foot the bill" for the whole matter, I mean the consumptive, to say a few words concerning it.

All honest physicians up to Jan. 1, 1913, told their tuberculosis patients that they might not be cured, but that they could prolong their lives by living in high and dry climates, eating good and plenty, keeping clean, not worrying, stopping work as soon as they feel the slightest fatigue, not stooping, not exciting themselves, resting at least twelve of the twenty-four hours a day, watching their temperature closely, and immediately retiring to bed should the thermometer show 100 or more degrees, and not exerting themselves in the least.

When reference was made to the Koch tuberculin treatment the answer was invariably that that treatment could give only temporary relief, and, until the culture of live bacilli were discovered which could counteract the destructive work of the tuberculosis bacilli, no hope existed for the consumptive; but, should such culture be obtained, recovery in most cases not too far progressed might be expected.

Do you realize how many millions of prayers went up every hour for such a discovery? Can you imagine what it meant for the consumptive to say every evening to himself, "The accomplishment of my labor to-day has merely hurried me on the double quick to my grave?" Can you imagine how small the percentage of consumptives is who can comply with all the conditions which the doctor prescribes, and which I have enumerated above? Can you understand what it means to tell a man or a woman of sound mind: "You must not do anything else but eat, drink, and dress"? Can you conceive the feeling of a fond father or mother who is told: "You must spend the least possible time with your family in one room; you must not fondle your children nor caress your wife or husband, as the case may be, for fear of contagion"; or the man or woman who is told by the landlord that the apartment must be vacated because the other tenants are afraid of contagious diseases?

At last, we are told our prayers have been granted. Dr. Friedmann, it is said, has discovered the remedy we have longed for. I hold no brief for Dr. Friedmann. I never saw or spoke to the man. I know nothing about his discovery but what I have read in the papers and what has been explained to me by my physician. All I do know is that my life since I became aware of my terrible disease has been surrounded by the utter darkness of death, until now a ray of light has fallen into it through the news of Dr. Friedmann's discovery. I am no coward who fears his end nor a fool who is despondent over a matter he cannot change, but I am impatient for a chance which may again make me a man who can be useful to others, and I am willing to stand the test.

The influential physicians and authorities who oppose Dr. Friedmann's discovery declare that, while that discovery may be of no value, they do not consider it harmful. Why then shall there be any interference in allowing us to make use of that discovery? I think we have some rights which even the Board of Health or a County Medical Society must respect, and that right has been given us by a law more just and powerful than any State law, namely, the law of self-preservation. If we who must take the consequences of being treated according to the Friedmann system will be happy to submit to it, why should we not be allowed to do so, as, according to the great doctors' opinions, we cannot be injured by it. And why, for our sakes, should not Dr. Friedmann's proffered services be accorded a decent welcome?

For these reasons, in the name of the many, many thousands of sufferers in the City of New York, I appeal to you to help us to obtain a chance to use Dr. Friedmann's treatment, by removing the obstacles placed in our, not Dr. Friedmann's, way. Every hour, every day counts, for it diminishes our vitality, it reduces our strength to withstand the destructive work in our bodies and against our lives. Find some way and find it quickly. Do not follow the example of those selfish people who would allow the sick to die outside of civilization merely because their sight is unpleasant to them.

All we ask is fair treatment of ourselves and the man who we believe, may give us relief.

SUFFERER.
New York, March 7, 1913.

New York Life Inferior?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one born and educated in New York City and in some degree familiar with all phases of its social attractions and material rewards, the writer disagrees with "Manhattan" as to its superior merit for residence and home life.

Ten years of Western and Southern life in other cities have convinced the writer that residence in an up-to-date city of moderate size in the South or West, with a salary equal to that which one receives in New York City, offers attractions far beyond those to be secured in New York. And if one retains his connection with the New York office his promotion is likely to be more rapid, because he is developing his individual power more freely. But, and this is the proud and pitiful truth, a New York man cannot believe those statements, until he lives the proof.

T. F. KELLY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1913.

Nubists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks to "M. P. B. H." for the excellent summing up of Miss Milholland's fallacy in the matter of "Hithertos" and "Henceforwards." I would only add that one need not go to Mexico or the Balkans to realize politics as "modified war": only recall the campaign which Mr. Whitman began last Summer—a campaign conducted in the consciousness of much purely masculine force at the back of it, or it would have been utterly vain.

"Henceforwards" is a misnomer for Miss Milholland's school of politics; "Hereafters" might do, if one could only be sure that any sun would that morrow see—or post-futuristes. But, on the whole, as these gentle dreamers seem to go with their heads in the clouds, perhaps "Nubists" would be best of all.

RIGHT NOW.
New York, March 6, 1913.

WINTER'S LULLABY.

The wee things are pushing up through the ground;
(Pause you, old Winter, so dreary!)
Earth's life-stirring mandate's been whispered around,
(Rest you, old Winter, so weary!)
A sparrow that drank from a gutter stream
(Sleep you, old Winter, sleep coldly!)
Reflected therein, saw the Spring sky gleam;
(Dream you, old Winter, dream boldly!)
A choir in the tree on our brick-bound street
(Stir not, old Winter, we pray thee!)
Is practicing daily; "We greet—we greet!"
(Farewell, old Winter, we say thee!)

EVA DEAN.

BERMUDA REVIVES THE PAPER CHASE

Popular Pastime of Several Winters Ago Again in Vogue—Riders Entertained at Tea.

BALL AT THE ST. GEORGE'S

Mrs. Richard B. Glaenzer as a Dairymaid One of Prize Winners—Howard Gould and Party Arrive.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2.—The paper chases, which were a feature of the Winter amusements several years ago, have been revived. Miss Margaret Tompkins gave a tea to the riders on Saturday. Tea was served in the charming T Cabin, at Flatts, and the guests were Miss Madelon Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Marceau, New York; Mr. Pewick and Miss Pewick, Winnipeg; Mrs. Allis, Mrs. Barron, and Mr. Todd, Boston. The riders were Miss Margaret Tompkins, Dr. F. Peniston, Mr. Thurlow, Mrs. W. H. King, Miss Hague, and Miss Iran Darrell.

The American steam yacht Atalanta, Capt. T. Donald Todd, arrived from Southampton. Her owner, Howard Gould, is taking a party on board for an extended cruise.

Miss Virginia Valle of Morristown, N. J., and her sister, Mrs. Wilkinson of Bailey's Bay, gave recently some very clever tableaux and wax works. Mrs. Outerbridge, recently Miss Roberta Stewart of Virginia, also took part.

The St. George's Hotel gave a masquerade ball on Wednesday for which six prizes were offered. The winners were Mrs. Hyde, representing the Sea Gardens; Miss Cowan, Chinese suffragette; Miss Doris Shelley, Carmen; Capt. Alleyne, an Albanian; Dr. F. Waltington, a Mexican; A. B. Smith, John Bull; Mrs. Richard B. Glaenzer, dairy maid, and Mrs. Daniel Moran of Long Island, Indian girl. Before the ball Mr. and Mrs. D. Moran gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Glaenzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Capt. Redfern, and Miss V. Vaile. A great many Canadians are now at this hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thomas of New York arrived to-day.

Mrs. W. M. Conyers gave a ball. The guests included Mrs. R. Thomas of New York, Miss M. Tompkins, the Misses Morgan, Miss Edna Waterman, Miss Helen Allen, Miss Bidwell, F. Higgins of New York, and many residents.

The Misses Morgan, who, with their sister, Mrs. Ellis of Montana, have taken Rosedon, E. J. Thompson's large house, gave a dance.

Mrs. W. McClure and Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon had a large reception at the Hamilton Hotel on Thursday afternoon. The Governor was present, also the Bishop of Bermuda; Mrs. and Miss Moncure Robinson, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tucker, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, and many of the members of the military and social set. Tea was served in the sun parlor. Bridge and other games were played. Admiral Upshur won a bridge prize of a picture. Mrs. C. V. Ingham, The Cedars, was another winner.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett of New York is a guest at the Hamilton.

F. R. Schell of New York is also staying there.

The Hamilton Hotel tennis tournament will be one of the functions of the season. There are many good players here just now, English and American, and the courts are in splendid condition. The prizes are very handsome, including a silver cup presented by the Mayor of Hamilton, A. W. Bluck, whose daughter is among the players. Capt. Berger of England is a crack player, and is on the committee, as well as Capt. P. R. B. Lawrence, Coldstream Guards; also E. S. Van Tassel of New York, F. O. Spedden, Mr. Barron, manager of the Hamilton Hotel, and K. Trimingham of Bermuda.

Newcomers to the Princess Hotel are Hume Blake, K. C., of Toronto; John Young Reid of Winnipeg, Dr. F. Foaley, E. C. Dale of Philadelphia, George Singer of Pittsburgh, and J. Allan Townsend of New York.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION CLOSES.

Managers Much Pleased with Results of Undertaking for Charity.

The Woman's Industrial Exhibition, which has attracted throngs to the Grand Central Palace for nine days, closes to-night. Mrs. Nelson N. Henry, who managed it, said last night that she was much pleased with the results obtained. The corner devoted to a demonstration of what a public play ground should be attracted crowds of children each day, and the day nurseries exhibit, showing doll models at play, had many visitors. Mrs. Frederick Nathan's booth, arranged by the Consumers' League, where sweatshop goods were shown, "made for pennies in the home and sold for dollars in the shops," attracted much attention.

There was a booth for Southern industries where the blue and white spreads of our grandmothers' days were on view, made by poor mountain women. Invalid women had fancy work on exhibition, and doll's furniture made from old cigar boxes was shown. Mrs. James Speyer's exhibition of kittens and puppies gained many new members for the women's auxilliary of the S. P. C. A.

Among the exhibits of women's wear were cuts of the costumes which won prizes in the contest arranged by THE NEW YORK TIMES. These were shown in conjunction with the Wiegand collection of old-time prints of costumes as far back as 1840. Dances every night in the little theatre were a pleasant social feature of the exhibition. The admission fees went to charity.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Five Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those to leave on them are:

OCEANIC (Southampton)—Mrs. M. Barry, F. Bottomley, Miss Bessie Clifford, R. J. Dale, Mrs. E. T. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hopkins, Mrs. Anne Hyman, Miss M. Lane, Eddie Miller, J. H. Palmer, W. H. Parker, Mrs. E. F. Russell, Miss Helen Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wellington.

LAPLAND (Antwerp).—A. C. Atwell, Mrs. E. Chapman, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Dewart, the Rev. James H. Dewart, Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Hay, E. T. Lombard, Mrs. W. G. Moore, P. A. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Treadwell, Norman A. Wright.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mrs. E. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bramley, R. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cobb, J. Cochrane, Henry Dixon, T. V. Hall, Miss Dorothy Kent, Mrs. A. C. Peirce, Miss L. Reynolds, Richard Poor, Mrs. H. Smith, Edwin Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wise.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Miss Barbara Brownie, H. V. M. Butler, C. B. Elbon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greig, Mrs. W. Creighton Harris, Mrs. C. Law, Miss Katherine E. Rogers, Miss Marion Woods, John Ballantyne, Robert Ray Mr. and Mrs. G. Davidson.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—Ernest Binig, J. F. Brice, Miss G. David, Miss D. Taber, Miss M. B. Wilson, Miss C. Viall, Mrs. F. R. Ormond, Miss Alice Ormond.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

AMERIKA (Hamburg.)—W. L. Abbott, R. D. Baker, C. N. Blood, Mrs. A. N. Burke, Miss M. E. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke, Mrs. B. L. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Dawes, Miss Ethel Elliott, Miss E. E. Goff, Miss Ethel D. Hammond, Miss J. Hamilton, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, W. A. Houghton, Mrs. C. H. Kennedy, L. E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, H. S. Morris, Capt. D. C. Newton, J. F. Nichols, C. R. Pelton, Mrs. J. D. H. Ralph, Miss Genevieve Ralph, F. T. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Somerville, Miss Emily Staples, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stonehill, Miss J. Tobin, R. K. Tompkins, Mrs. E. Valerie, Mrs. M. A. Warner, Miss Elizabeth Willis, J. H. Wiggins, Walter E. Winslow.

KOENIG ALBERT (Naples.)—H. S. G. Blair, Mrs. O. Blair, Mrs. S. S. Bournemann, the Rev. Isidore Meister, LL. D., Mrs. Colgate Speranza, William Duncan, the Rev. J. M. Lynch, D. D.

Sues for "Houn' Dawg" Royalties.

CHICAGO, March 7.—An echo of Speaker Champ Clark's campaign for the Democratic nomination for President came yesterday when a suit for $2,352 royalties on the song, "You Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dog Aroun'," was begun in the Municipal Court. Plaintiff and defendant are music concerns. It was set forth that the melody was sung in the Ozark Mountains for years before it became a recent craze.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, (née Miss Helen McLaughlin,) who sailed for Egypt early in January and made a trip up the Nile as far as the second cataract, have returned to Cairo, to remain until the middle of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury will give a large dinner at the Hotel Gotham on Tuesday evening, March 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould are receiving congratulations on the birth of a second daughter at their home, 1,082 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday. Mrs. Gould was Miss Annie Douglas Graham, and her marriage to Mr. Gould took place in April, 1911.

Prof. Hugh. Munsterberg of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Hotel Manhattan for a visit.

Mrs. Lemuel C. Benedict, (née Miss Carrie Bridewell,) will give a reception and musicale this afternoon at her residence, 171 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston are at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the week-end.

A reception in honor of Miss Beatrice Harraden is to be given by the British Imperial Club this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the clubrooms, 108 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Cass Gilbert will give a dinner on Friday, March 14, for Col. E. M. House and Mrs. House. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert returned last week from a trip to Quebec and Montreal.

Mrs. John E. Milholland and Miss Vida Milholland will sail for Europe on Wednesday, March 12.

Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen is at home informally on Sundays from 4 to 6 at 132 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Harry Payne Whitney is sailing to-day from England for New York. Mrs. Whitney will remain in Paris until the early part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers will give a tea on next Tuesday from 4 until 6:30 o'clock at 563 Park Avenue to meet Miss Elena Gerhardt.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Strouse are giving a musicale this evening at their home in West Fiftieth Street.

About $1,000 was realized yesterday from the auction bridge party given at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Greene County, Va.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony Played—McCormack Soloist.

Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, which has been rather unduly neglected in favor of his fifth and especially his sixth, was the principal number on the programme of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Damrosch gave an interesting performance of it, well finished, rhythmical and with some striking and well conceived modifications of tempo.

The only other orchestral piece was Dr. Leopold Damrosch's arrangement of Schubert's "Marche Militaire," originally a duet for the piano. Two movements—the fantasie and rondo—from Weber's quintet in B flat for clarinet and strings were played as if they were solo pieces for the clarinet with an accompaniment of a string orchestra. This is, of course, doing violence to Weber's intention; yet it must be said that the performance showed that at least these two movements were composed in a way to suggest such treatment, for the strings were little more than an accompaniment in them. Mr. Langenus, the first clarinetist of the orchestra, was the soloist. His playing showed delicacy, refinement and a musical quality of tone. And while the music itself seems now old-fashioned—abounding in the "Weber flourish," with little of the vitality of his greater work—it was agreeable to hear and interesting for its rarity.

Mr. John McCormack, the tenor, also had solo numbers in the programme. Don Ottavio's song, "Il mio tesoro," from "Don Giovanni," he sang beautifully, suavely, with freedom and spontaneity of utterance, with pure and limpid tone and finished phrasing. It was an admirable achievement. Later he contributed a series of four ancient Irish songs with piano accompaniment—a kind of music that he delivers with special zest, and, naturally, with an Irishman's love and understanding of his native folk song.

BARNARD FRESHMEN IN PLAY.

Act "How They Get It," to the Delight of Their Classmates.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen is wandering around Barnard College with a self-conscious air wondering what the students and Faculty think of her now, for she made her début before the footlights yesterday afternoon. The class is original, witty, bright, and all other fascinating things which every class is called just after Freshman Show.

"How They Get It; or The Rape of the Lock," was the name of the sketch. Instead of trying to take off the entire Faculty and all college institutions, as is the regular recipe for freshman shows, the author took three prominent girls in college and with them as a skeleton draped choruses of all sorts around them. Helen Dana, the undergraduate President, was reproduced with a chorus of devotees, and this body was in war with the court of Chris Straiton, the college cheer leader. The battle raged furiously till May Kenney, hero of Junior Show, stepped between, and the faithful followers of the President and cheer leader rallied around the newly found hero. It was a simple story of a freshman disease known as crush. This disease fills the patient with a flood of devotion, but, due to the fickleness of its nature, it is generally not fatal.

Janitorial staff with its many amusing characters came to the fore faithfully reproduced.

Jean Jacoby, who was Chairman of the committee, was also the gem of the cast. She kept the house in continual laughter by the faithfulness of her reproduction of the cheer leader. Ruth Salom wrote the music for the play.

HARRIS GETS WALNUT LEASE.

Frank Howe, Jr., Loses Control of Oldest Theatre in America.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—After a score of years as lessee and manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, the oldest theatre in America, Frank Howe, Jr., to-day lost control when Fred G. Nixon-Nirdlinger, for $2,500, secured the unexpired lease, which was sold at auction from the theatre stage. Mr. Nirdlinger then sold the lease to William Harris of New York, father of Henry B. Harris, who was a victim of the Titanic disaster.

The sale attracted representatives of various theatrical interests in the city. Starting at $500 the bidding gradually advanced to $2,500, the figure at which the lease was knocked down to Fred G. Nixon-Nirdlinger. Together with the $2,500 paid for the lease, this year's rental will amount to $24,500, but in the succeeding years, until August 1, 1915, when the lease expires, the rental will be $22,000 per annum.

In addition to the theatre proper the lease includes the bookings for the present season.

Immediately after the deal was closed Harris announced that there would be no change in the policy of the management.

Renshaw-Gilbert Wedding April 15.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—The wedding of Miss Lilla Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, and Howard P. Renshaw, will take place in New York, April 15. The date having been decided upon last night when Mr. Renshaw left for a fishing trip of several days on Shark River, where the tarpon are now running. He went with Harlon Kent Bolton and Dr. Walter Wickes.

HANO—GOTTLIEB.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Leila Hano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hano of 116 Riverside Drive, and George A. Gottlieb, one of the booking managers for Martin Beck. The wedding will take place early in June.

VEIT—SACKERMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Josef Veit announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Erma Veit, to Milton Sackerman of this city. Miss Veit and Mr. Sackerman will be at home on Sunday afternoon, March 30, at 305 West 142d Street.

CARUSO TELLS HOW HE DIDN'T PAY $15,000

Singer Is Again a Witness in Black Hand Trial in Brooklyn Court.

ONE OFFENDER IN SING SING

Antonio Cincotto Now Being Tried for Same Blackmail Offense for Which Misiano Was Convicted.

Caruso, the singer, told again yesterday his story of how two Black Handers tried to extort $15,000 from him in March, 1910. He appeared as chief witness and complainant at the trial of Antonio Cincotto before Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn. Although he understands English he testified through an interpreter. He arrived at the Court House early with his brother Giovanni, and his valet, Martino Ciccanti. While waiting for the jury to be selected he sat in the office of Chief Clerk John Rafferty and drew carttons of himself, which he gave to court attendants as souvenirs.

He was the first witness called. He said he had been coming to this country for ten years to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Did you ever know the defendant in this case?" he was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Did you ever know Antonio Misiani?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"No."

Misiani was arrested with Cincotto on the night of March 4, 1910, at Sackett and Van Brunt Streets, Brooklyn, when they approached the spot named in the two letters received by Caruso, where he was directed to place the blackmail money. The singer and four detectives were there, and after the defendants were seen to walk past the spot three times and one of them stooped to pick up a decoy package of marked bills the detectives arrested them. Misiani was convicted, and is now in Sing Sing.

Two letters which the singer received from the blackmailers were identified by him. He said that when he received them he handed them over to the police. The first letter, received by the singer on March 1, 1910, read:

"Signor Caruso: To-morrow at the hour of 2 you will be stopped by a boy, and you must deliver to him $15,000. Think well and do not say anything to anybody. C. D. C."

The second letter received by Caruso on March 4, 1910, read:

"Yesterday you went in the company of two policemen. The boy could not give you the signal. Come to-night exactly at the hour of 11. You must bring the $15,000 under the stairs of the factory on the corner of Sackett and Van Brunt Streets, Brooklyn. Think well, and fail not. If you fail the Saturday night will not pass. "C. D. M."

Thomas C. Whitlock, attorney for the defendant, cross-examined Caruso.

"Did you take those letters seriously?" he asked.

"Yes, of course I did. Do you think I would have come to Brooklyn if I did not?" said Caruso.

"Were your companions policemen at the time referred to in the second letter?"

"No, they were friends of mine. They were artists. Anybody could tell that."

The singer's valet was the next witness. He told how the singer received the blackmail letters. Detectives John Scrivani and Paul Simonetti, two of the arresting officers, were the last witnesses called yesterday. Efforts made by the attorney for the prisoner to shake the testimony of the two detectives failed. Detective Simonetti, however, admitted that he was wrong when he swore in his affidavit, signed also by the other detectives who took part in the arrest of Cincotto, that he saw a bag containing an envelope with the marked money placed on the spot directed by the blackmailers. There was no bag, he asserted yesterday, and all he saw was an envelope.

The trial will be continued to-day, and probably will be finished on Monday.

PASQUALE AMATO ILL.

Change of Bill at Metropolitan from "Cyrano" to "La Boheme."

Pasquale Amato's illness necessitated a change of bill at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. In place of "Cyrano," which it is announced will be given a week from Monday, "La Bohème" was sung by Mme. Alda, Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and de Segurola. Mr. Polacco conducted.

MacDowell Concert Postponed.

The management of the MacDowell chorus of the Schola Cantorum announces that its concert, which was to be given on Wednesday, March 12, at Carnegie Hall, is to be postponed on account of the sudden illness of the conductor, Kurt Schindler. The concert will take place about the middle of April. The Chorus, however, will continue its rehearsals and will participate with the Philharmonic Society in giving the Ninth Symphony on March 27 and 28.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of George W. Lederer's production of "The Seventh Chord," book by Ashley Miller and music by Joseph Carl Breil, will be on March 24, at the Empire Theatre, Syracuse.

William Gillette will be the principal speaker at the graduating exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, in the Empire Theatre, on the afternoon of March 14.

St. Patrick's Day matinees will be held March 17 at the following Shubert theatres: "The Honeymoon Express," at the Winter Garden; Marie Dressler's "All-Star Gambol," at Weber and Fields' Theatre; "The Five Frankforters," at the Thirty-ninth Street; "Romance," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, and Sam Bernard, in "All for the Ladies," at the Lyric.

The sextette from "Lucia" will be sung in the concert scene of "The Firefly," at the Casino, as a feature of every performance next week, the last six days of the play's run in New York.

Troop E of the First Squadron of the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., attended the performance of "The Honeymoon Express" at the Winter Garden last night, the party being headed by Col. Oliver B. Bridgman. After the theatre the troop held its annual dinner at a Broadway restaurant.

There will be a special Easter matinee of "The Whip" at the Manhattan Opera House on Monday, March 24.

Miss May Dowling, who had charge of the subscription department of the Manhattan Opera House when it was devoted to opera, has been appointed treasurer of the new Princess Theatre, which will be opened next week.

Gov. Edward F. Dunne of Illinois attended the Hippodrome performance yesterday afternoon with his family and a party of officials that included Public Administrator John Brennan of Chicago; William L. O'Connell, Treasurer of Cook County; Henry Gibbons, Assistant District Attorney of Cook County, and Harold Conway.

Next week is announced as the last of the engagement of the Irish Players at Wallack's Theatre, where it was originally intended they should be seen only two weeks.

Nina Morgana, who has sung Trentini's role in "The Firefly" at matinee performances, will appear at the benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum at the Liberty Theatre, Sunday night, March 16.

Nunnally's
Famous Candy
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REJECT 'ALAN OF ALKENBURG'

Columbia Players Club Substitutes Offenbach Opera for Student's Play.

"Alan of Alkenburg," the 'Varsity show selected this year for the Columbia annual production at the Hotel Astor, the book and many of the songs which were written by S. M. Janney, one of the students, was cast aside by the Players' Club yesterday as being below the merit required, and all precedents thrown to the winds by the selection of a professional opera. In its place was substituted Offenback's "The Brigands."

Several weeks of rehearsal had been put in by the Columbia students on the original play, and now only three weeks remain for the students to learn new parts and songs. There is little explanation given for the sudden change and the abandonment of the long standing custom of presenting plays written only by students of the university, but it seems that after getting well into the rehearsals it became apparent that "Alan of Alkenburg" would not be a hit. From now on daily rehearsals will have to be held for both the members of the chorus and the cast.

Following the week's run at the Hotel Astor, a performance of "The Brigands" will be given in Pittsburgh. The show is one of the most important events in the undergraduate life at Columbia.

DR. BAUMFELD MEMORIAL.

Distinguished Gathering at Service for Late Director of Irving Theatre.

A memorial service for Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, late director of the German Company at the Irving Place Theatre, who died suddenly Tuesday following an atack of appendicitis, was held yesterday afternoon at the Irving Place Theatre. Among those who spoke were Emil Fischl, representing the Austrian Society of New York; George Sylvester Viereck, for the Association of German Authors in America; Heinrich Schmitt, for the German Press Club, and Rudolf Christians, the new director, for the members of the Irving Place Theatre Company. Nahan Franko's orchestra opened the service with the Funeral March of Chopin, and later Mr. Franko played Haendel's "Largo." The musical programme also included the singing of Verdi's "Ave Maria" by Emmy Destinn, and two farewell songs by Carl Joern, Otto Goritz, Otto Bayer, and Basil Ruysdael, all of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Among the organizations represented at the service were the members of the Irving Place stock company, the house staff of the theatre, the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, Austrian Society, Ladies' Auxiliary Society, German Theatre Committee of the Germanistic Society, members of the Adolf Philipp company, editorial staff of the Staats Zeitung, and the Association of German Waiters in America. All sent flowers.

"PAINTED WOMAN" CLOSES.

New Play Retired After Two Performances—Florence Reed Ill.

There was no performance of "The Painted Woman" at the Playhouse last night, and it was explained at the office of William A. Brady that the sudden illness of Florence Reed, who was seen in the title role, had caused the closing of the theatre. It was announced that the play would be permanently retired, and that next Monday night "Little Women" would return to the theatre for a run of three weeks. "The Painted Woman" was produced Wednesday night, and had only two New York performances.

It was said that Miss Reed had been ill for some time, and that after Thursday night's performance she fainted and was so exhausted that she was not able to leave the theatre for her hotel until after 1 o'clock in the morning. Dr. John Aspell attended her. At the theatre it was said that she was suffering from appendicitis, but her condition was not thought to be cause for alarm.

Hiram Bond Everest.

Hiram Bond Everest, 82 years old, former President of the Vacuum Oil Company, died on Wednesday in Los Angeles, Cal., where he had lived for the last thirty-three years. Mr. Everest taught school in Wisconsin until 1835, when he moved to Rochester, N. Y., and established a nursery business. The Vacuum Oil Company was incorporated in 1866, and Mr. Everest, as its President, leased ten thousand acres for the company in Oatka Valley, Cal. Mr. Everest had made several inventions, and was reputed to be a multi-millionaire.

Emily Pauline Johnson.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Emily Pauline Johnson, widely known as the "Indian Poetess," died here to-day. Of half Indian blood, she was especially noted for her poems on Indian subjects. Several volumes of her verses were published, as well as many prose sketches and poems in magazines, and she made numerous successful tours in Canada, the United States, and Europe as poet-entertainer.

Robert Vernon Davis.

Robert Vernon Davis, 84 years old, father of Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court of New York State, died yesterday at the home of his son, 194 Lenox Avenue. He was a member of the Manhattan Club. His wife, Mrs. Mary Samler Davis, died in March, 1912.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS BOSSERT, aged 46, died on Thursday at his home, 30 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his father, Henry Bossert; by three brothers, and a sister. Mr. Bossert was Superintendent of the O. K. Express Company.

Mrs. MARIE ELISE MARTIN, wife of John Boyd Martin, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 1,184 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-one years ago, the daughter of Anthony H. Creagh, and was graduated from Packer Institute in the class of 1912.

Mrs. FANNIE SOPHIA HAWKINS BLANCHARD, widow of George W. Blanchard, died on Thursday at her home, 261 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn. She was 81 years old. Mrs Hawkins is survived by two sons, George W. Blanchard, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and Frank G. Blanchard, an electrical engineer.

EMIL LAURENT, head of the confectionery firm of F. Laurent's Sons, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is dead at his home in Glenolden, Penn. He recently returned from Florida, where he had gone to regain his health. Mr. Laurent was 47 years old. Mrs. Laurent, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

ALBERT J. LACOMBE, Secretary of he Essex County Branch of the Socialist Party, died on Thursday in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He was 37 years old.

HARRY D. THOMAS, Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, died on Thursday at his home, 7,700 Lockyear Avenue, Cleveland.

JACOB MEHRKLIN, who was born in Germany 87 years ago, died on Thursday night at his home in Preston, Conn. He was a prominent Granger.

JANET MacGEORGE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John MacGeorge of 11 Tichenor Place, Montclair, N. J., died in the Orange Memorial Hospital on Wednesday night. She was twenty-six years old.

JOHN PALMER, Sr., formerly of Philadelphia, died on Thursday at the home of his son, John Palmer, 46 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. He was 86 years old.

SARAH BALDWIN, daughter of the late Stephen Baldwin, is dead at the age of 72 at her home in Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

U. S. GRANT MEGARGEE, a prominent paper manufacturer, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He was 47 years old. Mrs. Megargee, a daughter, and two sons survive him.

ROBERT ROBINSON, who was appointed a mate in the United States Navy in 1862, is dead at the Naval Hospital in Newport, R. I. He served throughout the civil war, and at the time of his retirement, in 1897, was advanced to the rank of warrant officer. He was 77 years old.

HENRY ASHER, a druggist, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 25 Cooper Street, Brooklyn. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. Five sons and three daughters survive him.

JOHN AINSLEY OAKLEY, a retired manufacturer, died at the age of 76 on Thursday at his home, 101 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Oakley survives him.

JAMES THOMPSON, 75 years old, said to have been one of America's first stereotype operators, who for forty-three years was Superintendent in the stereotype department of the New York Sun, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,471 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS REILLY, 69 years old, in point of service the oldest employe of the Standard Oil Company, died yesterday at his home, 43 Lord Avenue, Bayonne. He was with the company for forty years and worked with John D. Rockefeller at Oil City.

Mrs. BRIDGET MARIA MANDEVILLE died on Thursday at her home in Dedham, Mass., where she had lived for more than sixty years. She was one of the first persons in this country to make celloidion, which she did under the personal direction of its discoverer, Dr. John P. Maynard of Dedham.

BANKER'S DAUGHTER SAVES BANK FUNDS

Adelaide Haff of Islip Hears Robbers at Work and Gives Alarm.

THIEVES FLEE IN MOTOR CAR

Girl, Awakened by Explosion, Saves First National Bank $18,000 Cash and More in Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLIP, L. I., March 7.—Adelaide Haff, daughter of Clayton Haff, cashier of the First National Bank of Islip, was spending last night with her friend, Joyce Houghton, on Main Street, across the way from the bank, and had been asleep for several hours, when she was awakened by a noise as of a muffled explosion. She went to the window, and the sight of a light flashed in her father's office across the street, told her in a moment what was happening. In no time she and Miss Houghton had thrown some clothing around themselves and raced to the house of Joseph Moore, whose telephone was used in calling Mr. Haff.

Then, while Mr. Haff rallied a troop of neighbors, Mr. Moore ran toward the bank. On the pavement outside a man saw him and dodged behind a tree. Being unarmed, Mr. Moore went to arouse a troop of neighobrs on his own account. A few minutes later Mr. Haff and his friends entered the bank, to find that the outer door of the vault had been blown off and the inner door so damaged that it could not be opened.

But the bank robbers had disappeared, evidently through the unintentional warning Mr. Moore had given the look-out. Experts must be summoned to get the vault open, and it will be opened cautiously, for it is feared the inner door has been loaded for another explosion. Nothing was stolen, however, so that Miss Hamm and her friend saved some $18,000 in cash and much more in negotiable securities.

In the bank's back room Mr. Haff found George Clark, the village night watchman, lying on the floor, bound and gagged. This was his story:

Early this morning he was standing in front of the bank, when a motor car stopped at the curb and two men approached him with a question as to where they could get some gasoline. Clark was offering advice, when he found himself looking into the muzzzle of a revolver, and the next moment the men had him in the lobby of a neighboring motion picture house, where, with some suggestive questions as to whether he had a wife and children, and how he would like to think of them as widowed and fatherless, they bound him fast. Later they carried him into the bank's back room and dropped him on the floor.

A third man met them there, and it is supposed that all three left in the automobile. This was seen a little later tearing through Babylon at a rate of speed that startled even the early risers of that community, which is fairly accustomed to the speeders of Long Island.

O'DONNELL CASE TO SEABURY

Strong Ready for Murder Trial, but Seeks Court's Opinion.

After considering for some time how best to dispose of the case of Michael O'Donnell, recently discharged from Matteawan as cured of insanity, Assistant District Attorney Strong yesterday decided to submit the question to Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The facts in connection with O'Donnell's case go back to 1888, when he was convicted of holding up a saloon at 410 East Sixty-fourth Street, and was sentenced to thirty years in Sing Sing by Justice Martin in the Supreme Court. After serving ten years of this term his brother, James O'Donnell, confessed that he had committed the crime. James died shortly after the confession and Gov. Black pardoned Michael.

O'Donnell then returned to this city and on Oct. 24, 1899, he stabbed and killed Charles Scanlon in a barroom at First Avenue and Forty-second Street. He was placed on trial for this crime the same year and put up the defense of insanity. A commission was then appointed and he was declared insane and sent to Matteawan. The commission did not say whether he was insane when the crime was committed and when he was declared sane he was brought back for trial.

While at Matteawan O'Donnell, on several occasions, attacked his keepers. One of these attacks took place last fall. While imprisoned there he managed to escape with Oliver C. Perry, a notorious train robber, and Frank Davis, a criminal well known to the police forty years ago. O'Donnell was captured again, however, and remanded to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Since his release from that place Mr. Strong has found all of the witnesses against O'Donnell and is ready to try the case. He believes, however, that the defendant will be acquitted and still is insane. For this reason no effort has been made to place him on trial for murder and the matter will be laid before Justice Seabury for decision.

RESENT INSULTS TO WOMEN.

Men's Suffrage Leagues Demand Washington Parade Investigation.

Letters were sent to Washington yesterday by both the State and National organizations of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage asking that the treatment of the women in the parade on March 3 be investigated. The letter from the State body was signed by R. C. Beadle, William M. Daniels, James L. Laidlaw, Frederick Nathan, and Oswald Garrison Villard, all of whom were in the parade.

The protest called attention to the inadequacy of the police arrangements; the encroachment of the spectators inside the ropes; the slight effort made by the police to prevent either that or the insults offered the women, and concluded by saying that only through the efforts of the cavalry was great danger to life and limb prevented. The men's letter is addressed to United States Senator James O'Gorman.

Richmond P. Hobson, House of Representatives, will receive the letter sent by the National society. This letter covers the same ground with the additional accusation that the police themselves, in some cases, joined in the riot. This letter was signed by James L. Laidlaw as President of the National Association.

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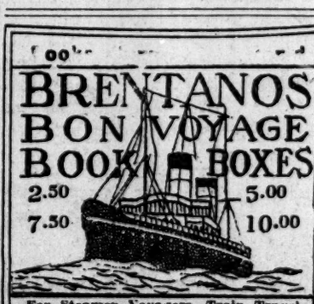
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WANT LAWS TO AID MOTHERS.

Committee on the Civic Service of Women Is Formed Here.

A new organization has been formed in New York called the "Committee on the Civic Service of Women." Its object is to advocate legislation for the protection of women bearing and nursing children.

The formation of the committee was brought about by the request of a high school teacher in New York for a year's leave of absence, without pay, that she might bear and nurse her child. The request was approved by the Principal of her school, but denied by the Board of Education.

The membership committee is headed by Miss Katherine D. Blake, Principal in one of New York's public schools, and includes club women, philanthropists, and physicians. The other members of the committee are Helen Varick Boswell, Anna C. Brown, Mary Halton, Edna Kenton, Kate E. Turner, and Eva MacDonald Valesh.

These women say that bringing children into the world is woman's first duty to the community, and they protest against her being blacklisted for this reason or any woman being discharged from her work because she marries.

Membership pledges are to be returned to Henrietta Rodman, Secretary, 42 Bank Street.

DEPARTMENT STORES UNITE.

Fourteenth Street Concern and Rothenberg & Co. Consolidate.

Preliminary steps looking toward consolidation were taken so quietly, that it was not known until yesterday that the Fourteenth Street Store had consolidated with its neighbor, Rothenberg & Co. In a few months the joint enterprise will be in operation under the roof of the present Fourteenth Street Store, probably as the Fourteenth Street Store-Rothenberg Company, although the name has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The Rothenberg store will be taken over by Henry Siegel, Frank E. Vogel, and Max Pam. The stores, therefore, in which Henry Siegel is now interested, include Simpson Crawford, the Fourteenth Street Store, Rothenberg & Co., Henry Siegel & Co., in Boston, and the Chicago Siegel-Cooper Company.

Leo Price, President of Rothenberg & Co., will become general manager of the new joint store, will have entire control of its management, and will retain an interest in the business. Mr. Siegel and his associates express great confidence in Fourteenth Street as a shopping district, and will lend their aid, they say, to the various subway and other plans for its development.

CONDEMNED, ATTEMPTS ALIBI

Prosecution Not Impressed by Mulraney Evidence—To Die Next Friday.

Assistant Superintendent of Prisons McCabe, who has been investigating the story of "Happy Jack" Mulraney, convicted of the murder of Patrick McBreen, better known as "Paddy the Priest," will return to Sing Sing to-day with the affidavits of three persons who, Mulraney says, will prove an alibi for him.

All of these witnesses were present last Fall when Mulraney was convicted before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, but were not called by the defense. One was Mulraney's mother. The other two were companions of his, Nicholas Jacobs of 52 East 116th Street, and William Reilly of 124 East 105th Street. Both Jacobs and Reilly say that on the night of the murder they took their prisoner home intoxicated, and that they believe he was so drunk that he could not have been in McBreen's saloon two hours later when the murder was committed.

Mrs. Mulraney corroborates the affidavit of her son's friends, but says she cannot say whether it was the night of the murder that he was brought home.

District Attorney Whitman said yesterday that he would not do anything to assist the prisoner, as he believed a very complete case had been made against him. This case was sustained by the Court of Appeals. Assistant District Attorney J. Robert Rubin, who tried the case, also believes that it was one of the clearest cases ever tried in General Sessions. Mulraney is sentenced to die on next Friday.

Miss Bates in "Witness for Defense."

Charles Frohman announced yesterday the plans for a preliminary Spring season for Blanche Bates, who came under his management about two months ago, in an out-of-town tour with "The Witness for the

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Urgent Demands for Gold from Abroad Depress Prices of Stocks Here.

It was not necessary to go beyond the very heavy engagements of gold for export to account for the declines which occurred in yesterday's stock market. Trading was only a little heavier than the previous day, and it was not any large influx of stock, but rather an indisposition to buy in the face of the money conditions, suggested by the urgency of the European demand for gold, which caused the lowering of prices. The reserves of our own banks will naturally be much affected by the large withdrawals of gold, but there seemed a chance yesterday that the movement between New York and the interior was sufficiently in favor of this centre to offset largely, if not entirely, the demands which other markets made upon us yesterday. This was indicated in the estimates of the week's currency movements, and was further suggested by the fact that there was only a slight advance in the call-money market. This was, of course, in part due to the day's liquidations and to the limited volume of the trading, but even under these conditions higher rates would be expected if it appeared that there was no offset to the day's gold taking, which amounted to a sum twice as large as the actual surplus reported by the Clearing House institutions last Saturday.

All Europe, as well as Argentina, was seeking gold here, and the shipments arranged included exports to France, Belgium, and Germany. From the latter market came the most pronounced symptoms of monetary stringency. Subscriptions were received yesterday to the several loans offered by the Prussian and Imperial Governments, and the outcome proved another source of concern for the German money market. The smaller long-time issues were over-subscribed, but the $100,000,000 of Treasury notes was not all taken up, and the underwriters will be obliged to care for part of this issue. This outcome is perhaps not surprising, in view of the fact that these large flotations had scarcely been announced before it came to be known that the German Government proposed placing a new tax on wealth as a means of meeting the cost of heavy additions to its military establishment. The money markets of Europe have long been under the adverse influence of the Balkan war, and it has not been welcome news that further military expenditures would add to existing taxes in Germany.

Events have been taking a course this week which seem to point more clearly than ever to the early closing of the struggle between Turkey and the Balkan allies, but before this has come about the money markets are being subjected to a severe strain. The situation is one which increases the pertinency of the question which is being asked in Germany, as well as in England, whether a reaction in trade is not foreshadowed by the experiences through which Europe is passing. It is because our own market is in a more comfortable position than those of Europe that appeals are successfully made here for the gold which is so urgently wanted abroad. But with trade as active as trade still is here we are hardly in a position to spare Europe as much gold as it may need without being inconvenienced by higher rates than those now prevailing. Already the time-money market has been influenced by the taking of gold for export, and all classes of loans, it would seem, would be affected by the continuance of the gold movement on anything like the scale on which it has been resumed this week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for thirty and sixty days and 4¾@5 per cent. for three to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $304,374,582; balances, $18,886,810; Sub-Treasury debit balance $1,400,051.

The local banks lost $6,771,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16@5 per cent. for short bills and 4¾@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3⅞ per cent., and Berlin, 5¾@6 per cent. Money was 4¾ per cent. in London and 6 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 25½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 43½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.88½; demand, $4.8700.
Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞; check, 5.17½ plus 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ less 1-32; check, 95 7-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-16; check, 5.18¾ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.26; check, 40.22.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.83⅛; 90 days, $4.8165.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83¼; 90 days, $4.81⅝.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 5-16 plus 1-32; 90 days, 93 15-16 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅜d lower in London, at 26 15-16d and ⅝c lower in New York, at 58⅝c per ounce.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf	107	110
Adirondack Electric Power	16½	18½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	56	58
American Gas & Electric	80	84
American Gas & Electric pf	44	46
American Power & Light	70	74
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	62	66
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
Appalachian Power Company	20	21
Appalachian Power Company pf	70	71
Cities Service	131	135
Cities Service pf	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96
Electric Bond Deposit of	75	77
Electric Bond & Share pf	99¼	101
Empire District Electric 5s	86	89
Empire District Electric pf		84
Federal Light & Traction	30	33
Federal Light & Traction pf	80	84
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.		40
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	70	76
Gas & Electric Securities	140	
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Montana Power Co.	44	45
Montana Power Co. pf	100	102
Montgomery L. & W. P. 5s	82	86
Northern States Power	23	24
Northern States Power pf	83	85
Ozark Power & Water Co.	61	64
Pacific Gas & Electric	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	77	79
Standard Gas & Electric	17	18
Standard Gas & Electric pf	47½	50
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.	20½	21½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co. pf	73½	76½
Union Ry., Gas & Electric	60	62
Union Ry., Gas & Electric pf	78	80
United Light & Rys.	80	82
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	80	82
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
United Utilities Co.	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf	100	102½
Utah Securities	23	25
Utilities Improvement	70	72
Utilities Improvement pf	76	78
Western Power	19	22
Western Power pf	49	52

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Union Pacific Tangle.

When Judge R. S. Lovett returned to his office after a visit to Washington for a conference with the new Attorney General he shook his head at inquirers anxious to know the fate of the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific dissolution plan, and said he would have no statement to make on the subject. When news dispatches received later in the day reported Mr. McReynolds as being inclined to attach his O. K. to the plan as favorably passed on by his predecessor in office, Directors of the Union Pacific apparently derived a minimum of satisfaction from the announcement. Bankers say that until some way is found to satisfy the California commission's requirements without surrendering the use of the Benicia cut-off and the various other properties of the Southern Pacific in California it makes little difference whether the plan receives the approval of the courts or not. The problem raised by the Railroad Commission has so far proved too difficult for the lawyers and bankers who are most familar with the Harriman situation.

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Standard Oil's Troubles.

It seems hardly likely that the Standard Oil companies will be put through another dissolution suit just after their emergence from the reorganization made necessary by the Supreme Court's order, but that is what Wall Street is fearing. The new Attorney General is decidedly progressive in his views, and those who know him, or profess to, say that he will shortly find grounds for another suit against the oil companies. Uneasiness over these reports has stimulated trading in the Standard Oil subsidiaries, with prices shading off. Standard Oil of New Jersey has lost 20 points in two days, and the other issues have been weak.

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In Defense of Mr. Gould.

A story circulated by Dow, Jones & Company yesterday aroused the wrath of E. T. Jeffery, President of the Western Pacific Railway, to such a point that he authorized a denial. In a discussion of the odd coincidence that the Gould interests, through the Western Pacific, had effectually blocked the adoption of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific dissolution plan at about the same time that George J. Gould's opposition to closing the Subway contracts threatened to tie up the new traction projects, the story said: "It cannot be possible that with Western Pacific's proposed attack on the Union Pacific dissolution plan in his hands Mr. Gould offered his personal holdings of Western Pacific stock for sale at a price. Staging a $126,000,000 hold-up on the Pacific Coast and simultaneously a $200,000,000 hold-up on the Atlantic Coast, in the attempt to compel some one to buy him out at a good figure at whatever inconvenience or injustice to others, implies qualities not to be carelessly attributed to any one. Nevertheless, many interrogations are heard hereabout whether, just before the Western Pacific filed its objections to the Union Pacific plan, somebody was not seen going down a side street carrying a considerable block of Western Pacific stock and murmuring a price, a price far beyond any intrinsic value, but perhaps not beyond a "nuisance value." President Jeffery of the Western Pacific was not available to callers yesterday afternoon, but through his secretary he quoted the above passage and added this comment: "This statement is a malicious, scurrilous and slanderous falsehood. Its author and publisher should be prosecuted."

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Large Copper Exports.

The item of the Copper Producer's statement for February, which was most gratifying to the trade, was the large increase in exports. The total of 72,000,000 pounds was the heaviest monthly outgo reported since January, 1912, and in the latter period there were three more days to be accounted for than in the past month. The growth of exports after the poor showing made in January of this year was surprising to most followers of copper conditions, except those in closest touch with the trade, because it was reported toward the end of February that even the drastic price cutting in force in London had failed to stimulate buying to an appreciable extent.

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The German Loans.

Local banking houses which offered to receive subscriptions to the three German loans of $100,000,000, $12,500,000, and $25,000,000 did not make public yesterday, when the lists closed, the approximate extent of participation by investors here. A member of one of the firms said that he was not in the least surprised to learn of the poor appeal the bonds had made to the German public, as money conditions abroad were far from propitious for the undertaking at this time. It was announced several days ago that German residents of this city had taken a considerable amount of the Prussian and Imperial loans, but no intimation has been made as to the attitude displayed by investors toward the Treasury notes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the 9:30 o'clock opening call on the Consolidated Exchange gave a forecast of the subsequent downward movement, the leading stocks in most cases reflecting declines compared with Thursday's closings. Union Pacific on the call was down ¼ of a point, United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper each down ⅝, Chesapeake & Ohio and Canadian Pacific each down ½ and St. Paul down ⅝. Announcements of heavy gold export engagements and nervousness growing out of the reported monetary strain at Berlin were among the influences potent in the later weakness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,420	Amal. Copper	71¼	71⅝	69⅞	70¼
20	Am. B. Sugar	35	35	35	35
680	Am. Can	33	33	32	32½
280	Am. Ice	25	25	24½	24⅝
10	Am. Locomo	36	36	36	36
620	Am. Smelting	70⅝	70⅝	69¼	69½
60	Anac. Copper	36½	36¾	36½	36¾
140	A., T. & S. F.	102	102	101½	101½
50	Balt. & Ohio	101¼	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝
120	Brook. R. T.	89⅞	90	89¾	89⅞
130	Can. Pacific	228½	228½	228½	228½
20	Cent. Leather	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	26¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	74	74	73	73
150	C., M. & St. P.	109⅜	109⅝	109	109¼
50	Chino Copper	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
30	Col. F. & I.	34	34	34	34
20	Cons. Gas	131½	131½	131½	131½
10	Corn Products	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
680	Erie	28	28	27¾	27¾
20	Gt. North. pf.	127½	127½	127	127
70	Int.-Met.	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	Int.-Met. pf.	59⅞	60	59⅞	60
190	Lehigh Valley	155⅞	155⅞	155	155½
170	Mo. Pacific	38	38½	37½	37⅝
30	Nevada Cons.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	N. Y. Central	106½	106¾	106	106⅛
50	Nor. Pacific	116⅝	116⅝	115⅞	116
180	Pennsylvania	119⅞	119⅞	119½	119½
10	Ray Con. Cop.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
15,240	Reading	158⅝	158⅝	156⅜	156⅝
400	Rock Island	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
20	Rock Island pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
460	So. Pacific	99½	99¾	99	99⅞
10	So. Railway	26	26	26	26
20	Third Av.	36½	36½	36½	36½
7,530	Union Pac.	153⅜	153⅜	151¾	151⅞
130	U. S. Rubber	61½	61½	60⅝	61¼
11,380	U. S. Steel	61½	61½	60½	60½
30	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	108	108
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
46,610					

MINING STOCKS.

300	C. O. D.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
180	Gold'd Cons.	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
250	Jim Butler	.73	.75	.73	.73
600	Midway	.50	.51	.50	.51
1,100	North Star	.22	.25	.22	.25
200	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Oro	10½	10½	10½	10½
200	Portland	.95	.96	.95	.96
1,000	Tono. Merger	.84	.84	.83½	.83½
500	Yel. Jacket	.23	.23	.23	.23
4,880					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading More Active—Sharp Break in Market Leaders.

Transactions in Curb securities yesterday showed an increased activity. Heavy declines took place in some of the leading stocks. Standard Oil of New Jersey broke on small transactions from 367 to 353. The close, at 355, showed a two-point recovery from the day's low, but was off 10 points from Thursday's final sale. United Cigar Stores was active, with a total of 6,000 shares. The opening sale was at 104⅛, from which figure the price went off to 100, where it closed, showing a loss of 4⅝ points.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
100	Con. Rub. Tire.	20	20	20	20
3,000	Mun. Transit.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	*Mays Oil	20	22	20	21
20	P. R.-Am. Tob.	245	245	245	245
600	Puebla S. & R.	2 1-16	2¼	2 1-16	2¼
400	S. O. of N. J.	367	367	353	355
6,000	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	104½	104½	100	100
1,550	U. S. Hair pf.	5	7	5	7
410	Willys Overland	64	66	64	66

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Alaska Copper	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500	Alaska G. M.	13½	13½	13	13¼
60	Bessie G. Dredg.	11	11	11	11
2,000	*Big Four	92	93	91	91
700	Braden Copper	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
600	B. C. Copper	3½	3½	3½	3½
310	Buffalo Mines	2½	†2⅝	2½	2 9-16
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	6½	6½
600	El Paso Con.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,800	Ely Con.	14	14	13	14
200	Florence	50	50	50	50
100	Giroux Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	Greene-Can.	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝
500	*Greenwater	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Halifax Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	*Jumbo Ext.	31	31	31	31
800	Kerr Lake	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3 1-16
1,000	La Rose Con.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mason Valley	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2,000	McK.-Dar.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
350	*N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,300	Ohio Copper	¾	13-16	¾	13-16
1,000	Stewart	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
3,500	Ton. Merger	84	84	83	83
1,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
1,200	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	13-16
305	W. End Con.	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	1 5-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,400	*N. J. M. Co.	17	17	17	17

BONDS.

1,400	*N. J. M. Co. notes	17	17	17	17
25,000	Can. South. 5s.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
5,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1969	99	99	99	99
10,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1942	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
10,000	West. Pac. 5s.	86½	86½	86½	86½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	March 7. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Amer. Writing Paper	1½	2½	1½	2½
Bay State Gas	½	¾	½	¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	114½	115½	114¼	115½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	50	54	50	54
Brown Shoe pf.	91½	94	91½	94
Cluett-Peabody	60	64	60	64
Cluett-Peabody pf.	99	101	99	101
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		83		83
Continental Can	50	55	51	55
Cont. Can pf.	93	97	94	97
Emerson-Brantingham	56	58	56	58
Em.-Brant. pf	93	97	92	97
Havana Tobacco	3½	4½	3½	4½
Havana Tobacco pf.	7	15	7	15
Houston Oil	19	21	19½	21
Houston Oil pf.	60	65	60	65
Inter. Rubber t. c.	8	9½	8	9½
Kauf. Dept. Stores pf.	96	99	97	99
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	190	200	190	200
Marc. of Am., new	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
National Sugar	97	101		101
N. Y. Transportation	4	5	4	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1¾	2	1¾	2
Otis Elevator	81	85	81	85
Otis Elevator pf.	97	99	97	99
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	25
R. J. Reynolds	268	275	268	275
Standard Oil, old	1,050	1,100	1,070	1,110
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Products pf.	93	95	94½	96
†U. C. S. of Am. pf.	112	116	114	116
U. S. Light & Heat	11	13	11	13
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	60	70	60	70
Willys Overland pf.	94	97	92	95

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	37	40	37	39
Bessie Gold Dredg. pf.	11	11½	11	11½
Con. Ariz. Smelting	¼	⅝	5-16	⅝
Davis-Daly Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
*Diamond Black Butte	2	3	2	3
*Diamond Field Daisy	4	5	4	5
First National	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mines of America	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
Nevada Hills	1 8-16	1¼	1¼	1¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅜	9	8⅜	9
Pacific Smelters	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
South Utah M. & S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tonopah Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5 11-16	5 13-16
Tonopah Extension	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Tuolumne Copper	2½	3	2⅝	3
United Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Copper pf.		8		8
*Wettlaufer Sil. Mines	13	16	14	16
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3½	3	3½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Chesterfield Copper	4	6	4	5
Light. Cr. Gold Drain.	2½	3¼	2¼	3½

BONDS.

Praden Copper 7s new	170	180	175	185
Chicago Elevated 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
Havana Tobacco 5s	61	63	61	63
Mason Valley 6s	93	95	93	95
N. Y., N. H. & H., 6% Notes	100	100¼	100	100¼

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	18	19
Atlantic Refining	600	610	655	670
Borne-Scrymser	290	340	300	340
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	165	164	168
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	680	650	660
Colonial Oil	120	140	120	140
Continental Oil	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,950
Crescent Pipe Line	60	63	58	65
Cumberland Pipe Line	75	83	80	90
Eureka Pipe Line	355	375	370	380
Galena-Signal Oil	285	302	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	145	138	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	125	131	130	135
National Transit	47	48	49	50
New York Transit	325	340	330	340
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	114	118
Ohio Oil	120	122	122	126
Prairie Oil & Gas	322	328	327	330
Solar Refining	620	650	640	680
Southern Pipe Line	245	257	255	260
South Penn. Oil	900	920	950	960
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	160	170	168	175
Standard Oil (Cal.)	170	173	173	180
Standard Oil (Ind.)	320	324	328	335
Standard Oil (Kan.)	550	560	560	580
Standard Oil (Ky.)	380	400	410	435
Standard Oil (Neb.)	305	340	325	340
Standard Oil (N. J.)	352	355	364	367
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	600	610	630	645
Standard Oil (Ohio)	270	295	270	295
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	700	725	710	760
Swan & Finch	200	225	210	250
Union Tank Line	67	72	70	73
Vacuum Oil	170	175	170	177
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,480	1,550	1,500	1,550

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	March 7. Bid.	Asked.	March 6. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	20¾	22⅛	20⅝	22½
Conley Tinfoil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	175	183	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes	200	205	200	207
P. R.-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds pf. w.	115	120	115	120
Tobacco Products	115	130	115	130
Tobacco Co. pf.	93	95	94½	96
United Cigar Stores	99⅞	100¼	104½	105
United Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	114	117

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		—Maturity—	Bid	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	98⅜	98⅝	5.75
Am. Loco.	5	Oct., 1913	99⅝	100	4.00
Am. Loco.	5	Oct., 1914	99½	100⅜	4.62
Ann Arbor	5	May, 1913	98	99	5.80
Austrian Govt.	4½	July 14-15	97¼	97⅜	5.90
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1913	99⅞	100	4.50
Bos. & Maine	5	Feb. 2, '14	99⅞	100	5.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96	96¼	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	98⅞	99¼	5.15
Ches. & Alton	5	Mar. 15, '13	99½	100	5.00
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99½	99¾	5.08
Chi. Elev. Rys.	5	July, 1914	97¼	97⅝	6.55
C., H. & D.	4	July, 1913	99½	99¾	4.33
Erie	6	Apr. 8, 1914	100⅝	100¾	5.45
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	99⅛	99⅜	5.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	98⅛	98⅜	5.60
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	99⅝	99¾	6.05
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	96½	97	5.75
Hocking Val.	4½	Nov., 1913	99⅝	99⅞	4.70
Hudson Cos.	6	Oct. 15, '13	97	98½	6.75
Illinois Central	4½	July, 1914	99⅜	99⅝	4.80
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	97⅞	98¼	6.00
Int. Harvester	5	Feb. 15, '15	99⅞	100¼	4.80
K. C. R. & L.	5	May, 1913	91	92¼	25.00
K. C. R. & L.	5	Sept., 1912	88	91½	
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1925	94½	95	8.10
M. S. R., K. C.	5	May, 1913	93	96	14.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98½	7.80
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¼	99½	5.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	98	98¾	7.30
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1913	99⅞	100	5.00
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	97½	97¾	6.70
Mont. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99⅝	100¼	5.00
N. R. of Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.90
N. Y. Central	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99½	5.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	99¾	100¼	4.00
St. L. & S. F.	5	June, 1913	99½	99⅝	5.35
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sep., 1914	99⅝	100	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	98⅝	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99½	6.15
Suls. & Sons.	6	June, 1913	99¼	99⅝	6.20
U. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	99	100	5.00
Union Typew.	6	Jan., 1916	97	97½	5.65
Utah Company.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¾	5.80
Westingh. Elec.	5	July, 1913	99½	100¾	5.00
Westingh. Elec.	6	Aug., 1913	100¼	100¾	4.90
Western Md.	5	July, 1913	97	98½	5.50

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, March 7, 1913.

Total sales March 7, 1913..... 283,660
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 17,011,871
Same period last year..... 21,109,416

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3	3¼	100	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 3d pd..	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
70¼	70¼	28,200	Amalgamated Copper..	71	71	70	70¾	−1½
34½	34⅝	100	Am. Beet Sugar.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1
32	32¼	5,700	Am. Can.....	32½	32½	31⅞	32⅛	−⅝
122	122½	500	Am. Can pf.....	122½	122½	121¾	122	−⅝
51	51⅛	200	Am. Car & Foundry...	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	−⅜
76⅞	78⅛	200	Am. Cities pf.....	77	77	77	77	−1
47	47½	100	Am. Cotton Oil.....	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	−⅜
164	168	230	Am. Express.....	164	164	164	164	−1¼
24½	25	1,800	Am. Ice Securities...	25	25	24	24⅜	−⅜
9⅞	10	100	Am. Linseed.....	10	10	10	10	−½
26	29	100	Am. Linseed pf.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	−1
36½	36½	200	Am. Locomotive.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	−½
104½	105¼	60	Am. Locomotive pf...	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	−¼
10	10½	100	Am. Malt.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
51½	53	320	Am. Malt pf.....	52	52	51	51	−2
69	69¼	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	−1
103¼	104	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	−⅛
84½	86	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅞	85⅞	+⅛
176½	180	30	Am. Snuff.....	175	175	175	175	−1
152⅝	153	250	Am. Teleph. & Teleg..	152¾	152¾	152⅝	152⅝	−⅛
238	241	200	Am. Tobacco.....	242	242	242	242	−1
36½	36¾	700	Anaconda Copper Co .	37	37	36½	36⅝	−¼
105	109	100	Assets Realization....	108	108	108	108	...
101⅞	102	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F....	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅞	−⅛
124	125	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	−½
103⅞	104	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line....	125	125	125	125	−⅜
100¼	100½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.....	104	104	104	104	−¾
82½	83½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100½	−¾
...	...	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	83	83	82	83	−1
36	36¼	700	Bank of Commerce.....	190	190	190	190	...
66	67	100	Bethlehem Steel.....	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	−¼
89⅜	89⅞	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf....	90	90	89⅜	89⅜	−1⅛
50¼	50½	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran...	67	67	67	67	...
227⅞	228⅛	6,835	California Petroleum...	51	51	50½	50¾	−⅛
221	222	100	Canadian Pacific.....	227¼	228¾	227½	228	−1
100	101¼	400	Can. Pac. sub. cfs.1st pd..	222	222	222	222	−1
27	27¾	400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	−⅛
96	96½	100	Central Leather Co....	27½	27½	27	27	−⅜
73	73½	1,500	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	96½	96½	96½	96½	−⅛
29	29¾	100	Chesapeake & O. x d..	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	−⅛
109¼	109⅝	1,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf....	29½	29½	29½	29½	−⅛
136⅞	139	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	−⅛
134	135	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	−⅛
39¾	40	3,650	Chi & Northwestern....	135	135	134½	134½	−⅝
53	54	100	Chino Copper.....	40	40¼	40	40¼	...
33	34	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L....	53	53	53	53	...
130⅝	131¼	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	...
11	11¼	815	Consolidated Gas.....	131½	131½	130⅝	130⅝	−⅝
98¼	99	100	Corn Products Ref....	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
400	405	200	Deere & Co. pf.....	99½	99½	98½	98½	−⅝
19½	20	50	Del., Lack. & West....	400	400	400	400	...
34	35	200	Denver & Rio Grande..	20	20	20	20	...
12	13	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	14	14	14	14	...
27¼	27⅜	1,900	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
44	44⅜	100	Erie.....	13	13	13	13	...
138½	138¾	300	Erie 1st pf.....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...
165	185	980	General Electric.....	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	...
...	23¾	40	Geo. W. Helme Co.....	138½	138¾	138½	138½	...
40¾	41¾	200	Goldfield Consol.....	170	170	170	170	...
126¾	127¼	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
46	47	1,500	Great Northern pf....	42½	42½	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
118	...	300	Guggenheim Explor....	122½	127¼	126⅝	126⅝	...
123¼	125	55	Homestake Mining.....	46½	46½	46	46	...
16⅛	17	400	Illinois Central.....	120	120⅜	120	120⅜	...
17½	17¾	400	Inspiration Con. Cop...	122⅞	123⅞	123½	123½	...
59½	60	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	...
79	86	25	Inter.-Met. pf.....	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	...
106	109	400	Int Agricultural pf....	60	60	59½	59½	...
107	...	100	Int. Harvester old.....	79	79	79	79	...
105½	111	100	Int. Harvester new.....	107	107	106	106¼	...
45	46	100	Int. Harvester Corp....	108	108	108	108	...
9¾	10½	400	Int. Paper pf.....	107	107	107	107	...
40	47	100	Int. Steam Pump.....	45	45	45	45	...
24	24½	200	Int. Steam Pump pf....	10	10	10	10	...
60	61	100	Kansas City South....	45	45	45	45	...
102	110	25	Kan. City South. pf....	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½	−⅛
71⅛	75	220	Kayser (J.) Co. 1st pf..	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	...
97½	99⅛	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co.....	110	110	110	110	...
155⅜	155⅜	2,900	Laclede Gas.....	73	73	73	73	...
227	231	100	Lehigh Valley.....	100	100	100	100	...
100⅜	102¼	100	Liggett & Myers.....	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	...
180	185	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf..	233	233	233	233	...
133	134	200	Lorillard (P.) Co.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
66	67½	500	Louis. & Nash.....	185	185	185	185	...
130	131	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	134	134	134	133¾	...
17	18	600	Manhattan Elevated....	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	...
69½	70	300	Mercantile Marine pf..	130	130¼	130	130½	...
23	23⅜	300	Mexican Petroleum....	17	17	17	17	...
135¾	136½	100	Miami Copper.....	70	70	70	70	...
61	61⅝	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	23	23¼	23	23¼	...
37⅞	38	100	M., K. & T. pf.....	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	...
113⅞	115½	1,200	Missouri Pacific	61	61	61	61	...
14	15	350	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	38	38	38	38	...
87	93	100	Nat. En. & S. Co.....	116	116	116	114½	...
104	107	105	Nat. En. & S. Co. pf...	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	...
17¼	17½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	...
105½	106½	600	Nev. Consol. Copper...	105	105	104½	104½	...
123½	124	1,000	N. Y. Central.....	171½	171½	171½	171½	...
30¼	30½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. ex d..	106½	106½	106	106	...
105¼	105⅞	300	N. Y., O. & W.....	124	124	124	124	...
115⅞	116	500	Norfolk & Western....	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
26½	28¼	3,575	Northern Pacific	105½	105½	105¼	105⅜	...
36½	37½	100	Pacific Mail.....	116⅜	116⅜	116⅛	116⅛	...
119¼	119⅞	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
111	112	1,317	Penn. Railroad.....	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
96¾	97	100	People's Gas, Chicago..	120	120	119½	119½	...
27	27½	200	P. C., C. & St. L....	112	112	112	112	...
98	100	200	Pressed Steel Car.....	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	...
159½	160½	125	Pressed Steel Car pf..	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
28	29¾	103	Pullman Company	98	98	98	98	...
185	189¾	200	Railway Steel Spring..	160	160	160	160	...
156½	156¾	1,300	Ray Consol. Copper...	29	29	29	29	...
25	25⅞	72,000	Reading	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	...
86½	87	400	Rep. I. & S.	158⅛	158¼	156⅜	156⅜	...
21⅞	22	200	Rep. I. & S. pf.....	25	25	25	25	...
37	38	1,000	Rock Island Co.....	87¼	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	...
67¼	68⅛	300	Rock Island Co. pf....	22	22	21⅝	22	...
91	92	500	Rumely (M.) Co.....	37	37¼	37	37¼	...
45	49	200	Rumely pf	69	69	68	68½	...
...	...	1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs..	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	...
43¾	44⅛	50	Seaboard Air Line pf..	45	45	45	45	...
195	197	900	Sears, Roebuck & Co...	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
99	100	6,424	Southern Pacific	196⅜	196⅜	194½	195	...
...	...	11,000	So. Pacific pf.....	99¾	100¼	99	100	...
26	26	300	So. Ry. extended.....	5-64	5-64	5-64	5-64	...
81	81½	200	So. Ry. pf. extended...	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16	...
65	77	4	S. Ry. M. & O. st. ctfs..	81	81¾	81	81¾	...
28½	30	150	Studebaker Co	65	65	65	65	...
56¾	57½	200	Tennessee Copper	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...
113	114	200	Texas Co	37	37	36½	36½	...
36	37	1,200	Texas & Pacific.....	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113¾	...
5⅛	5½	500	Third Avenue	19	19	19	19	...
31	31½	550	Union B. & P. Co.	36	36	35¼	35⅞	...
151⅝	151¾	550	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	...
...	...	35,703	Union Pacific	31¾	31½	30¾	31	...
97	98¼	31,700	U. P. Rts. (per 100)..	153¼	153¼	151½	151¾	...
102	105½	100	United Dry Goods....	156¼	3.50	156¼	3.50	+0.37½
49½	50	100	United Dry Goods pf..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	...
61	61⅛	100	United Rys. Inv. pf..	102	102	102	102	...
105	106¾	3,850	U. S. Rubber.....	50⅛	50¼	50⅛	50¼	...
60½	60⅝	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	...
108	108¼	52,435	U. S. Steel.....	106	106	105⅞	106	...
52¾	53	1,850	U. S. Steel pf.....	61¼	61¾	60⅞	61	...
34	34⅛	3,900	Utah Copper ex d.....	108¼	108⅞	107⅞	108	...
11	13	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	52¾	53¼	52⅜	53	...
42¼	43	200	Wabash pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
68½	68¾	100	Western Maryland.....	33	33	33	33	...
65	69⅝	400	Western Telegraph.....	12	12	12	12	...
92½	93½	670	Westinghouse E. & M..	43	43	43	43	...
...	...	900	Woolworth (F. W.) Co..	68	68	68	68	...
				69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
				92⅜	93	92⅜	93	−⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 7, 1913..... $1,765,000
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 113,722,000
Same period last year..... 180,408,000

City of Tokio 5s ..... 8,000..... 86¼
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln ..... 1,000..... 88
N Y State 4s, 1961 ..... 36,000..... 101½
Tenn Settlement 3s ..... 1,000..... 99
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs ..... 10,000..... 56¾
N Y City 4s, 1931 ..... 1,000..... 57
..... 5,000..... 96
4½s, 1959 ..... 1,000..... 96
4½s, 1957 ..... 3,000..... 104½
new ..... 15,000s10f..... 104
..... 5,000..... 104
N Y City 4¼s ..... 1,000..... 100
..... 5,000..... 100
..... 1,000..... 99⅞
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep, stamped ..... 1,000..... 57
Am Hide & L 6s ..... 5,000..... 100¾
..... 1,000..... 101
Am T & T col 4s ..... 3,000..... 87¼
..... 8,000..... 87⅜
conv 4½s, rcts, full paid ..... 1,000..... 103⅝
..... 5,000..... 103½
..... 10,000..... 103⅝
Armour & Co 4½s ..... 1,000..... 102½
sub r, full pd ..... 25,000..... 90⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s ..... 5,000..... 102½
..... 1,000..... 102⅝
..... 12,000..... 102¾
adj 4s, stpd ..... 3,000..... 102¾
..... 9,000..... 102⅝
1,000..... 87 ..... 21,000..... 102½
conv 4s, 1960 ..... C, R I & P R R 4s ..... 3,000..... 100½
..... 15,000..... 100½
..... 10,000..... 100½
conv 4s, 1955 ..... 5,000..... 102½
..... 10,000..... 102⅜
Balt & O gold 4s ..... 2,000..... 95¾
..... 7,000..... 96⅛
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full pd ..... 85,000..... 95
..... 15,000..... 94⅞
..... 2,000..... 95
..... 1,000..... 95¼
..... 5,000..... 95
..... 23,000..... 94⅞
..... 5,000..... 94⅞
..... 25,000..... 94⅞
..... 12,000..... 93
..... 50,000..... 94⅞
..... 2,000..... 93
..... 8,000..... 94⅞
..... 96,000..... 94⅞
..... 3,000..... 94¾
..... 23,000..... 94⅝
..... 3,000..... 94⅞
S W Div 3½s ..... 1,000..... 89½
..... 5,000..... 89½
Beth Steel 1st & ref mtg 5s ..... 8,000..... 85
B R T ref conv 4s ..... 5,000..... 89¾
..... 10,000..... 89¼
..... 10,000..... 89
..... 2,000..... 97
..... 2,000..... 97¼
Iowa Div 4s ..... 4,000..... 98¾
Chi, Mil & St P Gen 4s, Ser A ..... 21,000..... 97½
conv 4½s ..... 3,000..... 102¾
..... 3,000..... 102½
..... 1,000..... 102⅝
sub r, full pd ..... 5,000..... 102½
..... 1,000..... 102⅝
..... 1,000..... 102⅝
..... 3,000..... 102¾
..... 9,000..... 102⅝
..... 21,000..... 102½
C, R I & P R R 4s ..... 3,000..... 64
..... 2,000..... 63¾
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s ..... 5,000..... 100⅞
..... 5,000..... 101
Clev., C, C & St L. deb 4½s ..... 1,000..... 91½
Colo Industrial 5s ..... 5,000..... 81¼
Col & Tol 1st 4s ..... 2,000..... 81
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934 ..... 10,000..... 92¾
D & H 1st & ref 4s ..... 3,000..... 93
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s ..... 1,000..... 98¼
Det Un Ry con 4½s ..... 1,000..... 81½
Du T de N Pow 4½s ..... 4,000..... 74¾
Erie 1st con 4s ..... 1,000..... 87
..... 10,000..... 85¼
..... 1,000..... 84¾
Pa col tr 4s ..... 5,000..... 84¾
Erie conv 4s, ser B ..... 48,000..... 94⅝
..... 2,000..... 94
Galv. H & San A, M & P Div 5s ..... 2,000..... 104
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp r, full pd ..... 1,000..... 103½
Gen Motors 6s ..... 5,000..... 99½
..... 5,000..... 99¼
Green Ba & Wn deb Ctfs B ..... 9,000..... 14
H & Tex C gen 4s ..... 14,000..... 93
Iowa Cent 1st 5s ..... 1,000..... 97½
ref 4s ..... 2,000..... 61
K C, Ft S & M 6s ..... 6,000..... 111½
Kan City So 5s ..... 1,000..... 98¼
..... 1,000..... 98¼
..... 1,000..... 98¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 ..... 2,000..... 94¾
Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928 ..... 5,000..... 90¾
4s, 1931 ..... 1,000..... 90¾
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds ..... 3,000..... 120⅞
..... 4,000..... 120⅝
Ligg & Myers 5s ..... 1,000..... 98¼
..... 5,000..... 98⅜
Lou & N unifd 4s ..... 5,000..... 96
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt ..... 1,000..... 94¾
Mer Mar col tr 4½s ..... 10,000..... 64
..... 20,000..... 63¾
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s ..... 1,000..... 96¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s ..... 2,000..... 79
Mo Pac 5s, 1920 ..... 1,000..... 98¾
1st con 5s ..... 2,000s20f..... 105¼
..... 8,000..... 104¾
conv 5s ..... 5,000..... 86
Nassau Elec R R 4s ..... 1,000..... 77
National Tube 5s ..... 5,000..... 107
Nat En & Stpg 5s ..... 3,000..... 98
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 ..... 3,000..... 92½
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s ..... 2,000..... 89
..... 10,000..... 92¾
..... 1,000..... 102¼
..... 5,000..... 102¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s ..... 1,000..... 90
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s ..... 1,000..... 121½
non-cv deb 3½s, 1954 ..... 3,000..... 82
non-cv deb 3½s, 1956 ..... 5,000..... 84
N Y Rwys ref 4s ..... 8,000..... 76½
..... 5,000..... 75¾
..... 1,000..... 75¾
adj 5s ..... 6,000..... 58¾
..... 10,000..... 58¾
..... 3,000..... 58¾
..... 17,000..... 58¾
..... 19,000..... 58¾
..... 11,000..... 58¾
..... 9,000..... 58¾
..... 8,000..... 58¾
..... 5,000..... 58¾
N Y Teleph 4½s ..... 6,000..... 97¼
..... 1,000..... 97
N Y, West & B 4½s ..... 14,000..... 97
Norf & Wn gen 6s ..... 2,000..... 119⅝
con 4s ..... 5,000..... 93¼
conv 4½s, w i ..... 5,000..... 102⅜
..... 22,000..... 102½
..... 5,000..... 103⅜
Pocah C & C 4s ..... 1,000..... 89½
Nor Pac gen 3s ..... 2,000..... 66⅞
Ore R & N con 4s ..... 1,000..... 93½
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s ..... 10,000..... 89¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s ..... 5,000..... 100
Penn conv 3½s ..... 17,000..... 96⅞
..... 4,000..... 97
..... 500..... 96¾
..... 3,000..... 96⅝
..... 1,000..... 96⅞
Peop Gas & Co of Chicago ref 5s ..... 2,000..... 101½
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s ..... 18,000..... 92¼
..... 25,000..... 92
..... 1,000..... 92¼
Ray Consol 1st 6s ..... 500..... 113
Reading gen 4s ..... 2,000..... 96¼
..... 4,000..... 96¾
..... 10,000..... 96
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 ..... 1,000..... 91½
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s ..... 1,000..... 81½
River & Gulf 4s ..... 1,000..... 82¼
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s ..... 4,000..... 79½
St L & San Fran Ry gen 5s ..... 6,000..... 102½
St L S W 1st 4s ..... 1,000..... 85½
con 4s ..... 1,000..... 79¾
..... 4,000..... 79½
Seab A L adj 5s ..... 8,000..... 72
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s ..... 2,000..... 100
So Pac conv 4s ..... 3,000..... 90¾
..... 17,000..... 90¼
..... 7,000..... 90¼
..... 6,000..... 90¼
..... 10,000..... 90¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s ..... 2,000..... 93¼
..... 1,000..... 93½
So Ry 1st 5s ..... 15,000..... 103¼
So Ry gen 4s ..... 20,000..... 78
..... 2,000..... 77¾
..... 11,000..... 78
..... 10,000..... 77¾
Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s ..... 5,000..... 100

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Regarding the present condition of trade Dun's Review says:

While there is little speculation in any market, the activity that has prevailed for a number of months past in the important industries and trades continues unabated. During February bank clearings in the United States increased 5.5 per cent. over last year and 11.5 per cent. over 1911, and during the past week the gains were 6.9 and 28.3, respectively. Railroad earnings during four weeks of February increased 4 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. Other February statistics were generally favorable. While there was an increase in the liabilities of defaulting concerns, this was due to three or four failures of unusual size, and it is significant that the insolvencies were considerably fewer in number than in the same period last year. February incorporations aggregated about $270,000,000, which, while less than in January, was a large gain over February of last year. The average daily pig iron production in February exceeded that of January, a conclusive evidence of the continued activity in the iron and steel trade, the heavy purchases of rails by railroads and agricultural implement makers being the main feature. The textile trades are experiencing a continued large demand, which keeps both mills and distributing houses busy. The clothing strike is in the process of settlement, and arbitration of the important dispute between the Eastern railroads and their firemen is to begin next week. The shoe trade reports a steady broadening of activity, which promises exceedingly well for the coming season. Winter wheat conditions are very encouraging and the new cotton crop outlook is unusually favorable. Trade reports from the leading distributing centres are generally good, although weather conditions have retarded retail distribution in some places.

Bradstreets says:—

Spring trade conditions are healthy, and although it is probable that house sales at some points show more or less diminution, orders from road salesmen and through the mails manifest reasonably full expansion. Staple goods receive most call, but at the same time there is quite a little booking of far future business, though buying in this respect save in special lines, is tempered to some extent by prospective tariff changes. However, it is significant that leading interests in textile lines view tariff matters with a degree of equanimity, thanks to the fact that adequate preparations have been made for what seems to be inevitable. Meantime shipments of Spring goods are going forward in volume, and buying has been of such a character as to indicate that a repeat orders from retail interests will be plentiful, provided favorable weather conditions prevail.

Just now final distribution of heavy goods is being helped by a spell of cold weather, but on the other hand sales of Spring fabrics have been hampered. Easter displays and attention is being directed to the purveying of articles suitable for Spring wear. Owing to the mild Winter it is quite likely that at a majority of the leading centres, jobbers as well as retailers will be compelled to carry over rather large stocks of Winter-wearing apparel, including clothing, rubbers and heavy-weight shoes. Still, a number of cities indicate that surplus stocks actually show decreases as compared with the end of last season, when stocks were well down to a minimum, and some of the larger centres indicate that supplies are no more burdensome than they were at this date in 1912.

259 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 259 business failures in the United States during the week, against 272 for the previous week and 287, 230, 250, and 254 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 80, New England 35, Southern 61, Western 41, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 26. Canada had 27, against 30 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Texas Co conv 6s
1,000..... 99⅝
12,000..... 99½
10,000..... 99
4,000..... 98⅞
3,000..... 99⅛
Third Av ref 4s
2,000..... 81⅜
8,000..... 80½
Third Av adj 5s
24,000..... 73½
Un Pac 1st 4s
3,000..... 98⅛
16,000..... 98⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
1,000..... 94⅝
18,000..... 94¾
6,000..... 94
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
10,000..... 92
U S Rubber 6s
3,000..... 102¼
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
10,000..... 100⅜
62,000..... 100⅝
Va Iron, C & C 5s
1,000..... 96
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
3,000..... 60
12,000..... 59
4,000..... 58⅞
5,000..... 58⅝
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st, Cent Tr ctfs
5,000..... 24⅞
West Un Tel col tr 5s
1,000..... 100½
West Shore 4s
2,000..... 98
Westingh E & M 1st conv s f 5s
1,000..... 92
3,000..... 92¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000..... 90¼
Wis Cent. Sup & Dul Div & T 4s
10,000..... 89¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅝	101	Pan 2s, r,		
2s, r, 1930	100⅝	101⅝	1938	100⅝	101
3s, r, 1918	102½	103¼	Pan 3s, r,		
3s, c, 1918	102½	103¼	1961	102⅝	103
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114	Pan 3s, c,		
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114¾	1961	102½	103¼
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅜	101			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	130⅞	148	Mich Cent.	190	
Allis-Chalm.		¼	M & St L. 1s	20	
Do pf.	3d		Do pf.....	40	46
paid	8	9	M, St P & S S M pf.	144	148
Am Ag Ch.	53	53⅝	Do 1 l.....	82¾	84
Do pf.....	97¼	98½	Mo, K & T.	25½	26
A C S pf..	83½	90	Mor & Es.	160	170
A B S & F.	95½	95	N, C & St L.....	150	170
Do pf.....	131¼	136	Nat B pf.	118½	120
Am Cities.	47¾	50	Nat Lead.	51	52¾
A C & F pf.	116	117½	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	56	60
Am Coal.	70	100	Do 2d pf.	23¼	24
A C Co pf..	96	100	N Cent C..	40	60
Am C Fr..	85	92	N Y Air B.	72	76
Do pf.....	100	110	N O, M & C pf.....	15	25
A H & L.	4¾	5	N Y C & St L.....	55	57
Do pf.....	24⅝	25	Do 1st pf.	97	
A S pf. n.	103	105	Do 2d pf.	80½	
Am St Fds.	35	36	N Y Dock..		19
Am Sm Ref.	114½	116	Do pf.....	32	42
Do pf.....	114	116	N Y L & W pf.....	115	126
Am T & C.	138⅝	66	N Y S Rys.		30
A T pf. n.	102	103½	N O T & L	70	90
A W W pf.	97	97½	Nort South.	42¼	47
Am Woolen.	17	18	N & W pf.	82¾	92
Do pf.....	78	79½	North Am.	79	80
A W P pf.	28¾	30	Ont Mining	2½	3
Ann Arbor..	15	30	Pabst B pf, ex div..	106	110
Do pf.....	60	80	Pac Coast..	80	95
Assoc Oil....	96	98	Do 1st pf.	80	100
Bald Loc...	47	48¾	Do 2d pf.	80	100
Batopilas M	1¼	1⅞	P T & Tel pf.....	92	100
B U n Gas.	128	134	Peo & E...	10	15
Brunsw Ter..	8	8⅞	P. Lor pf...	109	114
B, R & P..	105	115	Pett Mull..	24	27
Do pf.....	122	150	Do pf.....	92	97
But'k Co...	28¼	31	Phelps-D ..	200	
Cal Pet pf.	80¾	81½	Philia Co....	90	100
Canada So.	59	64	P. C. C. & St L pf..	100	120
C C & C....		91	Pitts Coal...	21¾	22
C R R of N J.....	345	353	Do pf.....	87¾	8¾
C & S A T.	105	112	Pitts St pf.	95	100
Chi & Alt..	11	20	Pub S Corp.	116	117¼
Do pf.....	26	40	Quicksilver.	2¼	4
Chi Gt Wn.	14½	15	Do pf.....	4	7
C, I & L pf.	50	80	R R Sec. I C stk cts.	79	84
C & N W pf.....	181	187	Ry St S pf, ex div...	98	101
Chi, St P, M & Om.	125	140	Rdg 1st pf.	90	91
Do pf.....	145

N. A. A. M. DISCUSSION OF MOTOR MATTERS

Manufacturers Oppose Truck Shows and Examine Fuel Question—Horse Power Rating.

What took place at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, held on Wednesday, has just been made public, and it appears that some questions which have been interesting the motoring world not a little of late were discussed. Thus the committee confirmed its decision to conduct a show of passenger automobiles in 1914, but put itself on record as opposed to the continuance of commercial vehicle shows. A report of the progress in the work of consolidating the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers with the Automobile Board of Trade into a new body, to be called the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, indicated that the plan will be put through soon. The Committee on Good Roads announced its final approval of the ocean-to-ocean highway plan, and will prepare a report thereon. The Conference Committee reported conferences with gasoline producers with reference to advancing prices and the possibility of using fuels of a lower grade, and, as a result, the Society of Automobile Engineers will be asked to appoint three of its members to co-operate with the engineers of the oil producers in an investigation of fuels and carburetors.

It was further decided to abandon the plan of having a separate automobile building at the Panama Pacific Exposition and to accept instead 60,000 square feet in the Transportation Building. The Electric Vehicle Association was granted an addition to the space occupied by electric cars at this year's Chicago show. The association, through its counsel, Charles Thaddeus Terry, and its Legislative Committee, will oppose what it deems inimical legislation in this State and Massachusetts, according to the decision of the meeting.

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There has been complaint from various sources recently, including Job H. Lippincott, Motor Vehicle Commissioner of New Jersey, as to the inadequacy of the A. L. A. M. method of rating horse power, in view of the advent of the long stroke motor. It appears that the regulations in force in England, a copy of which the National Highways Protective Society has just received, also avoid this problem, although they are very thorough. These rules, entitled "Treasury Regulations for Calculating the Horse Power of Motor Cars," read:

"For the purpose of these regulations the horse power of any motor car deriving its motive power wholly from a steam, internal combustion or other engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders, shall be taken to be, in the case of a single cylinder engine, the horse power attributable to the cylinder of the engine; in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

"The horse power attributable to any cylinder shall be deemed to be proportional to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder, measured in inches, and shall be determined according to the number of square inches contained in such square, the unit being taken to be, in the case of a single-acting cylinder having a single piston, one horse power for every 2½ square inches; in the case of a single-acting cylinder having two pistons, one horse power for every 1 3-5 square inches; in the case of a double-acting cylinder having a single piston (the normal type) one horse power for every 1¼ square inches. In measuring cylinders and calculating horse power, fractions of an inch and fractions of a unit horse power are to be taken into account."

Only the bore and not the stroke is considered in these British ratings.

"The most flagrant of all is in the resurfacing contracts in Warren County. Here the Hughes Commission resurfaced nine miles of the Loon Lake—Pottersville—Taylors Road, for $37,728.97, or at the rate of $4,220 per mile. Three similar contracts in Warren County and one in Essex County were awarded without competitive bids by the present Highway Commission, on the approval of the local Democratic organization at a rate of $7,000 per mile. These contracts are as follows: Contract No. 94, from Riverside to Chesterton; contractor, John J. Hurley Construction Company; five and three-quarter miles, $40,288; amount of graft, $26,023. Contract No. 88, Lake George to Bolton Landing; contractor, Flood & Van Wirt Company; distance, 9.74 miles; price, $68,242; graft, $27,140. On this contract the work was so poorly done the people in the vicinity were preparing a petition against its acceptance, but the contractor was paid and the work accepted before he had removed his tools and the petitioners were forestalled. Contract No. 95, John J. Hurley Construction Company; Glens Falls to Lake George; distance, 7.56 miles; price, $52,974; graft, $21,071. These three contracts were in Warrent County. In Essex County, close at hand, contract No. 113 was awarded without competition to the Santonani Construction Company, for 7.03 miles of the Aiden-Lair-Newcomb Road, at $48,047.07, or $6,900 per mile, showing graft of $18,900. The total graft on these four contracts is $93,134, as compared with the prices paid on the competitive contract by the Republican Commission in the same county.

"There are upward of two hundred and fifty of these maintenance contracts awarded by the present Highway Commission on the recommendation of the local Democratic organizations without competitive bids. In every one of these contracts the minimum price for manipulation is three and one-half cents per square yard, which is fifty-two per cent. profit, and in many of the contracts the profit runs as high as 1,200 per cent—as high as thirty cents having been paid where a fair price is two and three-quarter cents, allowing twenty per cent. profit for the contractor. All these contracts are on file, all are available for inspection. A commission appointed to investigate them has received $50,000 to do it with, and the Governor and his probe commission have deliberately suppressed the facts. In order that this Assembly may not be held equally culpable I have prepared a statement of the graft in twenty-five of these maintenance contracts, as follows:

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Contract No. 268, highway, Saratoga-Ballston; contractor, Upper Hudson Construction Company; amount of contract, $17,833.40; manipulation, 12,208 square yards at 30 cents per square yard; standard price, 2¾ cents; total, $3,060.90; graft, $3,000.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Contract No. 189, highway, Babylon-Bay Shore; contractor, Dunbar Construction Company; amount of contract, $8,602.22; manipulation, 18,773 square yards at $3,887.92; fair price, $1,000; graft, $2,800.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Contract No. 162, highway, Victor-Mendon, Section 1; contractor, William H. Madden; amount of contract, $16,982.40; manipulation, 36,060 square yards at 30 cents, $10,982.40; standard price, inclusive of the 20 per cent. profit, $1,000; graft, $9,900

Contract No. 163, highway, Canandaigua-Victor; contractor, William H. Madden; amount of contract, $23,221.90; manipulation, 47,773 square yards at 30 cents; standard price $1,400; Madden's price, $14,331.90; graft, $13,000.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Contract No. 226, highway, Auburn-Elbridge; contractor, William H. Madden; amount of contract, $21,525.05; manipulation, 40,536 square yards, at 30 cents; fair price, $1,500; Madden's price, $13,960; graft, $12,500.

Contract No. 225, highway, Moravia-Niles; contractor, William H. Madden; amount of contract, $15,700.16; manipulation, 17,600 square yards at 30 cents; fair price, $1,200; Madden's price, $5,208; graft, $4,000.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Contract No. 104, highway, Thompson; contractor, Daniel A. Kelly; amount of contract, $11,222.90; manipulation, $5,976.90; fair price, $1,470; graft, $4,500.

Contract No. 103, highway, James Street; contractor, Daniel A. Kelly; amount of contract, $5,218.70; manipulation, 5,104 square yards at 30 cents, $1,531.20; fair price, $330; graft, $1,200.

Contract No. 108, highway, Cortland Street; contractor, William J. Dwyer; amount of contract, $8,597.15; manipulation, 11,263 square yards at 20 cents, $2,252.60; fair price, $700; graft, $1,600, graft on stone, $1,000; total graft, $2,500.

BROOME COUNTY.

Contract Nos. 245 and 250, highway, Castle Creek and Conklin; contractor, Tracey Purdy, Binghamton; total amount of contracts, $7,622; $300 graft on manipulation and $1,500 on stone; total graft, $2,000.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Contract No. 352, highway, Oswego-Mexico; contractor, John Hendricks, Oswego; amount of contract, $8,586; manipulation, $2,285; fair price, $1,500; stone, $5,950; fair price, $3,000; total graft, $1,700.

ERIE COUNTY.

Contract Nos. 192, 195, 196, and 197, highways, Aurora-Buffalo, Hamburg-North Collins, North Collins-Lawton, Hamburg-Springville; contractor, F. W. Knickenburg; total amount of contracts, $21,728; graft on stone, $3,100; graft on manipulation, $1,590; total graft, $4,690.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Contract No. 149, highway, New Scotland-Wolf Hill; contractor, M. F. Dollard; amount of contract, $7,324.50; graft on stone furnished, $300; on hauling stone, $300; on manipulation, $900; total graft, $1,500.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Contract No. 311, highway, Liberty-Jeffersonville; contractor, C. A. Dusenberry; amount of contracts, $30,285.10; trimming and facing shoulders, $3,408; fair price, $500; graft in manipulation, $400; total graft, $3,400.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Contract No. 275, highway, Guilford; contractor, Conroy & Nixdorf; amount of contract, $14,780.25; graft on stone, $1,500; graft on manipulation, $1,000; total graft, $2,500.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Contract No. 89, highway, Troy-Schenectady; contractor, John E. Consolus; amount of contract, $15,054.36; manipulation, 16,806 square yards at 30 cents; fair price, $1,000; Consolus's price, $5,008.80; graft, $4,000.

FULTON COUNTY.

Contract No. 129; highway, Argersinger; contractors, Flood & Van Wirt; amount of contract, $6,879.10; graft on manipulation, $1,400.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Contract No. 93; highway, East Mohawk Turnpike; contractor, Mohawk Construction Company; amount of contract, $21,166.39; manipulation, 26,467 square yards at 28 cents; fair price, $1,000; contractor's price, $6,616.75; graft, $5,000.

Contract No. 91; highway, Canajoharie-Sharon Springs; contractor, Mohawk Construction Company; amount of contract, $31,438.50; manipulation, 34,093 square yards at 25 cents; fair price, $2,000; contractor's price, $8,500.75; graft, $6,500.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Contract No. 369; highway, Little Falls-Herkimer; contractor, C. H. Flanagan; amount of contract, $25,936.10; fair price, on manipulation, $2,000; contractor's price, $5,340; graft, $3,300.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Contract No. 96; highway, Brunswick Turnpike; contractor, Rob Roy Construction Company; amount of contract, $22,789.68; manipulation, 29,099 square yards at 30 cents; fair price, $1,740; contractor's price, $8,729.70; graft, $7,000.

MONROE COUNTY.

Contract No. 166, highway, Chili; contractors, Whitemore, Rauber & Vicinus; manipulation, 10,667 square yards at 30 cents; fair price, $700; contractor's price, $3,200; graft, $2,500.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Contract No. 293, highway, New Lebanon-Brainard; contractor, Rob Roy Construction Company; amount of contract, $12,501.10; manipulation involved in several items; approximate graft, $1,000.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Contract No. 292, highway, Carmel-Kent; contractor, Samuel Boskin; amount of contract, $26,200; manipulation, $9,129.40; fair price, $2,030; graft, $7,100.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Contract No. 172, highway, Wingston-Ellenville; contractor, State Highway Construction Company; amount of contract, $11,119; manipulation, $3,069; fair price, $1,400; graft, $1,650.

"The total graft of these twenty-nine contracts I have specifically caused to be examined is $201,774. What the total graft on the other 250-odd maintenance contracts may be can only be told by a thorough investigation. The present administration proposes to cover this up and continue the loot. Let me call the attention of the Assembly to Section 1,864 of the penal law:

"'A person who, being or acting as a public officer, or otherwise, by willfully auditing, paying, or consenting to or conniving at the auditing or payment of a false or fraudulent claim or demand or by any other means wrongfully obtains, receives, conxerts, disposes of, or pays out, or aids or abets another in obtaining, receiving, converting, disposing of, or paying out any money or property held, owned, or in the possession of the State is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three nor more than five years, or by a fine not exceeding five times the amount or value of the money or property converted, or by both such fines and imprisonment.'

"The question remains, What are we going to do about it? Can this Assembly afford to leave the administration of the affairs of the Highway Department and the letting of $10,000,000 of State contracts in the hands of C. Gordon Reel, John A. Hensel, and Duncan Peck, the present Highway Commissioners who are responsible for this state of affairs?

"I here and now demand, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, that a bi-partisan Highway Commission at once be reinstated in order that the vast sums of money over which that commission has control may be honestly expended."

BOOM IN DRY GOODS.

Demand Brisk in Every Branch—Bulgarian Effects in New Styles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Demand is pressing in practically every branch of the dry goods business. Sales show an improvement over last week as well as over the corresponding week a year ago. Large orders have been received from our representatives on the road and retailers are experiencing an unusually advanced Spring business as a result of an early Easter.

"Bulgarian effects stand out as a most prominent feature of Spring styles in the various lines of dress materials and accessories. These colorings are wanted in laces, silk ribbons, dress trimmings and wash dress goods.

"Business is excellent in wash dress fabrics and merchants are buying finer and higher-priced goods than for many seasons. A special item of much interest is a silk-striped voile ranging in price to retail from twenty-five to fifty cents per yard. Piques or welts are in favor, and are very adaptable for the present vogue of coat and skirt suits. Many reorders are being received for dress ginghams, indicating that these goods will continue in popularity."

COMMERCIAL PAPER SCARCE.

Tariff Seems to Keep Merchants from Borrowing—Banks Don't Want It.

So far as reflected by the present supply of commercial paper in financial circles of this city, business in various parts of the country is not over active. Few merchants appear anxious at this time to finance heavy buying, tariff possibilities and uncertainties causing them to show conservatism in the matter of covering future needs.

According to a broker making a specialty of this kind of financing, it is good that there is not great desire on the part of merchants to borrow at this time. Most of the local banks, he said, were entirely out of the market for commercial paper, which yesterday, brought from 5¼ to 5½ per cent. This, he contended, was due to recent exports of gold, which kept the reserve funds of the various banks close to the limits prescribed by law. The Mexican trouble was also held responsible for the prevailing pessimism. That business had been very good in 1912 was proved he said, by the increase shown over 1911 in all the accounts handled by him.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Damask Curtains and Furniture Gain Free Entry as Antiques.

The Board of United States Appraisers yesterday decided for M. J. Corbett & Co. that old red damask curtains made in Italy in 1750 were antiques, duty free. Appraiser Higgins reported that while the curtains looked more than 100 years old, they lacked artistic merit requisite for free entry. They were accordingly assessed at regular rates for damasks. Experts called by the importers testified as to the artistic merits of the goods.

The American Express Company established that certain writing tables, cabriole tallboy chests, and oak corner cupboards were also antiques, duty free. The Collector had assessed 35 per cent. on manufactures of wood.

The board refused to grant entry at 15 per cent. as sculptures on importations of marble, benches, tables, vases, and pedestals by F. Bing & Co., Successors, which had been returned by Collector Loeb at 50 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 112, as manufactures of marble. Commissions to take testimony abroad were issued, but withdrawn when Judge Waite said that from the official record there was nothing to support the contention of the importers. Similar appeals by F. Keller and W. Baumgarten & Co. were also overruled.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

RESIDENT BUYERS' TROUBLES

Complaints Heard of Underselling Services and Taking Commissions.

Complaint is heard in local dry goods circles regarding some of the practices of resident buyers in getting new accounts. Competition in this branch of the trade is getting very keen, and, according to one of the best known buyers in the city, serious results will follow the continuance of present policies of some houses. Discussing the subject yesterday, he said:

"There are two things that should be eliminated if this business of representing out-of-town firms is to continue legitimate and profitable. The first is buying on commission, a thing done principally by the newer and less experienced houses, and the second is underselling the services of another house. On the latter point it can be said truthfully that some buyers are going to firms already represented here and offering to buy their goods for them for several hundred dollars less a year than their present buyers are charging. In some cases buyers are asking as low as $100 a year for local representation. While this may seem a fine thing for the out-of-town retailers, in reality it is not. A hundred dollars will buy only $100 worth of service, no matter what the buyer may have argued to the contrary when trying to get the account. At the present time several times that sum will do no more than get deskroom in a corner of an office and assure the home buyer a place to get his mail when he comes to New York. Buyers who will undersell their services will certainly underdo their work, and retainers who believe differently will find themselves in a bad position some day when they least expect it.

"Retailers who are foolish enough to demand or fall for the commission payment scheme are doing themselves out of considerable money. If a buyer gets 5 per cent. commission on all the goods he buys for a certain store he is certainly going to get 5 per cent. more from the manufacturer he buys from. Knowing how, when, and where to get goods is the most valuable asset in this business, and 5 per cent. is not pay enough to make up for uncovering your hand. Consequently the retailers who pay buyers on commission are really paying double what they think they are for the service, for the manufacturer is certainly going to include his commissions to the buyer in the charge for the goods. This not only happens on the original order, but on all the duplicates, so far as the buyer can trace them. Duplicate orders always count most, and the retailers sometimes 'forget' to place them through the buyer who purchased the original bill.

JEWELRY TRADE QUIET.

Silverware Selling Well—Diamonds Higher—Low Tariff Not Wanted.

There has been practically no change in the silverware trade during the past few weeks. Local manufacturers of sterling and plated ware report generally satisfactory and normal business. Staple lines are best sellers in sterling goods, and a particularly large call for plated hotel ware is reported. Salesmen show excellent business out of town.

Importers of precious stones and manufacturers of gold jewelry say that business during the past month has been as quiet as at the time of the panic a few years ago. Diamonds are having the usual demand at slightly higher prices. Little disturbance is anticipated over tariff revision, and no radical change seems either expected or wanted. A well-known importer said yesterday that if the duty on diamonds were lowered or removed, many Holland dealers would avail themselves of the opportunity to come over and underseli Americans.

SILK TRADE STILL BUSY.

Buyers Anticipating Scarcity from Paterson Strike—New Colorings.

Spot buying of Spring silks keeps up well in the local market, and the orders received from the road apparently indicate a desire on the part of buyers to get all the goods they can. With close to 12,000 looms idle in Paterson as a result of the strike there, available supplies in this market are rapidly dwindling. If the trouble continues very long buyers will, according to one of the best known men in the trade, be required to take anything they can get to meet the demands made on them by consumers. In instances where prices have been advanced recently, little difficulty in getting the increase is reported.

Shantungs seem to be received with more favor than heretofore this season, and their development is said to be about the only feature of present business. Crêpes, charmeuse and the other big sellers are still very active. In colorings there is a strong leaning toward such new shadings as pam green, jessamine and Jess blue, with blues strong all through. Fall business from the jobbers is beginning to come in well.

FLOOR COVERING SALE GOOD.

Current Trade Normal and Large Future Business Expected.

Local business in floor covering is quiet at the moment. The oil-cloth and linoleum trade has been brisk during the past season. A number of large individual sales have been reported from the Western States, and these have been duplicated in many instances in the East.

The carpet and rug business is reported healthy, with sales of the latter being the larger. There is said to be a large demand for velvet fabrics in both rugs and carpets, and the strong sale of Axminster continues. Floral designs and Oriental effects in these are practically the only sellers at the moment. Merchants' stocks are now said to be low, and a large volume of business is predicted for the coming Fall season. Little concern seems apparent regarding tariff changes, although one representative dealer apparently expects higher duties. He said that if they were raised it would take considerable time for the trade to adjust itself.

PRINTCLOTH PRICES OFF.

General quiet marked the day in the local printcloth market yesterday. There was some trading done, in which narrow goods shared, but for the most part both the printers and converters showed little disposition to go beyond contracting for immediate needs. Second hands refrained from unloading. Printcloth prices showed an easier tone, although the only change of any importance was the decline of 39-inch 68-72s to 5¾ cents. Sateens were well taken to cover near-by needs, and goods available for immediate shipment commanded premiums of 1 1-16 to ⅛ of a cent a yard. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s	3 1-16c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¼c	38½-inch, 64-64s	3¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3 11-16c	39-inch, 68-72s	7⅛c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	39-inch, 72-76s	6⅞c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	39-in h 80-80s	7¼c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¾c; twills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¼@6½c.

For Sale
Gen. U. S. Grant's
Former Summer Home
Elberon, N. J
Four Acres
249 Feet Ocean Fron
M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.
95 Liberty St. Tel. 884 Cor

FRIENDLY ADJUSTMENTS.

Credit Men's Association Working for Them to Help Business.

The National Association of Credit Men is taking a firm stand in favor of the adjustment of involved estates out of court. There is said to be a steadily growing demand for this kind of settlement, which, in a recent general letter to the members of the association, was discussed as follows:

"One of the most successful credit men in the country has pointed out that, with all the progress that has been made in getting together in exchanging credit information, little real progress has been made, except in a few States, in adjusting credit breakdowns. There are none but will admit the soundness of the principle of friendly adjustments where fraud, with its complications, has not entered. The trouble is, as this man says, creditors give their tottering accounts unconditionally to collection agencies who needlessly force estates into bankruptcy though they would yield far better returns to creditors if otherwise handled. It can only be concluded that in such cases the possible fee is the great incentive to the agency's action.

"Quite as frequent a cause of trouble is the fact that one or a small group of creditors refrain from entering a friendly adjustment with the expectation that they will be bought out in order to avoid bankruptcy proceedings and that they will thus gain that preferential position over other creditors, the demoralizing influence of which largely brought about national bankruptcy legislation.

"Credit grantors should be alert to the situation and recognize that the next step in orderly progress in bettering credit conditions is the cultivations of friendly adjustments."

The association's Committee on Municipal Credits has been looking into conditions that should be observed in making contracts with or sales to municipal governments. Questions covering vital points have been put to the Mayors of many cities in various parts of the country, and replies have been received in good number. The results of the committee's work are shown in the amount of this information now available at the executive offices of the association, 41 Park Row.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The possible commercial value of sudd, the inexhaustible jungle growth of the upper reaches of the White Nile, has been a topic frequently discussed in Governmental and industrial circles. A first attempt to utilize this vegetation consisted in turning it into briquettes for fuel, but further and more important uses to which sudd could eventually be put were contemplated, the first and most important being its conversion into pulp for paper.

It is reported that the Russian Government proposes organizing representative agencies of the Russian railways in American to induce tourists to visit that country.

An exposition of office appliances and advertisements (Ausstellung fur Geschaftsbedarf und Reklame) will be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 10 to 20, under direction of German Union for Office Appliance Industry, German Paper Makers' Association, Association of Manufacturers of Advertising Placards, and the Association of German Leather Goods Manufacturers.

The red oxide of iron mined in the Province of Jaen in the Malaga (Spain) Consular district is reputed to be nearly as good as that obtained near the Persian Gulf. Its analysis shows 88 to 90 per cent. or more of peroxide of iron, and it is of a singularly high, constant, and intense color, and is used in the manufacture of paint.

BUSINESS NOTES.

I. R. Bailey, for some time manager of the mechanical goods department of the Diamond Rubber Company, has been made manager of a similar department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. With Mr. Bailey will come W. W. Metzler, who was for fifteen years factory superintendent of the mechanical goods department of the Diamond Company.

The To-Kalon Manufacturing Company, 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, has engaged the eighth loft in the new building at 20 West Twenty-second Street.

H. F. Taylor, tailor, who has been located for several years at 320 Fifth Avenue, has engaged the third floor in the building to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. Thomas F. Galvin, Inc., florist, of Boston will occupy the store.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

It is learned on good authority that soft-cuffed shirts for men will be tabooed by good dressers this Spring and Summer. Several of the larger haberdashers are now showing stiff-cuff types of lightweight materials.

Ribbon men with or representing mills in Paterson are anything but pleased with the turn events have taken in the labor situation in that city. The recent walkout of a number of ribbon workers may cause considerable delay in getting out shipments of Spring merchandise.

The inability of the peacemakers to settle thoroughly the clothing strike is causing dissatisfaction among the cotton goods converters and brokers of this city. The latter say that there will be no real activity in the gray goods market until the trouble is definitely ended.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MAGALIFF & GLUSBAND.—A petition has been filed against Harry Maraliff and Samuel Glusband, who compose the firm of Magaliff & Glusband, jewelers, of 36 Eldridge Street by these creditors: S. Kaplan & Co., $800; Feinstein Brothers, $365, and L. Meisel & Co., $184. Judge Hand appointed Oscar Hochberger receiver, bond $6,000, at the request of creditors, and he is to serve without compensation. The liabilities are $20,000 and assets $12,000. Differences between the partners led to the assignment, which was signed by only one partner, Mr. Magaliff. On March 6 a meeting of creditors was held and an offer of settlement was made at 60 cents on the dollar, but creditors refused to accept it.

ALEXANDER LINET.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander Linet, jeweler, 173 Avenue B, by these creditors: Mary Finkelman, $138; Jacob Axelrod, $217, and Albert Grossberg, $172. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver; bond $500. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

HYMAN JACOBS, laborer, 91 Crosby Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,653 and no assets.

GEORGE B. SPENCER, writer of advertising, of 601 West 115th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,192 and no assets.

PRIZEP & LICHSTEIN.—Schedules of Prizep & Lichtstein, who did business as the Regal Silk and Dress Goods House at 1,653 Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $11,974 and assets of $10,135. Jacob Prizep has indivdual debts of $960.

EMILIE JEANTET.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge to Emile Jeantet, importer of human hair goods, of 94 Fifth Avenue, against whom a petition was filed on Aug. 18, 1911, and whose liabilities were $23,213.

THE EVERYWHERE PUBLISHING COMPANY, publisher of Everywhere, a monthly founded by Will M. Carlton, the poet, in 1894, with offices at 150 Nassau Street, this city, and, 444 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and printing plant at 15 Vandewater Street, made an assignment yesterday to George W. Phillips. A meeting of the Directors was held on Wednesday, when it was decided to make an assignment. The liabilities will not exceed $3,000, nominal assets are about the same, mostly in copyrights.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Elias—B. J. Schlesinger, $1,371.
Barton, Charles—M. W. Millward, $120.
Blate, Irving N.—John Nieder Co., Inc., $490.
Burke, Elizabeth—E. L. Marsh, $1,281.
Brill, Selma L.—Waterman Realty Co., $113.
Same—Same, $112.
Boyer, Philip, Hamilton Hadden, Legrand C. Griswold, Louis Starr, Jr., Ogden H. Hammond & Alexander Wetherill—E. W. Mitchell, $1,028.
Cohen, George—C. I. Singer, $529.
Donovan, Michael—Eugene Dietzgen Co., $117.
D'Angelo, Antonio—C. M. Mapes, $210.
Ferguson, George D.—T. A. Bell, $1,458.
Fossume, Finn L.—A. M. Fossume, costs, $101.
Ferrigan, Mary J.—J. C. Thomson, $1,754.
Gilmsmann, Charles W.—M. Drake et al., $5,517.
Fotzgerald, Mary A.—Seely & Co., $150.
Greenberg, Benjamin—Webster Live Poultry Market Co., $105.
Glover-Miller, Marie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $113.
Hildebrandt, Anna—E. Geiser, $187.
Hochstein, Louis, & Abraham Feldman—Vanderveer Crossing, Inc., costs, $151.
Same—Same, costs, $103.
Hazlett, William C.—W. L. Flagg, $166.
Jenkins, John F., John Wulff (not summoned) & Christian Wulff (not summoned)—J. L. Moriarty, $343.
Kountze, Luther, Augustus F., Herman D., W. Delancey, Harold, Charles T. & Luther L., also Robert L. Livingston—R. A. Schnabel et al., $1,510.
Krelnberg, Arthur—J. G. Brown, $270.
Kissell, Peter—Barrett Company, $231.
Kaidy, Amanda F.—F. A. Strauss et al., $433.
Kelly, Edwin A.—M. J. Suerbeck, $2,019.
Levor, Harry—A. E. Philbrick, $465.
Lauricella, Antonio—S. Aounto, $113.
Mears, Elmer E.—United Motor New York Co., $1,300.
McMahon, Jennie—J. Loewenthal, $169.
Mantle, Joseph G.—E. F. Mantle, costs, $126.
Meyers, Anthony—O. Misck, $119.
Moral, Bernhard—C. M. Albert, $118.
Mills, Hiram P.—J. Shotland, $559.
Maida, Frank—H. Fertig et al., $194.
Maller, Osias—Northern Bank of New York, $945.
Norton, Guy P.—B. S. Adams, $411.
Natanson, Max N.—F. D. Blendermann, costs, $107.
Nasdeo, Louis—J. J. Sullivan, $567.
Nash, Samuel—J. W. Place, $627.
O'Neill, Francis and Mary—J. McManus, $1,336.
O'Neill, Mary and John S.—Same, $1,292.
Oakes, Adeline E. S.—Paquin, Ltd., $1,388.
Olcott, Alice M., and R. Morgan—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $4,379.
Pragneli, Agnes M.—C. S. J. Kraus, $1,600.
Rothschild, David—H. L. Manges, $127.
Rosenthal, Abraham M., and Frank—W. T. Grund et al., $2,312.
Solomon, Adolph—J. M. Fiske, costs, $254.
Swan, Kingsley—C. W. Schumann, $161.
Slery, A. Emil—O. B. Coates & Co., $208.
Sullivan, Patrick J, and William Freeland—P. Biersack, $384.
Same—Same, $264.
Slaff, Solomon—L. Greenberg, $305.
Steward, Harry R.—S. Eorchardt, $341.
Simonetti, Joseph—National Fireproofing Co., $134.
Scharsmith, John E., and Magda Operating Co.—M. Schaffer, $242.
Stephan, Peter, Anna C. Stephan, Amelia Henninger, Christian Stephan, Amelia C. Boyer Petrie, Frank C. Boyer, and Martha Boyer—J. P. McSwegan et al., costs, $131.
Soslow, Harry—Mondy, Markheim & Co., $116.
Struwasser, Herman—M. A. Rosen et al., $529.
Tornatore, Carmine, and Mattia C. Guarino—Hudson River Bluestone Co., $201.
Thompson, Max—V. Thompson, $122
Tanenbaum, Julia—German Exchange Bank, $1,029
Whitney, Frederick C.—Miami Valley National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, $1,579.
Wurmbrand, Benjamin—Clifton Woolen Mill, $180.
Weill, Henry M.—C. E. Fitzpatrick, $252.
White, Helen S.—John Wanamaker, New York, $209.
Biegenthaler, Charles A.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $163.
Automatic Hotel Service Co.—Prodgers Plumbing Co., $205.
Locust Farms Co.—M. E. St. John, costs, $128.
Steel & Masonry Contracting Co.—M. Dick, $5,846.
Granite Springs Water Co.—H. Sarles, $120.
Universal Motor Truck Co.—G. W. Kayton, $1,124.
Sterling Paint Works—L. Robbins, $188.
W. E. Smith, Inc.—Reid & Jaeger, $298.
City Island Co-operative Co.—Burton & Davis Co., $118.
W. M. Smith, Inc.—Knoburn Co., $265.
Same—Same, $420.
Abramson & Engesser Co.—M. Eberhardt & Son Co., $280.
Hotel Avon Co.—Beakes Dairy Co., $134.
National Bank of Commerce in New York—R. A. Schnabel et al., $1,862.
Same—Same, $639.
Gold & Cohen—City of New York, $533.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Burnstine, Nathan—I. Goldblatt, March 10, 1909, $189.
Erickson, Effie A.—O. A. Wumn et al., Nov. 15, 1911, $255.
Fodor, Sigmund—W. Dattelbaum et al., March 1894, $626.
Goldstein, Morris—S. Feldmark, June 5, 1912, $374.
Hennes, Wm. F.—Realty Securities Co., July 26, 1910, $352.
Lachmund, Pauline, and Herman H.—J. Roggenkamp et al., April 29, 1912, $770.
Schneiker, Chas. F.—Bernardine Preuss, Nov. 11, 1898, $251.
Schultz, Carl A.—S. Taylor, Oct. 1, 1909, $117.
Same—F. E. Wright, March 16, 1908, $333.
Selleck, Harriett E.—L. M. Starr et al., July 17, 1911, $150.
Wendel, John G.—Royal Ins. Co. et al., Nov. 21, 1911, $187.
Blau, Adolph L., and Nathan Burnstine—L. Koenigsberg, April 15, 1910, reversed, $750.
Wendel, John G.—Royal Ins. Co. et al., March 6, 1913, $131.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

New York.

ALBANY, March 7.—New companies incorporated to-day included the following:

Verdon & Co., Inc., of West New Brighton, boat, bridge, and pier builders; $100,000. Thomas F. Kelly, Charles A. Girvin, Alexander L. Hillyard, 398 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Sanitary Dairy Machine Company, Inc., of Buffalo; $100,000. F. C. Heward, E. M. Brossman, C. T. Anderson, all of Buffalo.

Henry Tobin Company, Inc., of Manhattan, automobiles; $50,000. Henry Tobin, Richard F. Tobin, Joseph B. McDonough, 777 West End Avenue, New York.

Fire Island Fishing Company, Inc., of Bay Shore; $50,000. Selah T. Clock, Isabella A. Clock, Christina B. Clock, all of Bay Shore.

United States Spring Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, metal springs; $15,000. Owen Walsh, David Nelson, John T. Booth, 271 Broadway, New York.

L. F. Strobel & Co., Inc., of Walden, poultry dealers; $25,000. Richard Condon, Albert O. Briggs, Hugh E. Cooke, 1,112 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Herrick Willow Company, Inc., of Liverpool; $30,000. George S. Herrick, Charles J. Herrick, Frank H. Loughlin, 807 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse.

Monterey Building Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Frederick Rolfes, Jeannette A. Bravy, Harry E. Herman, Arlington Street, Mamaroneck.

Binghamton Slag Roofing Company, Inc., of Binghamton, $10,000; Charles M. Mitchell, Samuel M. Griffiths, John L. Lewis, all of Binghamton.

Ye Olde Coffee House, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. George H. Mann, P. J. McDonnell, Robert F. Raub, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Hecht-Tonkonogy Company, Inc., of Manhattan, lock manufacturers; $10,000. Nathaniel A. Tonkonogy, Solomon Hecht, Joseph Chavenson, 2,022 Lexington Avenue, New York.

The following company was authorized to do business in this State:

Somerset Hills Improvement Company, of Newark, N. J., realty development; $150,000. William J. Hayes, 65 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,526. RAILWAY PASSENGER CARRIAGES.—The American legation at Bangkok, Siam, has forwarded copies of plans, specifications, and forms of tender for certain railway passenger carriages required by the Royal Siamese State Railways. These papers can be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,530. PETROL TRUCK.—An American Consul in the Near East reports that an importer and exporter in his district desires to purchase a petrol truck of from three and a half to five tons for hauling purposes. Only very strong and reliable cars will be considered. Copy of the complete report containing the specifications required in this truck will be sent to interested manufacturers by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,531. CANNED GOODS.—Inquiries have been received at an American Consulate in a European country concerning American canned vegetables, particularly canned asparagus and peas. Local dealers seem to think that in these and possibly others the American product could compete. These two vegetables are consumed largely, and a profitable business might be built up. Canned asparagus retails at about 45 cents per pound and canned peas at about 28 to 30 cents. Persons interested in this line of trade should communicate with a number of firms whose names and addresses are furnished by the Consulate submitting the report.

10,532. AIR COMPRESSORS, PNEUMATIC TOOLS, &c.—An import agent in a European country informs an American Consular officer that he wishes to represent American manufacturers of tunneling and mining machinery, particularly air compressors and pneumatic drills and tools, as he believes he can sell them to advantage. Correspondence may be in English.

10,533. VACUUM CLEANERS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, MOTOR BOATS, AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a local merchant, who deals almost exclusively in American hardware and machinery specialties, desires some new lines in such articles as vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, electrical apparatus, motor boats, and office supplies. He states that correspondence should be in English and that he accepts no short paid letters or circulars.

10,534. CLOTH FOR CAR-WINDOW SHADES.—An American Consul in Canada reports that a

NO MONOPOLY IN ORE, JAMES GAYLEY SAYS

Makes Out a Defense for Steel Trust in His Cross-Examination in Government Suit.

SHATTERS A FOUNDATION

Ore in Abundance, He Says, in Brazil, New York, Utah, Canada, and Cuba for Any New Mills.

James Gayley, former Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, who has been on the witness stand several days in the Government suit for its dissolution, gave strong testimony for the defense on cross-examination by Cardenio A. Severance yesterday, saying that the Executive Committee repeatedly rejected his recommendations for the purchase of ore lands and telling of vast deposits in this and other countries which are still open to all comers.

One of the points most strongly emphasized in the suit is the alleged ore monopoly of the Steel Corporation, and it is understood that the Government relies more on this feature and the control of transportation, with high freight rates, in the ore region that it does on the proportion of steel manufactures for the establishment of its case.

Mr. Gayley, from the organization of the Steel Corporation to Jan. 1, 1900, when he resigned, was in special charge of the supply of ore and other raw materials for its subsidiaries. Before that he acted in a somewhat similar capacity for the Carnegie Steel Company, and the Government has drawn from him many details of the ore situation in the Minnesota region at different periods.

From his testimony on cross-examination yesterday it appeared that he was strongly in favor of the acquisition of additional ore lands by the Steel Corporation, but "the idea of a monopoly never entered his head." He never heard that phase of the subject mentioned by the Directors, who, in most cases, refused to carry out his recommendations for more purchases.

"I always believed," said Mr. Gayley, "that we should have at all times a supply of ore in sight for the next fifty years. As our needs increased, we should keep up this future supply by buying each year at least as much ore as we consumed. This I regarded as necessary to the protection of our business. It was not safe to have less than fifty years' supply when you consider the amount of capital put into steel works."

"What success did you have in impressing these views on the Executive Committee?" asked Mr. Severance.

Recommended T. C. & I. Purchase.

"I had no success," replied Mr. Gayley. "The Steel Corporation never had at any time more than thirty or thirty-five years' supply."

On direct examination Mr. Gayley had told of recommending to Henry C. Frick the purchase by the Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron property a year before it was absorbed in the panic of 1907, and this was regarded by the Government attorneys as showing that the Steel Corporation merely awaited a good opportunity to gobble up the Southern field, but it lost much of its effect when Mr. Gayley told how he had suggested many other purchases, which, like that of the Tennessee Company, were not made.

Mr. Severance first brought out that the desire and efforts of the Carnegie Company to keep up prices of ore and of pig-iron, to which Mr. Gayley had testified, were shared by all the other steel manufacturers, as high prices for raw material meant high prices for products. If a manufacturer had laid in a considerable supply of raw material, Mr. Gayley explained, he objected to a cut in prices, because it depreciated the value of his supply, and with the lower prices he would make on his products, it represented a loss. However, even this view of Mr. Gayley's was not shared by his chief associates. At a meeting of the Directors in 1903, he said, Judge Gary opposed a proposal for buying pigiron in order to keep up prices, and it was decided to buy only such amount as was actually needed from time to time.

The contract made by the Oliver Mining Company, the ore subsidiary of the Carnegie Steel Company, with the Rockefellers in 1896 by which it agreed to obtain its ore lands only from them, which the Government had exploited as part of a conspiracy to monopolize ore, was taken up. The Carnegie people violated this agreement and bought ore lands outside, with the result that they were compelled by the Rev F. T. Gates, John D. Rockefeller's ore representative, to turn the lands over to his company. Mr. Gayley made it clear yesterday that the chief interest of the Rockefellers was in ore transportation.

The Rev Mr. Gates the Power.

Mr. Severance asked how the Oliver Company came to go into the market for ore lands after making its agreement with the Rockefellers.

"We had been working a mine for some years," explained Mr. Gayley, "and the amount of tonnage that we had taken out meant that we had to work at an increasing depth. Contiguous to this mine were extensions of the same body of ore, which were owned by the Rockefellers. They had agreed to furnish us with such lands as we needed, and we wanted to buy these in order to broaden our operations so that we could work the mine we had to better advantage. We asked them to sell, but they were very indifferent, so we bought some lands from other parties as a means of self-protection.

"When Mr. Oliver and I went to see Mr. Gates he first demanded that we turn our purchases over to him without conditions, which we refused to do. He then asked that we turn them over technically on his agreement to return them to us, and also to lease to us the contiguous deposits we wanted on our agreement to ship the ore over his road. This was done."

The rebate agreement by which the Federal Steel Company carried ore for the Carnegie Company over the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad for 60 cents instead of $1 a ton was taken up. The impression had been left that independent operators were the sufferers by this arrangement. Mr. Severance brought out that the subsidiaries of the two companies were the only interests engaged at that time in getting out ore in the district affected, and there were no other shippers. Mr. Gayley also testified that the freight rates on ore of the same character from Michigan and Wisconsin ranges were only from 32 to 40 cents, as against the competing ore carried at 60 cents.

Mr. Severance took up a number of specific ore purchases that had been recommended by Mr. Gayley and rejected by the Steel Corporation, much to Mr. Gayley's disgust and also to the displeasure of Thomas F. Cole, President of the Oliver Mining Company.

Ore Deposits Now Available.

"There was a dinner at the Waldorf in 1905 or 1906," said Mr. Gayley, "at which were present the Presidents of all the subsidiaries and the officers of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Cole made a speech, in which he said the Steel Corporation was pursuing a suicidal policy on the Mesaba Range by letting many ore properties offered to it slip by. Mr. Cole also complained to me that he was constantly put in an embarrassing position by having properties turned down after he had negotiated for their purchase."

Mr. Gayley was asked what ore deposits were available if a new steel company should go into business on a large scale.

"If it were on the Atlantic seaboard," said he, "it would have deposits in Northern New York to draw from for one source. There are large deposits in the Adirondacks that have only been scratched. There are others in Nova Scotia, with cheap water transportation. There is more ore in Cuba than in the entire Minnesota district. Deposits in Brazil are enormous. Estimates by engineers are so large as to be astounding, running to 1,000,000,000 tons, if not more. The Bethlehem Steel Company is already getting ore from Sweden."

"Suppose the new company located on the Great Lakes?" suggested Mr. Severance.

"It could get plenty of ore from the Western Mesaba, from the Baraboo district in Wisconsin, and from the Witherbee-Sherman mines in Northern New York. The quality of the New York ore is the finest in the world and the quantity is enormous. This deposit is just beginning to be worked.

"In Utah there are deposits of from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 tons, with coking coal easily accessible. Limestone, the other factor in making pig iron, is found everywhere, and Utah is so situated as to be able to support a self-contained steel industry.

"On the Pacific there are large deposits in Lower California, and when the Panama Canal is opened cheap coal will be available. In Texas there are rich deposits to support a steel industry there, with coal economically available from Alabama."

"Do you know of any other commercial reason why these deposits are not developed?"

"Simply a lack of consumption of steel in sufficient quantities in the West and Southwest, so that the demand can be more economically supplied from the present plants."

Mr. Gayley's cross-examination will be continued on Monday.

BRITISH ADVICE TO WILSON.

Keep Philippines, Stop Lynching, Enforce Canal Treaty, Says Spectator.

LONDON, March 7.—The Spectator, discussing in an editorial to-day the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, predicts that the United States Government, under the Democratic régime, will not withdraw from its control of the Philippine Islands. The newspaper declares that the existence of the Panama Canal, the safety of which, it says, depends upon the maintenance of peace in the excitable little Republics that its neighborhood, reveals the hollowness of the pretense that the United States Government has no need to influence the affairs of other countries.

The Spectator finds that President Wilson's greatest opportunities to enforce his ideals lie in his adopting a bold and unequivocal interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and in putting an end to lynching. It suggests that Mr. Wilson send a message to the Senate declaring that no question of financial advantage to the United States is to be compared with the vital necessity that the Republic's good faith shall be above suspicion. Regarding lynching the Spectator says:

"A man of high political courage in the Chief Magistracy should stop lynching if America is to retain its title of a civilized country; and passionately do we who love her desire that she should retain it. She must put down lynching. We do not say to marry them (the negroes) or to ask them to dinner, or even to sit in the same cars with them. What we do say is, stop burning them alive."

'BOOK TRUST' IN HIGH COURT.

Combinations Necessary, Says Milburn, in Era of "Moralized Competition."

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The necessity of combinations in "this era of moralized competition" was the burden of the argument made to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States by John C. Milburn on behalf of the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, the so-called "Book Trust."

The only way "moralized competition" could be attained, Mr. Milburn told the court, "was to allow the existence of trade combinations which could lay down rules to prevent the improper things which marked the days before the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions." He contended this was the purpose of the combination of book publishers, magazine publishers, and wholesale and retail book sellers, and that the department stores threatened ruin the book and magazine business unless the trade organized to prevent it.

Wallace MacFarlane, representing a New York department store, seeking to break up the "trust," contended that the object of the combination was not to protect the trade but to keep up the retail price to the public so that the publishers could gain more profit at wholesale.

Chief Justice White interrupted the remarks of Mr. Milburn to ask how he met the argument that when a publisher or manufacturer once sold an article at wholesale he had no property right that permitted him to say how the retailer should sell it. Mr. Milburn replied that in the present case the books were copyrighted and the copyright law gave the publisher the right to fix the conditions under which his goods could be sold.

PURE FOOD EXPERTS CONFER.

Dr. Alsberg and Chemists Seek Better Means of Enforcing the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Chiefs of Federal chemistry laboratories from all parts of the United States discussed pure food questions here to-day in the office of Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Chairman of the Pure Food Board. The meeting will continue probably until next week.

"We hope to eliminate much red tape," said Dr. Alsberg. "With personal exchange of opinions and experiences by the men who are charged with carrying out the Pure Food law, there will be developed greater unity, economy and efficiency of work. It will show the men throughout the field the best and most effective methods of dealing with the legal sides of the problems in securing the proper enforcement of the Pure Food law."

World's Visible Cotton Supply.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total is 5,581,660, against 5,636,955 last week, 5,902,557 last year, and 4,428,882 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,033,660, against 4,135,955 last week and 4,778,447 last year.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRENNER, JOSEPH E., (died Feb. 24;) left less than $3,000 personalty to wife, Bella Brenner.

GREEN, NANNIE, (died Aug. 27;) left $500 realty, $1,800 personalty; $500 to niece, Jennie McTighe; $100 to brother, Robert Smith; $640 to husband, Robert Green; $639 to brother, James Smith.

IMPERATORI, SARAH JOHNSTONE, (died Jan. 28;) left more than $5,000 realty; more than $1,000 personalty in equal shares to sons, Charles Johnstone Imperatori and Reginald Johnstone Imperatori.

KEENAN, CHARLES, (died Feb. 28;) left $450 personalty; $10 to daughter, Agnes Toner; $10 to granddaughter, Grace Keenan; residue to son, Thomas J. Keenan.

McMAHON, MICHAEL, (died Feb. 22;) left $5,000 personalty in equal shares to sons, Dennis and Daniel McMahon, and daughter, Mary A Hickey.

O'CONNOR, MARY A., (died Feb. 11;) left $250 realty, $1,900 personalty; $250 to nephew, James O'Connor, Jr.; $100 each to brothers, Michael and Eugene O'Connor, and sister, Julia Sullivan; residue in equal shares to sisters, Hannah O'Connor and Annie Higgins, and brother, James O'Connor.

ROGALINER, MAURICE, (died Feb. 28;) left $500 personalty to wife, Eva Rogaliner.

REQUA, JAMES MILTON, (died Oct. 18;) left personalty of unknown value to nephew, Mark L. Requa.

WOLFF, JULIE, (died Feb. 22;) left less than $5,000 personalty to husband, Jacob Wolff.

McMANIGAL'S EVIL GENIUS.

Hockin, Not Unionism, Made Him a Dynamiter, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Ortie McManigal, in his own story of the national dynamite plot, the advance proof-sheets of which have just been printed, says in part:

"Unionism, or a guard for unionism, had but little to do with making up my mind to enter the dynamite plot. Hockin had all to do with it. It is to my shame that Hockin and Ryan and J. J. McNamara could get no other tool than me—save J. B. McNamara—to do the work in a satisfactory manner. But it is to the welfare of the country that this was so, for had McNamara had all the men he wanted to carry out his plans of destruction there would have been more steel buildings in ruins in the United States than there are now standing."

In speaking of the way Hockin followed him and made him undertake dynamiting jobs, he says:

"No town was too small for him to find if I was in it. If ever a man had an evil genius I had one in Hockin."

When Gompers visited the McNamaras in the Los Angeles Jail McManigal asserts he said:

"'For God's sake, boys, stand pat or we are all ruined,' and then added, after a moment, 'but I know that you are innocent,' thinking that some one might be listening."

When McManigal went to Chicago in 1909 he writes that Hockin said to him:

"'We are going to Muncie, Ind., to buy 120 quarts of nitro-glycerine and we must find a place to store it. We are to open a big campaign, and we shall blow them all sky high.'"

"No man who ever lived wanted to reform as I wanted to, but every time I turned I found a union boss leering at me. I knew, therefore, that should I refuse to do their work and try to hide I would be turned over to the police."

Concerning the strike of the Illinois Steel Company, McManigal says of Ryan:

"Lacking a grievance Ryan ordered a reason for the strike. The Illinois company that year refused to sign a contract and Ryan called the strike. So much for the justice and effectiveness of Ryan's leadership. Ryan, however, is a man of iron and a brute. This made easy his rise to the berth of International President of the Iron Workers."

I. W. W. RAID A MEETING.

Try to Prevent the Organization of a Waitresses' Union.

A dozen members of the Industrial Workers of the World forced their way into a hall at 43 East Twenty-second Street last night, and tried to break up a meeting which had been called by the International Alliance to organize a waitresses' union. When the uproar was at its height the police appeared, and the disturbers left.

Miss Maud Younger told the meeting that she had come to help organize the union. She told how she had once worked as a waitress in restaurants in the city to learn about conditions under which women worked. She said she expected to go to Europe in a week, and said that on her return she would do what she could for their cause. A large number of applications for membership in the union was reported at the meeting.

LABOR FIGHT IN COURT.

Longshoremen's Agreement Before Supreme Tribunal of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 7.—A long-standing contest between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor over the control of the 3,000 longshoremen employed on the Boston docks was sent to the State Supreme Court to-day on the question of the validity of a contract between the federation and the steamship companies. By this agreement only members of the American Federation of Labor are to be employed.

The Knights of Labor objected to the contract on the ground that it would force longshoremen belonging to Knights of Labor councils either to join the federation or lose their employment. The controversy went to the form of an action against the longshoremen's union and the steamship agents, alleging coercion.

EMPLOYES GOING TO ALBANY.

Workers in Wall Street Fear Stock Tax Will Take Away Employment.

Employes of the Stock Exchange and in brokers' offices met again yesterday at 42 Broadway and completed arrangements for sending a big delegation to Albany next Wednesday when a hearing is to be held on the bill to double the tax on stock transfers.

John Connelly, who has been a doorkeeper at the Stock Exchange for twenty years, said that the bill threatened to take away the bread and butter of men employed in the financial district and urged everybody present to help defeat it. It was announced that 5,000 signatures had been obtained to the petition against the bill and the prediction was made that this number would be increased to 10,000 before the hearing.

STORAGE BATTERY CAR TEST.

Makes Seven-Hour Run from Here to Boston with Edison Device.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—An electric car, equipped with Edison storage batteries, which will be put in operation on the Newton Lower Falls Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, arrived in Boston this morning at 4 o'clock after a successful experimental run of seven hours from New York, where it was built. The railroad has decided to put this new car in commission for some time in order to test the efficiency of the battery for traction purposes.

The car, which is about fifty feet in length, is divided into two compartments, one of which, for passenger service only, will accommodate forty persons. The other is provided with sliding doors for baggage, and passenger seats for twelve arranged along the sides.

The battery is located in compartments suspended under the main body of the vehicle. The wheels are free on the axles and rotate separately, the motor being attached to each wheel by a chain.

This device enables the car to be propelled with half the energy that would otherwise be required. The weight of the entire vehicle is 56,700 pounds.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature; light variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in north portion Saturday; light variable winds.

Mississippi—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Saturday; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Cloudy and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Saturday, with warmer in north and east portions. Sunday cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Western Texas, Arkansas, South and North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, and Colorado—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature.

Oklahoma—Mostly cloudy Saturday. Sunday fair; moderate temperature.

Tennessee—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Kentucky—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Ohio—Local rain or snow and warmer Saturday. Sunday cloudy and warmer; moderate south winds.

Lower Michigan—Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday, with probably local rain or snow; rising temperature; moderate winds, mostly south.

Indiana—Unsettled weather and warmer Saturday. Sunday, mostly cloudy and warmer; moderate south winds.

Illinois—Unsettled weather and warmer Saturday. Sunday, mostly cloudy and moderate winds, mostly south.

Upper Michigan—Probably light snow Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature; moderate south winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled weather and warmer Saturday. Sunday, generally fair and warmer; moderate south winds.

Minnesota—Unsettled weather Saturday, with warmer in east portion. Sunday mostly cloudy; moderate south winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in east portions Saturday.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MINIMUM.

Sales of Property Must Yield 62 1-2 Per Cent. to Bondholders, Court Says.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Judge F. A. Geiger of the Federal District Court today denied the motions of dissenting stock and bond holders of the Allis-Chalmers Company and affirmed the sales of the local real property and all personal property of the company for $6,250,000, on condition that the sales of real property in other States make the total price enough so that the bondholders may realize 62½ cents on the dollar.

The dissenting stockholders asserted that the sale of the real property on Feb. 3 for $2,250,000 should have been $3,750,000, or the assessed valuation of the property, and that the personal property should have brought $7,000,000 instead of $4,000,000.

The sales of the real estate of the plants located at Chicago, Cincinati, and Scranton have not yet been held.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Lower—Corn Higher—Cotton Lower.

Wheat trading during the first part of the day showed prices unchanged to ⅝c higher but later developed an easier tone, closing net unchanged to ⅝c lower. Corn prices sagged toward the close and final prices were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The cotton market was rather nervous and unsettled and closed at a net loss of 7 to 9 points.

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WHEAT.

Shorts in the wheat market appeared inclined to even up their contracts, probably for over Monday's Government report, and in consequence the market during the first part of the day showed a very steady undertone with prices unchanged to ⅜c above the previous final. There was little in the news to encourage new buying, and late in the session prices developed an easier tone, the market closing net unchanged to ⅜c lower. The foreign markets were about steady, but the foreign news was rather bearish, advices from India indicating an improvement in crop conditions there, while prospects pointed to liberal world's exports. The weather in the West was favorable for the crop, and a report by the modern miller made fair reserves 130,000,000 bushels, with larger stocks than last year in millers' hands, and said that the reports on the growing wheat are nearly unanimous in ranging from fair to excellent. Export sales of 2,510,000 were reported, but this was said to be old business, and bids for the day appeared to be generally out of line. Argentine shipments for the week were 5,273,000 bushels, compared with 5,848,000 bushels last week and 2,734,000 bushels last year. Bronthall estimated world's shipments for the week, exclusive of North America, at 9,000,000 bushels, which, with Bradstreet's American shipments, indicated total world's exports of 35,269,000 bushels, compared with actual shipments last week of 14,352,000 bushels and 13,868,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at interior points were again on a fairly liberal scale, and the demand for cash wheat was limited. Duluth reported an increase of 1,000,000 bushels for the week, while Minneapolis stocks gained 85,000 bushels. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.09 elevator and $1.11 free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¼ free on board afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	98¾	97⅝	98 1-16	97 15-16	1.07¼
July	..	..	97¼	97⅝	1.03
Sept.	..	..	96¼	96⅞	..
New York bonded:					
May	..	..	96⅞	96¾	..
July	..	..	96⅜	96⅝	..
Chicago:					
May	91⅞	91⅝	91¼	91½	1.03½
July	90⅝	90¼	90¼	90⅜	98
Sept.	89⅞	89	89	89⅝	95¾

CORN.

There was further covering in the corn market, and prices early were steady at moderate gains, but late in the session prices sagged with wheat and closed net unchanged to ⅛c higher. It is believed that the strength in the hog situation is exercising a bullish influence on corn, as farmers are expected to feed heavily during the balance of the season, and, furthermore, bears are very cautious, owing to the fact that strong interests seem to take a very favorable view of the market. The spot demand was rather quiet, and export sales consisted of 25 loads, old business. Receipts were only moderate, but country offerings in the Southwest were said to be more liberal, which gave rise to predictions of an increase in the movement next week. Export corn was quoted at 67½c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	71
July	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	71⅛
September	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	71⅛

OATS.

There was comparatively little individual feature in the oats market, and prices followed corn. Receipts were a little larger, and the cash markets continue at a discount under features. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 38½c; No. 5, 38@38½c; No. 6, 37@37½c; natural white, 37@38½c; white clipped, 37@40½c; all track.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	34½	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	52⅞
July	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	48⅞
September	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	42

COTTON.

The cotton market was rather nervous and unsettled yesterday, with prices working lower under scattered local and Southern selling, which appeared to be chiefly encouraged by the absence of any active spot demand, the comparative scarcity of contract buyers, and continued reports of rapid progress with new crop preparations. At the same time the offerings were not altogether aggressive. Aside from covering of shorts and some arbitrage business, the demand is supposed to come chiefly from trade sources, and an apprehension that many of the contracts taken out of the ring may be locked up as a hedge against actual trade requirements tended to check speculative pressure at prices generally admitted to be at a considerable discount as compared with prevailing spot quotations. At any rate, after showing a net loss of from 6 to 12 points, the market rallied slightly from the lowest; closing barely steady at a net loss of 7 to 9 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 4 points in response to somewhat disappointing cables. At first offerings were light and a moderate demand from shorts or trade interests rallied prices to about the closing figures of yesterday. The buying was not active enough to cause early sellers and uneasiness, however, and the market soon turned easier under Wall Street and Southern selling, most of which appeared to come from Memphis. As prices worked under the previous level of the week, a few stop orders were uncovered, but after their execution, the market steadied up, and later fluctuations were more or less irregular.

The week-end figures proved about as expected. The intoxicant movement is running very light, as compared with last year, ginspinners' takings have also fallen off sharply, and while the statistical position is strengthening, the tendency in that direction is not as sensational as some of the more radical bulls had predicted. At the same time it is most generally conceded that available supplies this summer will not be large enough to prove any material obstacle to a bull movement, should such be justified by new crop developments. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.60c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 500 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.26	12.16	12.19@12.20	12.28
April	..	..	11.98@12.00	12.05
May	11.94	11.86	11.88@11.89	11.95
June	11.85	11.85	11.83@11.85	11.90
July	11.87	11.80	11.82@11.83	11.89
August	11.77	11.73	11.73@11.74	11.80
September	..	..	11.46@11.48	11.53
October	11.47	11.41	11.41@11.42	11.48
December	11.46	11.42	11.41@11.42	11.48
January	11.42	11.42	11.36@11.38	11.43

PROVISIONS.

New high records for the season were again established in the provision market, May pork in Chicago selling over $21, while May lard was within 8 points of the 11-cent mark. The strength in the situation has arisen from the steady advance in the market for live hogs, owing to small receipts, and the small stocks of product. The advance is said to be curtailing consumption to some extent. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Saturday 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000, and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.92	10.87	10.87	10.87	9.27½
July	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.80	9.45
Ribs—					
May	10.95	10.90	10.90	10.87	8.72½
July	10.85	10.77	10.77	10.77	8.82½
Pork—					
May	21.05	20.90	20.97	20.90	15.72½
July	20.70	20.50	20.62	20.47	16.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in the lard market and in the hog situation generally resulted in a more active trade in cottonseed oil. There was considerable new buying for outside account, and more or less covering, but refiners were believed to be on the selling side, and this checked the advance. Late in the day the near months were relatively easier than the distant positions, the market closing at unchanged for March to 4 points net higher for the rest of the list. The consuming demand was not very active, but the continued advancing tendency on the part of lard is said to be having its effect. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.38@6.45	6.38
March	6.40	6.39	6.38@6.39	6.38
April	..	..	6.38@6.40	6.36
May	6.41	6.39	6.40@6.41	6.37
June	6.41	6.40	6.41@6.42	6.37
July	6.45	6.43	6.44@6.45	6.41
August	6.49	6.48	6.48@6.49	6.44
September	..	..	6.48@6.50	6.45
October	..	..	6.32@6.45	6.25

COFFEE.

First prices showed an advance of 10 points for March and 4 to 6 points on the other positions on firmness abroad. The demand proved very slow, and the market became easier, closing at a net advance of 1 to 5 points. Sales aggregated 47,750 bags. Havre gained ½ to ¾ of a franc; Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ of a pfennig higher. Rio and Santos markets were unchanged.

Spot coffee quiet, unchanged; Rio 7, 12⅝c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.02	11.94	11.90@....	11.92
April	..	..	12.00@12.10	12.02
May	12.22	12.19	12.20@12.21	12.17
June	..	..	12.24@12.27	12.22
July	12.31	12.29	12.28@12.29	12.27
August	12.37	12.34	12.33@12.35	12.32
September	12.45	12.40	12.40@12.41	12.38
October	12.35	12.33	12.33@12.35	12.31
November	..	..	12.29@12.31	12.26
December	12.28	12.24	12.25@12.27	12.21
January	..	..	12.26@12.27	12.21
February	..	..	12.26@12.27	12.21

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 33@34c; thirds, 31@32c; held, extras, 35c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds, 30@31c; State dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 30@33c; common to fair, 24@29c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; factory, held, 22@24c; current make, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, held, 20½@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½@18c; white, 17¼@17½c; colored, average, fancy, 16@17½c; white, 16¼@17c; colored, grades, 14@16c; Winter, colored, specials, 16¼@17c; white, 16½c; colored, average run, 15½@16c; white, 15¾@16½c; daisies, held, best, 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, fancy, 16¼@17c; flats, 17½@17¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; fair to choice, 10@12c; Winter made, specials, 11½@12c; skims, Winter made, choice, 8½@10½c; poor to fair, 5@8c; State, full skims and badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extra, dozen, 21@22c; firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18½@19c; thirds, 18c; dirties, 16@17c; checks, good to prime, 14@15c; under grade, 10@13c; refrigerator, best, 16@16½c; fair to good, 12@15c; inferior, per case, $2@$3.50; duck, Baltimore, 39c; Virginia, 34@38c; Western and prime Southern, 34@36c; far Southern, 25@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 24@26c; selected whites, defective in size or color, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@20½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar was firm and generally listed at $4.35 for granulated, although orders were taken at $4.30.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or quarter size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4 55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4 35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The London market for beet sugar was quiet, at 3d lower; March quoted at 10s, April at 10s 3d, and May at 10s 1½d. The local market for raw sugar was firm and unchanged, with centrifugal at $3.54, muscovado at $3.04, and molasses sugar at $2.79.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market for molasses and syrups held steady and firm, with fairly good demand.

Quotations: New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@ 55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@ 17c; fancy, 18@22c.

RICE.—The market for rice ruled steady, quiet, and unchanged. There was a good jobbing demand.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4½@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6¾@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive and barely steady, with buyers and sellers apart.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.90@ $4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.20; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.10 @$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4@$4.10; Kansas straights, $4.20@$4.25; Fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.50@$3.80; choice to fancy, $3.85@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25 @$2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.05. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $22; standard middling, $22.25; flour, $27; Red Dog, $29.25; bran, $22 bulk, $23 sacks; middling, $23@$20; Red Dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23 bulk, $24.20 sacks; oilmeal, $30@$31.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white, petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 48@49c; out-of-town, raw, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 65c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet and without important change in quoted prices. Resin was firm and 10c a barrel better. Tar ruled steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 43½c. Tar, $6@$6.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.60@$6.75: B, D, and E, $6.95; F, $7.05; G, $7.10; H, $7.20; I, $7.30; K, $7.60; M, $7.85; N, $8.15; WG, $8.50; WW, $8.75.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—No 17,400.—Notice of Proposed Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale of property of said bankrupt, and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1913, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: All power presses, foot presses, tools, and machinery used in the manufacture of gas burners and fixtures; also all electrical supplies, as well as sheet metal goods and tubing and other materials used by the above-named bankrupt in its business; also all office fixtures and effects located at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 501 Greenwich Street, New York City.

The above property may be inspected at said premises on March 24th, 25th, and 26th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sealed bids for the whole or any part of said property will be received by the trustees at the meeting aforesaid, and the bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 10% of the amount bid. The trustees reserve the right to reject any bid which does not equal 75% of the appraised value.

In the event that no bid is accepted the property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at a time and place to be designated at said meeting, and without further notice to creditors.

For information as to terms of sale, etc., creditors are referred to Henry Hyman,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The storm which caused precipitation and gales in the North and Middle Atlantic States during Thursday has now passed into the ocean. The cold wave has followed close in the rear of the disturbance but the temperature is now rapidly moderating throughout the West. Local rain and snow have fallen in the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley, but the disturbance in these sections is of little importance.

Scattered rain or snow is indicated in the Great Lake region and rain in Texas. Over other portions of the country generally fair weather will prevail during the next two days. Temperature will moderate considerably in the East and the Central States during Saturday and mild temperature will thereafter ensue over the entire country for several days.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate variable winds with partly overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; unsettled in north portion, rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, followed by increasing cloudiness at night or Sunday, rising temperature; light variable winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday with probably local rain or snow, rising temperature; moderate winds, mostly south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	32	15	4 P. M.	45	19
6 A. M.	33	13	6 P. M.	46	18
9 A. M.	32	14	9 P. M.	43	18
12 M.	41	16	11 P. M.	41	17

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 16; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 15, at 8 P. M. it was 17. Maximum temperature, 20 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 12 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 42 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:10	10 and 16 West 20th St.; Max Solomon	$1,000
2:35	1,714 3d Av.; Julius Kahn	$1,500
4:45	2,294 7th Av.; Ruland & Whiting	$10
5:30	143d St. and East River; Kellwood Construction Co	$100
8:00	48 East 101st St.; M. Renick	Trifling
9:00	Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Av.; N. Y. Central R. R.	$25
9:07	107 Washington St.; Michael Hana	$5
9:10	635 West 179th St.; Mrs. Keogh	Slight
10:02	843 Wales Av.; B. Mentelbaum	Trifling
10:36	238-240 East 118th St.; E. Bezio	Trifling
11:45	317 East 121st St.; J. Jacobs	Trifling
11:45	414 8th Av.; Charles Brugher	$100
11:50	420 11th Av.; C. Blendheris	$20
P. M.		
12:20	124 East 117th St.; M. Artman	Trifling
12:40	228 East 112th St.; B. Kantor	Trifling
12:45	504 West 36th St.; Mary Haight	Not given
1:10	Lexington Av. and 77th St.; St. Ann's Academy	Trifling
2:30	46 West 99th St.; Walter Frank	Trifling
3:15	134 Alexander Av.; J. Derhoff	Trifling
3:33	235 Broome St.; A. Zatel	Not given
3:40	871 Columbus Av.; Frank Day	Trifling
4:15	111th St. and Amsterdam Av.; C. Barmstone	Trifling
4:15	152 East 116th St.; Zadok Bros.	Trifling
4:50	124 Greenwich St.; E. Loeb	Trifling
5:10	1,067 Forest Av.; Pauline Eberhardt	Trifling
6:15	319 9th Av.; Thomas Monaghan	Trifling
7:20	1,494 Brook Av.; Louis Marks	Trifling
6:15	319 9th Av.; Thomas Morgenthau	Trifling
7:20	1,494 Brook Av.; Louis Marks	Trifling
7:50	30-32 W. 21st St.; Abraham Weinstein	Trifling
8:20	92 E. 1st St.; Abrahm Peila	$100
8:25	486 Columbus Av.; George Shannon	Trifling
8:35	11a W. 113th St.; Jacob Zucker	Trifling
9:30	2,857 8th Av.; Empire State Tea Company	Trifling
8:25	143 W. 20th St.; M. A. Kaplan	Trifling
9:0	34 Warren St.; Edward Spencer	$300
11:00	377 Amsterdam; Peter Herman	$20.

Glassberg & Gartner announce that the police erred in reporting that a fire occurred in their premises, 445 West Forty-fifth Street, Thursday. They say the fire was in the loft of one of their tenants.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

SPECIAL ORDERS 53.

Appointment as matron on probation: Kate Malion Allen, to take effect March 6.

Transfer, to take effect 4:30 P. M., March 6: Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 157th Precinct to 17th.

Assignments: Matron on probation, K. M. Allen, to 157th Precinct, from 4:30 P. M., March 6. Temporary: Lieut. John D. Falconer, 26th, to command 35th from noon, March 6, during absence of Captain; Patrolmen, W. D. I. Waters, Harbor Precinct, to 6th Inspection District 10 days from 5:30 P. M., March 6. To C. O Squad from precincts indicated, 10 days from 4 P. M., March 8: L. H. Noennich, 5; I. P. Taaffe, 146; H. Stafford, 143; J. A. Egan, 146.

Leave of absence, with full pay: Capt. John D. Zimmerman, 69th, 1 day from 12:01 A. M., March 11, to be deducted from vacation.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrolmen James C. White, 8th, and Charles C. Steinert, 31st, from 3:15 P. M., Aug. 22, 1912, to 11 A. M., Feb. 21, and John F. Ward, 153d, from noon, Feb. 1, to 4:55 P. M., Feb. 18, while under suspension.

Suspended: Patrolman John J. Ruddy, 16th, to take effect 3:40 P. M., March 6.

Resignation: Probationary Patrolman Vito G. Auditore, 31st, to take effect 12 P. M., March 6.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Investigator Fuld:

Relative to his investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates on the list of accountant, with recommendation that the report be filed.

Relative to his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by the third group of candidates on the list of storekeeper, with recommendation that the Certification Clerk notify him in writing when the twenty-fifth name is certified for appointment.

Relative to his investigation of the statements made by the candidates at the head of the list of inspector of boiler and pipe covering, Grade 2.

Relative to his investigation of statements made on their experience papers by candidates at the head of the list of female gymnasium attendant.

The commission has also approved the following:

Report of Mr. Rafferty of his investigation of candidates on the list of patrolman.

Report of Mr. Woodward relative to discrepancies in statements as to date of birth appearing in the papers of Lillian T. McDonough who was appointed a stenographer and typewriter in the Board of Education.

Reports of Mr. Woodward relative to discrepancies in the date of birth given in the papers of the following, who have been appointed to the positions specified, but whose eligibility is not affected. Florence C. Hubbard, typewriting copyist, Health Department; Loretta F. C. Ames, nurse, Health Department; Katherine E. McAndrew, stenographer and typewriter, Health Department.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only on March 10 to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of senior highway engineer in the Office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,400 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The duties will involve considerable traveling throughout the United States, largely for the purpose of superintending the construction of object-lesson roads of various types. In addition the engineer will be called upon to inspect roads and investigate road-building material in counties for the purpose of reporting upon a system by which the best administration, construction, and maintenance of a county road system may be secured. The inspecting of roads locally and giving advice in regard to their improvement and the giving of addresses at road meetings will also be included as a part of the duties of this position.

Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated upon the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

General education and technical training	40
Professional and technical experience and fitness	50
Experience in delivering lectures and addressing meetings	10

An educational training equivalent to that required for the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering from a reputable school or college, also at least five years of actual experience in practical highway engineering work, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Age, 30 years or over on the date of the examination, which is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BYRD, SARAH J., (died Oct. 30;) net estate, $76,952.25; personalty, $34,764; deposits, $024.40; personal effects, $1,490; 1 Colorado & Southern first mortgage, $1,000 4 per cent. bond, $940; 1 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad $1,000 5 per cent. bond, $1,062.50; 3 Adams Express Company gold bonds, $500, 4 per cent., $1,335; 2 Adams Express Company collateral trust bonds, $1,660; 10 shares American Smelting Company, preferred, $1,075; 40 shares Silversmiths' Company, $3,840; 25 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, common, $2,700; 100 shares Gorham Manufacturing Company, $12,000; 15 shares Adams Express Company, $2,520; realty, 34 East Sixty-first Street, $58,000.

HALDANE, GEORGE W., (died July 26, 1902;) net estate, $9,891.69; personalty, $10,632.50; 12 shares German-American Bank, $1,395; 16 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $4,640; 30 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $2,580; 1,000 bond N. Y., L. & W. Railroad Company, $1,317.

MACK, CONRAD, (died June 3;) net estate, $5,486.10; bank deposits, $133.33; realty, $5,352.77; Lot 39 of Washingtonville, Westchester County, $3,200, less $1,012 mortgage, less $732.53 taxes and assessments; Lot 25 Washingtonville, $3,000.

RAUNHEIM, SALY, (died Sept. 9, 1904;) net New York estate, $30,308.94; personalty, $43,322.13; deposits, $2,461.15; life insurance, $13,000; amount from Adolph and Jesse Lewisohn, trustees, $23,000; membership seat on Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, $800.

REED, JOHN Q., (died Feb. 8, 1911;) net estate, $25,979.52; personalty, $28,609.99; deposits, $13,005.54; personal effects, $1,280.50; 3 $1,000 collateral mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year gold bonds of Federal Publishing Company of New Jersey, $2,700; 320 shares Burlerick Company, $8,760; 15 shares of United Bank Note Company common, now American Bank Note Company $753.75; 15 shares of preferred stock, same company, $787.50.

ROHDE, CATHERINA, (died July 21, 1911;) no estate.

VOGEL, HENRIETTA, (died Nov. 22;) net estate, $54,345.86; personalty, $39,331.93; deposits, $8,152.18, second mortgage on 233 East Fourteenth Street, $2,000, second mortgage of $7,500, on which $5,500 is due, covering 337 Rivington Street; second mortgage of $17,000 upon which $16,000 is due, covering 169 Avenue A; 1,100 shares of Mount Royal Mining Company, $165; 399 shares of Otis Sand Lime Brick Company, $2,793; 30 shares of Miners Deposit Bank of Lykens, Penn., $1,500; realty, $17,000; 513 West Fifty-ninth Street, subject to mortgage of $11,000, equity $6,500; 616 East Seventeenth Street, subject to mortgage of $9,000 held by Industrial Savings Bank, equity $16,500.

WOODS, MAY DAYTON, (died Dec. 5, 1909;) net estate, $12,295.82; personalty, $13,408.53, life insurance, $2,878; bond and mortgage of R. G Myles on 61 West Thirty-sixth Street, $10,000; personal effects, $221.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a conference meeting of public school teachers at the Stuyvesant High School on the evening of March 25 to consider pension legislation.

The annual park fete of the girls' branch of the Public School Athletic League will be held on May 13 in Central Park for the children of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens Boroughs; on May 20, in Prospect Park, for the children of Brooklyn and some of the Queens children, and on Staten Island on May 27 for the children of Richmond Borough.

The annual meeting of the City College Club will be held at the club rooms, 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, on the evening of March 22.

One of the most important matters, which will be acted upon at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education, will be the report of the special committee with regard to the methods pursued by the Board of Examiners. The report was submitted at the board's last meeting, but was laid over at the request of City Superintendent Maxwell, who is Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and who wished to have an opportunity to reply to the criticisms made by the special committee. With regard to the much-discussed and much-criticised approval of teachers as of "superior merit" for the ninth and twelfth years the committee makes the following recommendation:

There should be only one period for approval after the sixth year, and that should be the tenth year. The words "superior merit" should be eliminated from the schedule conditions, and the by-laws should be amended to the effect that no teacher should receive a salary greater than that fixed for the ninth year until his or her services are approved, such approval to be determined by a majority of a committee consisting of a Principal, two District Superintendents, an Associate Superintendent, and a member of the Board of Education, to be appointed by the Board of Education, each member of said committee except the Principal to make a thorough personal investigation and inspection of the work and services of the teacher at least once during each term and to make a written report thereon. While engaged in the performance of this duty members of said committee may be relieved from all other duties for such period as the Board of Education may determine.

The committee expresses its belief that the usage of coaching prevailing among candidates for promotion should be discouraged and should be prohibited as far as practicable.

The Board of Education recently granted permission to the City Superintendent, Associate Superintendents, and ten school principals to attend, without loss of pay, the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association held in Philadelphia. President Churchill has written to Dr. Maxwell and the Associate Superintendents and the ten principals to report to the Board of Education what suggestions they may have to offer as a result of their attendance at that meeting.

A meeting of the local school boards from all the boroughs of the city to consider the McKee and Levy bills now pending in the Legislature was held on Thursday evening in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce. Bernard Naumberg, Secretary of Local Board 19 was Chairman of the meeting. After a full presentation and discussion, the meeting by a large majority approved the McKee bills and requested the Chairman to appear at the hearing before the Cities Committee of the Assembly on Tuesday to voice the approval of the meeting.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Capt. A. Aloe, First Infantry, is detailed to Quartermaster Corps, effective April 5, vice Capt. James D. Taylor, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, who is assigned to Seventh Infantry.

Capt. C. O. Zollars, Coast Artillery, in addition to other duties, assume charge of construction work at Fort Williams, Me., relieving Capt. S. B. McIntyre, Quartermaster Corps.

Chaplain W. G. Stiverson, Eighth Cavalry, report to Retiring Board at Washington for examination.

First Lieut. J. S. McCleery, Twentieth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service March 25 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving First Lieut. W. S. Drysdale, Infantry.

Leaves: Capt. W. H. Peck, Coast Artillery, leave extended one month; Capt. L. Parsons, Ninth Cavalry, granted leave two months on surgeon's certificate; Lieut. Col. T. R. Rivers, Thirteenth Cavalry, granted leave four months.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymasters C. V. McCarty, E. C. Edwards, D. T. Chalmers, J. A. Harman, J. B. Ewald, J. H. Maynard, S. R. White, Jr., and M. C. Merriman have been commissioned.

Cablegram from the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet:

Commander W. C. Cole to the Monadnock, Monterey, and all vessels in first reserve.

Lieut. R. A. Spruance detached from the Cincinnati to the Bainbridge.

Ensign K. F. Smith detached from the Albany to the Cincinnati.

Ensign C. Q. Wright, Jr., detached from the Saratoga to the A-7.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sonoma and Ontario at Hampton Roads, Petrel at Guantanamo, Nebraska at Vera Cruz, Foote at Washington Yard, Beale at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Ozark from Washington for Norfolk, Mayflower and Dolphin from Washington for Guantanamo, Nero from Honolulu for Seattle.

The United States steamships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts have been ordered placed in ordinary at navy yard, Philadelphia, and the Oregon in ordinary at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

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CARMANIA	MAR. 29, 10 A. M.	CARMANIA	MAY 10, 10 A. M.
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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTOTN, March 7.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

George W. McKenzie of Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

171—Truman R. Hawley, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Malden.—Argument concluded by plaintiff.

172—Isidor Straus et al, composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. American Publishers' Association et al.—Argument commenced by plaintiff, continued by defendant, and concluded by plaintiff.

176—George A. Fuller Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wilson A. McCloskey.—Submitted by plaintiff and defendant.

177—Sy Joc Lieng et al., appellants and plaintiffs in error, vs. Gregorio Sy Quia et al. —Argument commenced.

Theday call for Monday: Numbers 177, 179, 180, 181, 184, 595, 496, 185, 186, and 187.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

In the matter of Leopold A. Meyer.—Appeal dismissed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard Mittleman, appellant, vs. John R. Todd, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

John Morrison, appellant, vs. Elverton R. Chapman et al., respondents.—Judgment modified, as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

The same vs. the same.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice Joyce, respondent, vs. Convent Av. Construction Co., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. James C. Elliott, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Albert G. Lampert as administrator, respondent, vs. Mary C. Smedley, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered dismissing complaint on the merits, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Elizabeth Traynor as administratrix, respondent, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Frederick M. Leonard as Trustee, appellant, vs. Frank L. Montague, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J Settle order on notice.

Mary Sedwards, respondent, vs. Long Island R. R. Co., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice

Robert S. Smith, respondent, vs. R. Ross Appleton, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel., Edward S. Avery et al., respondents, vs. Lawson Purdy et al., Commissioners, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, with costs and writ dismissed and assessment confirmed as levied, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Augusta Wickstrom, appellant, vs. Samuel W. Peck, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary V. Hessen, respondent, vs. James A. McKinley, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Giacome Vidi on behalf of himself, &c., respondent, vs. United Surety Co., impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Edward E. Conrad.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and application dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Michael Di Menna, appellant, vs. Cooper & Evans Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Issues to be framed on settlement of order. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Bridget Keegan as administratrix, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Robert Scott, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John Schubert, respondent, vs. Sigfried Arnold and another, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathaniel L. McCready, respondent, vs. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, appellent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Schneider and another, appellants, vs. Emil Goldfinger, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, respondent, vs. Abraham Glasheim, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel., James G. Collins, respondent, vs. George McAneny, as President, &c., and another, appellants.—Order modified as indicated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondent.—Opinion per curiam. (Dissenting memoranda by Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J.) Settle order on notice.

Lena Sternschuss, respondent, vs. City of New York, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting, and voting for a reduction of rental and fee damage.) Order filed.

Louis Reichenbach et al., appellants, vs. Harry Kettler, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine Nelson, respondent, vs. A. H. Woods Productions Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Jr., respondent, vs. William W. Gibbs,, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius Marqusee, respondent, vs. Norfolk Fire Insurance Corporation, appellant; Kline Brothers & Co. vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York; same vs. Ottawa Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Missisquoi and Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Montmagny Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event, on Royal Insurance Company, Limited, vs. Kline Brothers & Co. (198 Federal Rep. 468.) Settle orders on notice.

George Colon and another, appellants, vs. Joseph King Construction Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Champion Coated Paper Company, appellant, vs. Thomas H. Reynolds and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice Leon respondent, vs. Albert J. Leon, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George Kamp, appellant, vs. Edwin O. Heltor, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. County Holding Co. v. Malito—John H. Rogan. Metropolitan Sav. B'k v. Smith—Elek. J. Ludvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Roossin v. Stroh—Jos. E. Davidson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Wm. H. Hottes v. D. J. Dillon Co.—Bernard Reich.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J. Motions. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., as Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against CHARLES M. SCHWAB, John J. Cudahy, Thomas Alexander, Roy S. Alley, as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of A. J. Campbell, deceased; Julius Alsberg, Charles A. Austin, Levester G. Ball, David Homer Bates, Irby Bennett, Henry A. Bingham, Mamie G. Blakemore, George Brenner, Henry L. Buhler, Edward R. Buhler, Robert W. Bunten, Anson W. Burchard, Annie E. Brown, Henry M. Bolton, Francis X. Butler, George H. Caboone, Bertha T. Calm, William G. Cruse, George W. Cane, John H. Carpenter, James E. R. Carpenter, "Arthur" B. Chandler, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Albert E. Chandler, Ernest L. A. Christianson, Martin J. Condon, George M. Courts, Thomas James Coulter, Rose J. Cowen, George W. Crabbs, "Henry" H. Craver, the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; "Robert" P. Crockett, the name "Robert" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Watkins Crockett, Frederick H. Cumming, William J. Cummins, "Norris" W. Cunningham, the name "Norris" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Guernsey Curran, Derby Crandall, James Dangerfield, Clarence A. Dawley; Charles W. Dayton, Jr., and Victor J. Dowling, as executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Dayton, deceased; Frederick M. Davies, George W. Thompson, and James P. Thomas, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Davies, Thompson & Co.; Grace G. Dickinson, John J. Dickinson, and Stanton C. Dickinson, as executrix and executors, respectively, of the last will and testament of Charles C. Dickinson deceased; Charles Courter Dickinson, Jr., William D. Du Bois, Pauline Horn Drew, Rue S. Darling, Charles W. Eastman, Edgar C. Ely, George A. Farnham, Gladys ne Fessenden, "John" C. Fetter, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank Foley, Irving E. French, Marian L. Fugate, "Robert" K. Gilbert, the name "Robert" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Clara S. Geidart, Frank D. Gheen, "William" E. Goldsborough, the name "William" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Hugo Gorsch, James S. Graham, "John" F. Gray, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Frieda Hart, Frederick Hauff, Joseph Hartigan, John Hetterman, James P. Hayes, Joseph T. Howell, J. Harry Halstead, Phillip S. Henry, Burton D. Herron, William C. Hunt, Irene S. Hunter, Samuel E. Hunter; Edward F. Hutton, Franklyn Hutton, George A. Ellis, Jr., Edward E. B. Adams, and Hosmer J. Barrett, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of E. F. Hutton & Co.; William J. Hance, Ithaca Trust Co., Ithaca Security Co., "William" T. James, the name "William" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Arthur H. Jones, Edgar Jones, Walter C. Jones, Philip J. Josy, Jr., Louis M. Josephthal, Walter C. Louchheim, and Harry S. Kohn, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.; Sarah P. Kalbfleisch, Stephen H. Keating, Thomas F. Kelly, William A. Keener, William A. Keener, and Liston L. Lewis, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Keener & Lewis; Elsie E. Kerby, Walter C. Kerr, Marquis L. Keyes, William C. Kimball, Charles S. Krom, Samuel H. Kress, Robert S. Kunkel, Edward D. W. Langley, William M. Laws, James D. Layng, "Charles" C. Leader, the name "Charles" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; James W. Leonard, Liston L. Lewis, Harry A. Lafaire, Morris C. Lichten, Jeffrey D. Lindsay, Edward L. Lithauer, Jefferson Livingston, George C. Luebbers, Michael J. Lynam, "John" F. Makley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John F. Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., Catherine L. McCooey, Lee McCallum, John H. McClurkin, "Charles" W. McLester, the name "Charles" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank D. Miller, John Mitchell, Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., John B. Moore, Robert B. Moorhead, Frank R. Mowrer, George R. Nutty, Thomas O'Connor, Bernard F. O'Neil, "Frederick" B. Hall, the name "Frederick" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Noyes Palmer, as trustee of the estate of H. M. Palmer, deceased; John M. Parker, Herman Paull, William K. Phillips, Phoenix Insurance Co., Walter H. Pike, Edward L'Estrange Phipps, Lawrence A. Ramage, John B. Ransom, Joseph L. Regan, Joseph B. Reichmann, Joseph G. Robin, George Herbert Risley, Robert S. Rettew, George T. Rogers, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Philip Ruxton, Warren L. Samson, John J. Schmitt, Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., Charles M. Sciam, Louis Seligsberg, John M. Shaw, "John" G. Shope, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel S. Slater, Barrett Smith, George C. Smith, Harvey D. Smith, George Rodney Smith, Robert L. Smith, John J. Spalding, Henry B. Spencer, "Edward" B. Stahlman, the name "Edward" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Stamford Trust Company, as trustee for Helen G. Archibald under the will of Samuel Fessenden, deceased; Stamford Trust Company, as trustee for Content Fessenden, under the will of Samuel Fessenden, deceased; John B. Stanchfield, Fannie E. Stephens, George C. Stevens, "David" Cliffe Stone, the name "David" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John J. Sullivan, Herbert Turrell, James Talcott, Henry Ward Utter, Beverly R. Robinson, as trustee in bankruptcy of Van Schaick & Co., a copartnership composed of John B. Schaick and Derby Crandall; Mynderse Van Cleef, "Martin" J. Wallace, the name "Martin" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Oscie J. Walsh, Lillian V. Walton, William Walton, Jr., Elmer Warner, Albert H. Washburn, Edithe C. Watson, Henry W. Warner, Aron Weil, "Benjamin" Thomas Whitmore, the name "Benjamin" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Sara A. Mooney Whitmore, "Benjamin" F. Williams, the name "Benjamin" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; James W. Williams, Edgar S. Wyman, "John" C. Ziegler, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John F. Williams, Mary W. P. Griffith, Eustice A. Hail, James B. Haines, Jr.; Edith P. Halstead, "John" F. Harper, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Frieda Hart, John Hetterman, Phillip S. Henry, Burton D. Herron, William C. Hunt, Irene S. Hunter, "William" T. James, the name "William" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar Jones, Sarah P. Kalbfleisch, Elsie E. Kerby, Walter C. Kerr, Marquis L. Keyes, Charles S. Krom, Edward D. W. Langley, William M. Laws, James D. Layng, James W. Leonard, Jefferson Livingston, Michael J. Lynam, "John" F. Makley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; "Charles" W. McLester, the name "Charles" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John Mitchell, Charles Arthur Moore, Jr.; Robert B. Moorhead, Frank R. Mowrer, George R. Nutty, Bernard F. O'Neil, Noyes Palmer, as Trustee of the estate of H. M. Palmer, deceased; John M. Parker, William K. Phillips, Phoenix Insurance Co., Walter H. Pike, Edward L'Estrange Phipps, John B. Ransom, Joseph B. Reichmann, George Herbert Risley, Robert S. Rettew, Warren L. Samson, John M. Shaw, Barrett Smith, Harvey D. Smith, Robert L. Smith, John J. Spalding, Henry B. Spencer, "Edward" B. Stahlman, the name "Edward" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Stamford Trust Company, as Trustee for Content Fessenden, under the will of Samuel Fessenden, deceased; "David" Cliffe Stone, the name "David" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Beverly R. Robinson, as Trustee in bankruptcy of Van Schaick & Co., a copartnership composed of John B. Schaick and Derby Crandall; Elmer Warner, Edithe C. Watson, Aaron Weil, "Benjamin" F. Williams, the name "Benjamin" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar S. Wyman, "John" C. Ziegler, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; George S. Krom, Thomas A. Ennis and Charles F. Stoppani, copartners, doing business under the firm name of Ennis & Stoppani; Lindsay Russell, as Receiver and Trustee in bankruptcy of Ennis & Stoppani; "Edward" L. Renhold, the name "Edward" being fictitious, the Christian name being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of March, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1913.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1913.

FRANK M. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Charles M. Schwab, John J. Cudahy, Thomas Alexander, Roy S. Alley, as Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of A. J. Campbell, deceased; Levester G. Ball, Irby Bennett, Mamie G. Blakemore, Anson W. Burchard, Annie E. Brown, Henry M. Bolton, George H. Cahoone, Bertha T. Calm, William G. Cruse, John H. Carpenter, James E. R. Carpenter, Albert E. Chandler, Martin J. Condon, George M. Courts, Rose J. Cowen, George W. Crabbs, "Robert" P. Crockett, the name "Robert" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Watkins Crockett, Frederick H. Cumming, William J. Cummins, "Norris" W. Cunningham, the name "Norris" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Guernsey Curran, Derby Crandall, James Dangerfield, Clarence A. Dawley, Charles Courter Dickinson, Jr.; William D. Du Bois, Pauline Horn Drew, Edgar C. Ely, George A. Farnham, Gladstone Fessenden, "John" C. Fetter, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Arthur H. Jones, Edgar Jones, Walter C. Jones, Philip J. Josy, Jr., Louis M. Josephthal, Walter C. Louchheim, and Harry S. Kohn, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.; Sarah P. Kalbfleisch, Stephen H. Keating, Thomas F. Kelly, William A. Keener, William A. Keener, and Liston L. Lewis, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Keener & Lewis; Elsie E. Kerby, Walter C. Kerr, Marquis L. Keyes, William C. Kimball, Charles S. Krom, Samuel H. Kress, Robert S. Kunkel, Edward D. W. Langley, William M. Laws, James D. Layng, "Charles" C. Leader, the name "Charles" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; James W. Leonard, Liston L. Lewis, Harry A. Lafaire, Morris C. Lichten, Jeffrey D. Lindsay, Edward L. Lithauer, Jefferson Livingston, George C. Luebbers, Michael J. Lynam, "John" F. Makley, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John F. Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., Catherine L. McCooey, Lee McCallum, John H. McClurkin, "Charles" W. McLester, the name "Charles" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank D. Miller, John Mitchell, Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., John B. Moore, Robert B. Moorhead, Frank R. Mowrer, George R. Nutty, Thomas O'Connor, Bernard F. O'Neil, "Frederick" B. Hall, the name "Frederick" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Noyes Palmer, as trustee of the estate of H. M. Palmer, deceased; John M. Parker, William K. Phillips, Phoenix Insurance Co., Walter H. Pike, Edward L'Estrange Phipps, Lawrence A. Ramage, John B. Ransom, Joseph L. Regan, Joseph B. Reichmann, Joseph G. Robin, George Herbert Risley, Robert S. Rettew, George T. Rogers, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Philip Ruxton, Warren L. Samson, John J. Schmitt, Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., Charles M. Sciam, Louis Seligsberg, John M. Shaw, "John" G. Shope, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel S. Slater, Barrett Smith, George C. Smith, Harvey D. Smith, George Rodney Smith, Robert L. Smith, John J. Spalding, Henry B. Spencer, "Edward" B. Stahlman, the name "Edward" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Stamford Trust Company, as Trustee for Helen G. Archibald under the will of Samuel Fessenden, deceased; Stamford Trust Company, as Trustee for Content Fessenden, under the will of Samuel Fessenden, deceased; "David" Cliffe Stone, the name "David" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Beverly R. Robinson, as Trustee in bankruptcy of Van Schaick & Co., a copartnership composed of John B. Schaick and Derby Crandall; Elmer Warner, Edithe C. Watson, Aaron Weil, "Benjamin" F. Williams, the name "Benjamin" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar S. Wyman, "John" C. Ziegler, the name "John" being fictitious, the real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; George S. Krom, Thomas A. Ennis and Charles F. Stoppani, copartners, doing business under the firm name of Ennis & Stoppani; Lindsay Russell, as Receiver and Trustee in bankruptcy of Ennis & Stoppani; "Edward" L. Renhold, the name "Edward" being fictitious, the Christian name being unknown to plaintiff.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 2d, 1913.

FRANK M. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 2d, 1913.

FRANK M. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES A ROBINSON, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of Ignatz Hyatt Robinson, deceased, plaintiff, against ALICE M. LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of June, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3,208-10 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of City of New Yorkk, in the County and State of New York, formerly Town of Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., and known and distinguished on a map of part of "Map of 370 choice lots known as the McGraw Estate, desirably situated near Van Nest Station, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.," made by Charles A. Mapes, C. E. & S., May, 1891, and filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County June 17th, 1891, as and by Lot No. 330, said lot according to said map being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep on each side.

Dated New York, February 27, 1913.

CHARLES L. COHN, Referee.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,887 McGraw Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,248.33, with interest thereon from the 25th day of May, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $247.38, with interest from June 13, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $691.51 and interest.

Dated New York, February 27, 1913.

CHARLES L. COHN, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon the proposed terms and conditions of the proposed certificate to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for laying additional tracks on, above or contiguous to portions of the route or routes of the Second Avenue, Third Avenue, and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads of the Manhattan Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of March, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said additional tracks may be described as follows:

Upon the Second Avenue Line additional tracks as follows: A third track from Chatham Square, through Division Street to Allen Street; thence through Allen Street and 1st Avenue to 23d Street; thence through 23d Street to 2d Avenue; thence through 2d Avenue to the Harlem River. North of 125th Street station there may also be a fourth track. Between 51st and 60th Streets a third and fourth additional track may be laid on the existing structure for the purpose of providing a connection over the Queensboro Bridge.

Upon the Third Avenue Line additional tracks as follows: A third and fourth track from the intersection of Pearl Street and Franklin Square through the New Bowery and the Bowery to Canal Street, and a fifth track on the Bowery, between Chatham Square and Canal Street; a third track from a point at or near Canal Street through the Bowery and 3d Avenue to 129th Street, and through 129th Street to 2d Avenue; thence two additional tracks over the Harlem River and through private property, crossing public streets, from the Harlem River to the intersection of 3d Avenue and 145th Street, and a fifth track between 138th Street and 142d Street, with the right to build a third track from the intersection of 145th Street and 3d Avenue, through 3d Avenue to Pelham Avenue. A fourth track may be added between 129th Street and 129th Street. Also a third and fourth track from the City Hall station at Brooklyn Bridge, through Park Row and Chatham Square to a connection with the Second Avenue Line at Chatham Square.

Upon the Ninth Avenue Line additional tracks as follows: A third track from a point at or near Battery Place and Greenwich Street, through Greenwich Street, 9th Avenue and Columbus Avenue to 109th Street; thence through private property, 110th Street and private property, crossing public streets, to 8th Avenue; thence through 8th Avenue to the Harlem River.

Copies of the draft of the said proposed certificate may be obtained at the said office or the said Public Service Commission for 25 cents each.

New York, February 28, 1913.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,
By EDWARD E. McCALL, Chairman.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST, West 57th St., Dr. Humpstone,—11, "Loyalty to God's Children." 8, "Knock at the Door." Calvary Grand Choir. Bowman, cond

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av., Dr. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Needs of the City." Addresses by Rev. C. H. Sears, Rev. W. M. Hubbell, and Rev. Mr. Dulitz. 8 P. M., Dr. Goodchild will preach on "The Result of One Man's Disobedience."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st Street, Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"THE PARTED CURTAIN." 8 P. M.—"A DUNGEON MINISTRY."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, 9:40 A. M., Bible School Session.
Young Women's Class, Mrs. Merrett Leader.
Young Men's Class, Dr. Adaison Moore, Leader.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Public Worship.
SERMONS BY DR. WOELFKIN.

HOPE CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Is It Well?" 8, "Difficulties of Unbelief." Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., Cor. 31st St.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday at both services.
11 A. M.—"The Hinterland of Life."
8 P. M.—"Christ the Great Disturber."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. F. W. Hagar, Leader.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor, will preach.
11—"Reluctant Acceptance of the Doctrine of Grace." Luke v., 39: For He saith, the old is better. 8—"Cross Bearing." Matt. xvi., 24: Let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 120th St.
J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor.
11 A. M., "Our Faith in the Church."
8 P. M., "John Huss"—Great Leaders Series.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH 145th St. & Convent Ave.
11 A. M. Rev. Henry M. Sanders.
8 P. M. Rev. Harold Pattison.
Special Passion Week Services every evening. Next week conducted by Rev. W. B. Wallace.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st Street.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.
Sixth Church, Park Avenue and 61st Street.

Church of the New Jerusalem

New York Society of the New Church, (Swedenborgian.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th Street, bet. Park & Lexington Avs., Service, 11 A. M.
The Rev. J. PAUL DRESSER will preach. Subject, "THE FAITH OF THE FUTURE." "HOW WE ARE OUTGROWING THE MANMADE CREEDS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor,
Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
A YEAR OF JUBILEE HAMPTON. 4:30 P. M. meeting. Singing by Negro Chorus from Hampton Institute. Address by the Hon. George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St.
HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., PASTOR
11 A. M.—Rev. H. C. Herring, Sr., D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. H. C. Herring, Jr.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 11 A. M., MR ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "THE MODERN IDEAL OF PERSONAL LIFE." 8 P. M., Dr. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT, Speaker. Subject: "Types of Heroism, Ancient and Modern."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11
DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON
"JESUS THE JEW" 11.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE BETH-EL,
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT 11: "THE ESSENTIAL HERESY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30, Sermon by Dr. Silverman. "The Scientific Contribution of the New Palestine." Sunday, 11:15, Sermon by Dr. Enelow, "Does the World Still Need Judaism?" All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES Lutheran Church, Madison Av. 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder. Services 11 and 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET, corner Morton. Morning and evening services. Rev. George W. Downs, pastor. Welcome!

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Preaching by Bishop W. S. Lewis.
8 P. M. Musical Service The Oratorio "Elijah" by the Choir.
Lenten Evangelistic Services during the week. Dr. C. L. Goodell will Preach Thursday night.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 86TH ST.
11 A. M.—Dr. THOMAS C. HALL.
8 P. M.—Mr. NORMAN E. WILLIAMS, Chairman New York Committe on CHILD LABOR.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock, minister. 11 A. M., "Larger Lives." 8 P. M., "A Lenten Message."

New Thought.

DR. JULIA SETON SEARS,
Founder of the NEW THOUGHT CHURCH and SCHOOL,
(Church of the New Civilization.)
Resumes Her Regular Sunday Services At the REPUBLIC Theatre, 42 St. near 7th Av., To-morrow (Sunday) morning, March 9th, at 11:15.
Subject: "IN THE LONG RUN."
Special Music. All are invited.

MARY E. CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, West 44th St., near 5th Av., Sundays, 11 A. M. Public invited. "The Unconquerable."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
New Aeolian Hall, 32 West 43d Street.
Sundays 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Subject: "Shall Divorce be Made Easier?"
Finest Pipe Organ in the World.
Organ Recital and Sacred Concert 10:30 A. M.
George Shackley, Organist; P. Fillion, Violinist; Lois Fox and C. G. Dailey, Soloists.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Av.
Mrs. Sophia Van Marter speaks. Subject: "THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SLEEP."
Sunday, 8 P. M., 305 Madison Av.
Monday, 3 P. M., 8 East 37th St.

VILLA FAULKNER PAGE.
Sundays, 3:30, Professional Woman's League, 1,999 Broadway. Subject, March 9: "NEW THOUGHT TEACHING AS HEAVEN AND HELL."
Good music. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. & Dean St., Brooklyn.—Pastor, Dr. S. Edward Young, will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Afternoon subject: "A BIG CHARACTER."
(NO EVENING SERVICE.)
9:45 A. M.—Young Men's Bible Study Club.
3 P. M.—Sabbath School.
Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.
ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St.
Pastor,
REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock.
Afternoon service at 4:30 P. M.
Mid-week service in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8:15 will be conducted by Dr.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Continued from Page 21.

tem, will be opened at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

A special train will leave Brooklyn Bridge at 11 o'clock, having on board Henry Morgenthau, Frank Hedley, John H. Boschen, James A. Lynch, Randolph Hurry, David Stewart, Max Griffenhagen, R. P. Bolton, Collin H. Woodward, Jacob Ruppert, R. E. Simon, John D. Beals, composing the committee, and invited guests. Luncheon will be served at a restaurant near the station after the ceremonies.

February Building Gains.

A preliminary report of building expenditures for the month of February, according to Bradstreet's, shows a total permitted for in that month at 101 cities of $39,593,019, which compares with a total at the same cities of $32,059,001 in January, and of $32,855,028 in February a year ago, a gain of 23.5 per cent. over January, and of 20.5 per cent. as compared with February, 1912.

Sixty out of 101 cities, (three-fifths of all,) show gains over February a year ago. For the two months of the present year the aggregate ascertained expenditure at all cities reporting is $90,714,175, a gain over the first two months of 1912 of 19 per cent."

$553,983 for Queens Buildings.

There were seventy-two applications for new buildings filed with the Queens Building Bureau last week, of an estimated cost of $474,725; forty-two applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $17,500; and 114 applications for plumbing of an estimated cost of $61,749, making a total estimated cost of operations of $553,983.

Realty Notes.

Alteration plans have been filed for installing stores in the former dwelling of William Randolph Hearst at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at a cost of $10,000. Mrs. William Randolph Hearst is given as the owner. D. Wortmann and H. W. Braun are the architects.

Gross & Kleinberger have been retained by the Strathcona Construction Company to prepare plans for two high-class six-story elevator apartment houses, each on a lot 99.1 by 100 feet, one to be erected on St. Nicholas Place, the other on Edgecomb Avenue, both between 152d and 153d Streets. The buildings will cost about $250,000.

The Lewis H. May Company has secured for the Munden Construction Company first mortgages of $100,000, covering its property, the Haven Court and Queensboro, southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By J. H. Mayers.

Chrystie St, 184, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bernhard Mayer, $86,300.

By Samuel Marx.

Houston St, 398 and 400 East, n s, 60 ft w of Sheriff St, 40x65.8 to 2d Av, (289 and 291.) 40.4x90.7, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to Louise Kaufold, a party in interest, $53,785.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Samuel Marx.

Crotona Av, 1,873, n w corner of 176th St, 41.4 x108.9x31.8x109.2, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frank M. Escalona, $56,000.

By Henry Brady.

Walton Av, 2,261, w s, 188 ft s of 183d St, 20x95, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas P. Hawley, $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

95th St, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, for an open-air moving picture show; J. J. Lyons, 276 Lenox Av, owner; J. E. Sherman, 237 West 37th St, architect; cost.....$4,000

2d Av, s e corner of 108th St, for an open-air moving picture show; same owner; same architect; cost.....$6,000

Monroe St, n s, 139.5 ft w of Montgomery St, for a six-story tenement and store, 22.10x87; Miles Construction Co, owner; M. Bernstein, 181 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$25,000

39th St, 633 to 641 West, for a one-story boiler house, 47.10x56.11; Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West 40th St, owner; E. J. Poirot, 616 West 40th St, architect; cost.....$20,000

214th St, s s, 92.9 ft w of Barnes Av, for a two-story brick store and tenement, 25x50; Annibale Di Luccia, 1,828 Carpenter Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$5,000

Barnes Av, w s, 31.67 ft s of Randall St, for a four-story brick tenement, 30x85.10; O. Distasio, 37 Thompson St, owner; P. Richard, 230 East 115th St, architect; cost.....$25,000

Barnes Av, w s, 620 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Paul Reiling, 1,881 Holland Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 28th St, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. W. R. Hearst, 114 East 28th St, owner; D. Wortmann & H. W. Braun, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $10,000

Bowery, 80, to a five-story factory; R. W. Goelet, owner; A. M. Gray, 1,402 Broadway, architect, cost.....$6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 80, s e s, 25x100; Samuel Meshel to Arnold Kadish, 221 East Broadway, March 7, (mtg $42,500;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$1,200

CONVENT AV, 355, 20x94; James B. Gillie to Fogleasso-Clement Building Co., 197 Bleecker St, (mtg $12,000,) March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOWARD ST, 25, s s, 25.10x100; Chloe P. and Elizabeth Herring to David Greenebaum, 157 West 121st St, mtg $25,000, Feb. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, $100

PARK AV, w s, 102.8 ft n of 77th St, 25x100; Ellen Y. Scott to Phillips Phoenix, 3 East 66th St, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, 870, w s, 25x100; Edw. S. Avery and others, individually and as administrators and heirs of Mary E. Brinckerhoff, to Ellen Y. Scott, 17 Reid St., Jersey City, N. J. & Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

UNION SQUARE, or 4th Av, n e corner of 14th St, 23x87.6x30.1x70.6; Atlantic Av, Brooklyn, s s, 308.4 ft e of Hoyt St, 49.5x90; also property at Andes, Delaware County, New York; also share of Stephen B. Trask, in personal estate left by Stephen C. Burdett, deceased; Stephen B. Trask to Charles E. Annett, Bayonne, N. J., individually, 3-16 part, and as trustee of Stephen C. Burdett, for life of Eliza Hyatt, Richard C. Annett, Bayonne, N. J., 3-16 part, Nathaniel W. Trask, Bayonne, N. J., 2-16 part, Charles W. Trask, Riverhead, L. I., 2-16 part, Lorenzo Hyatt, 11 West 121st St., New York, 2-16 part, Emily Kipp, 20 West 121st St, 2-16 part, and Stephen B. Trask to Henry Jones, 11 West 121st St, each 1-16 part, all title, all shares, except the first sub. to 1-3 part for life of Eliza Hyatt, Dec. 12; attorney, Frank E. Smith, 32 Nassau St.....$19,500

5TH ST, 610 to 623 East, n s, 50x97.1; Sarah B. Reynolds to Joseph and Herman Bauman, 79 East 4th St, Feb. 28; attorney, David Friedmann, 309 Broadway.....$100

16TH ST, 615 East, n s, 25x92; Sinnott Company, Inc., to Louis Hopp, 212 West 141st St, and Morris Stone, 10 West 113th St, (mtg $14,000,) March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

22D ST, 156 West, s s, 20.10x98.7, three-story-and-basement brick dwelling; Archibald McFarland, heir of Sarah M. McCune, to Guy S. McFarland, San Antonio, Texas, all title, Jan. 24; attorneys, McFarland, Lewright & Hadden, San Antonio, Texas.....$1,000

26TH ST, 119 WEST, n s, 27.10x98.9; Mary Guffanti to Joseph Guffanti, 2,830 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Feb. 24; attorney, L. Porrino, 552 West Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Fredericka Abele and others, executors of Christian Abele, to Gottfried Bay, 537 West 50th St, Feb. 28; attorney, Charles A. Hitchcock, 46 Cedar St.....$1

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Century Realty Investment Co. to Arthur Kyle, Paterson, N. J., March 15, 1904; attorneys, Putney, T. & P., 2 Rector St.....$100

128TH ST, 246 East, 25x99.11; Jersey State Realty Co. to Fannie C. Devoe, 140 West 66th St, (mtg $13,000;) Feb. 24; attorney, Arlington Estates, 55 West 8th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fannie C. Devoe to Plainfield Plumbing, Hardware & Paint Supply Co., 60 Wall St, Feb. 26, (mtg $18,500;) attorney same.....$100

143D ST, 253 and 255 West, n s, 75x99.11; Benjamin Jacobs and others to Maurice M. Le Vine, 177 Lee Av, Brooklyn, mtg $60,000, Oct. 21, 1912.....$100

150TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; Lena Scheidecker to James B. Gillie, 250 Convent Av, (mtg $40,000.) March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

GLEASON AV, n e part of Lot 334, map of Unionport; Kilner Newman to Eusebius Murray, 2,128 Glebe Av, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,000 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; Frank Lyon to Mary Lyon, 1,000 Hoe Av, March 6, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LAFAYETTE AV, n w s, 229.8 ft n e from e s of Whitlock Av, runs n 227.1x—; Frederick Johnson to Henry J. Hemmens, 465 West End Av, Feb. 25; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 20 and 21, map of 170 lots of Siems estate; George H. Janss to Giovanni Tosto, 629 Taylor Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 173d St, 77.8x102.3; American Real Estate Co. to Alpepiana Realty & Construction Co., 871 Forest Av, March 7; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 160 Broadway.....$100

TINTON AV, w s, 209.7 ft s of 163th St, 16.8x134.11; Andrew Mildrew to Joseph Cassidy, 1,175 Tinton Av, Feb. 6.....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 100 ft n of line between lands of Penfield & Cranford, 100x—; Chauncey O. Middlebrook to Wakefield Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 4,746 White Plains Road, March 5; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$1

155TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Lena Muller to K & C Construction Co., 368 East 149th St, March 6; attorney, A. Kaufman, 368 East 149th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLIFF ST, 60, s s, 19.8x100; 60 Cliff St. Co. to Edw. Greenebaum, 151 West 121st St., March 7, due Jan. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 31 Chambers St.....$140,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x99.11; Wm. Junghaus et al., executors, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St., March 7, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$35,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 100x—; Chas. M. Rosenthal to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, 5 years, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$22,000

JONES ST, 9, n s, 25x100x24.11x100; Ferdinand W. Fey to Christopher J. Doody, 108 West 83d St, prior mtg $30,000, March 6, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Harry Hull, 30 Broad St.....$4,000

5TH ST, 619 to 621 East, 50x97; Herman Bauman and another to Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y., March 6, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$27,500

15TH ST, 319 to 331 West, 175x—; G. B. Seely's Sons, Inc., to E. B. Wise, East Orange, N. J. Jan. 1, prior mtg $110,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hatch & C., 100 Broadway.....$200,000

17TH ST, 323 East, 19x—; Chas. J. F. Bohler to John Monseca, 530 West 157th St, 5 years, Feb. 15; attorney, Chas. Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$15,000

20TH ST, n s, 135.9 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; John Fallon to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., March 7, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.$4,000

27TH ST, 313 West, 19.9x98.9; Mary Freeland to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

41ST ST, s s 300 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Ludin Realty Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Co., 40 Wall St.....$21,500

48TH ST, s s, 79.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Helen M. Constable to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due as per bond, March 5; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$40,000

61ST ST, 26 East, 25x—; Abram Baudoine to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 6, due as per bond.....$30,000

102D ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Benj. Jacobs and another to Maurice M. Le Vine, 177 Lee Av., Brooklyn, prior mortgage $17,500, 2 years, 6 p. c., March 3.....$2,000

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; 114th St and 7th Av Construction Co. to Canal Realty Co., 41 Canal St, March 7, prior mtg $120,000, due Sept. 7, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

128TH ST, 246 East, 26x99.11; Fannie C. Devoe to Arlington Estates, Inc., 149 Broadway, Feb. 26, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.$4,000

128TH ST 246 East, 26x99.11; same to same, due May 1, 1914, 6 p. c., Feb. 26.....$1,500

132D ST, 144 West, 14.8x99.11; Wakeman F. Reynolds to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St., 5 years, March 6; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$4,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 158.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.10x irregular; Brook Av, w s, 184.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 27.10x82.9x30.7x68.6; Samuel Breiner to Solomon Silverman, 970 Prospect Av, March 23, due June 25, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon Silverman, 970 Avenue St. John.....$3,750

EVERGREEN AV, e s, 224 ft n of Westchester Av, 80x100; Pew Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, March 7, 3 years, 2 mtgs, each $20,000; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$40,000

FOX ST, w s, 585 ft n of 163d St, 110x79.7; Fanny Rudomin to Hendrik Hudson Co., 220 5th Av, March 7, 3 years; attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway.....$18,200

LAFAYETTE AV, n w s, 229.8 ft n e of Whitlock Av, 104.4x—; Hy. J. Hemmens to Frederick Johnson, Oyster Bay, 2 years, March 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

NELSON AV, w s, 75 ft s of Brandt Place, 75x100; Morrell Realty Co to Joseph B. Butterworth, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $38,000, March 7, due as per bond, 2 mtgs, each $4,000; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$8,000

NELSON AV, w s, 75 ft s of Brandt Place, 75x100; Morrell Realty Co. to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, Chatham, N. J., 5 years, March 7, 2 mtgs, each $19,000; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..$38,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 173d St, 77.8x102.3; Alpepiana Realty and Construction Co. to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, March 7, 1 year; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$14,000

WESTCHESTER AV, 572 e 576, s s, 41.7x75; Ernst A. W. Wilkens and others to Edwin D. Lounsbury, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $12,000, March 6, due July 31, 1916; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$3,000

3D AV, e s, 167.10 ft s of 163d St, 58.9x120.11; Anthony Cuneo to Gustavus Robitzek, 1,331 Franklin Av, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., March 6; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 160 Broadway.....$15,000

155TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; K. & C. Construction Co. to Lena Muller, 1,518 Bryant Av, March 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menker Brothers, 87 Nassau St.....$2,000

Thomas J. Reilly Co., contractor.....$3,886

DALY AV, w s, 555.10 ft s of 177th St, 116.10x100; Crotona Parkway, e s, 693 ft s of 177th St, 113.8x100; Brooklyn Fire Proof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Defender Construction Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor.....$470

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Fordham Road, 225x100; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Defender Construction Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor.....$1,124

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Elsmere Place, 82.4x170.8; same against same.....$465

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 815.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 145.4x139.4; Century Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., against Kellwood Realty Co., owner; T. F. Hahn Construction Co., contractor.....$499

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Bergen Av, 70.4ix181.3; Joseph Elias against Richard Seigman and J. Clarence Davis, owners; Reid-Palmer Construction Co., contractor, (renewal).....$580

LIS PENDENS.

ALLEN ST, 1½ and 2; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Morris Kuiok and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 7; Manhattan Ry. Co. against John Block and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 5; Manhattan Ry Co. against Gershon Hausman and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 4; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Louis Kommel and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 9; same against Miriam King, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 6, same against Samuel J. Mashkowitz and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 11; Manhattan Railway Co. against Louis Rubenstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 8; Manhattan Railway Co. against Harris Sackin and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

BROOME ST, s e corner of Mott St. 72.8x 108.9; James E. March against Carmine Marasco and others, ((foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hedges, Ely & Frankel.

DIVISION ST, 15½; Manhattan Ry Co. against Jacob Gordon and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 17 and 17½; same against H. Phillips and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 35 and 35½; same against Elbridge T. Gerry and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 31 and 31½; Manhattan Ry Co. against Israel Spingarn and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 21 and 21½; Manhattan Railway Co. against Henry Phillips and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 23 and 23½; Manhattan Railway Co. against Nathan Roggan and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 32 and 33½; Manhattan Railway Co. against Maria T. Thompson, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 44; Manhattan Railway Co. against Samuel Solomon and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 81; Manhattan Railway Co. against Josephine J. S. Wendel, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

DIVISION ST, 83 and 83½; Manhattan Railway Co. against Mary E. A. Wendel and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 15th Av, 25x100; Grant Squires, executor, against Frank McGarry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135, five actions; Equitable Trust Co. of New York against Hanover Realty and Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorneys, Taylor, Jackson & Brophy.

WOODRUFF ST, n or n e s, 197.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 25x126.8; William H. Hottes against D. J. Dillon Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Hyman.

7TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 100.1x31.6 leasehold, 42d St, n s, adjoining above, 69x100.4; Gilbert C. Davidson against Anna F. Davidson and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, T. More.

19TH ST, 446 and 448 West; Lillian Lanzit against Henrietta Ingber and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Brown.

205TH ST, n s, Lot 525, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke; Madeleine G. France against Margaret T. Conlan and others, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Thornton & Earle.

228TH ST, n s, Lot 106, map of village of Wakefield; Edw. F. Maloney against Lawrence Harley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Maloney.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

4TH AV, 440; Concord Construction Co. against Passavant & Co., owners; P. C. Stuart Co., contractor; Milliken Brothers, Inc., sub-contractors.....$154

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100; George H. Storm & Co. against Ralph W. Lobenstein, owner and contractor; W. E. Smith, Inc., contractor.....$159

138TH ST, 58 and 60 West; Solomon Mills against A. M. E. Zion Church Congregation, owner; the Rev. J. H. Mullen, contractor..$80

BROADWAY, s e corner of 43d St, 104x194; A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc., against Mary A. Fitzgerald, owner; Broadway and 43d Street Building Co., contractor, (renewal).....

BROOK AV, e s, 104.7 ft n of 159th St, 86x—; Albert Blechner, Inc., against St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, owner;

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING PRES. CHAS. F. BEHNER C.S. & TREAS.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS

100 W'm. ST. NEW YORK

REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS

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At Queens express station, L. I., 25 minutes from Penn.-L. I. Station. Restricted. Every modern city convenience.

High Class Homes

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PRICES $5,700 TO $6,200.

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We Have for Sale on the North Shore of

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The greatest bargain ever offered

Near the Piping Rock Club

135 ACRES, NEW HOUSE

Situated on hill. For sale in its entirety for less than the actual value of acreage.

Osgood Pell & Clark T. Chambers
353 5th Avenue, Cor. 34th Street

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

BEAUTIFUL HOME

$5,950 BUYS IT; VALUE $7,500.

Will sell on easy terms my beautiful suburban house in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the sea; artistic in design, handsome interior, decorated to suit; hardwood finish; large plot; in beautiful restricted residence park, where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom; water, gas, electricity; large veranda; 28 minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, phone, or write. T. I. McNeece, Room 403, 334 5th Av.

PHONE MADISON SQUARE 8425.

Bungalows Semi-bungalows and pretty English cottages overlooking the ocean will be built for you at NEPONSIT, L. I.—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Terms to suit. Neponsit is a highly restricted exclusive residence section. Write to-day for our new booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse, and many of the handsome residences.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St., Room 301.

YEAR ROUND COUNTRY HOME

located in the most exclusive section of the high and beautiful north shore of Long Island. 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station NOW. 6 minutes' walk to station. 5 minutes' walk to water. Sewers, artisian water, electric lights, sidewalks, macadamized roads, private police protection, boating, bathing, golf, etc. House is of hollow tile and brick construction, 11 rooms, 4 baths; decorations and fixtures complete. A perfect home at a low price. No brokers. Will show by appointment. Address Owner, 401 Times.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

Beautiful home, overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Sq.; must have $500 cash at once, balance easy terms. Address SHORE FRONT, Box A, 227 Times Downtown.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT

SPECIAL OFFER, $300 CASH

Two fine houses left; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; hot water heat; plot 65x100. ONSLOW-MOORE COMPANY'S development. Have some to let, and one fine corner to exchange. Come out SATURDAY or SUNDAY and see SEALY, at BAYVIEW AVE. and ARCHER ST.

Gentlemen's Country Home for Sale.

Beautiful Italian design, hollow tile and stucco house; just completed in Great Neck; 30 minutes out, on the high North Shore. 12 rooms, 3 baths, tiled roof; 10 minutes from station and water; exclusive neighborhood; sewerage, private police, beautiful landscaping; shown by appointment. No brokers. Owner, C-A 280 Times.

BUNGALOW

All-year home, 42 minutes from N. Y.; near water; five rooms; all improvements must be seen to be appreciated; can be bought for small cash payment; rest like rent. Address B. F., R 41 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RENTALS (UNFURNISHED)

WHITE PLAINS, HARTSDALE, SCARSDALE

9 Rms. Hot water heat, 2 acres	$35.00
10 Rms. Hilltop, 2 fireplaces	40.00
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9 Rms. Semi-bungalow, 2 baths	50.00
8 Rms. Dainty Colonial	60.00
10 Rms. Sleeping Porch, 2 baths	65.00
10 Rms. Arts & Crafts, garage	65.00
8 Rms. Bungalow, 3 baths	70.00
9 Rms. 3 fireplaces, sleeping porch	75.00
10 Rms. Improvements, 10 acres	75.00
16 Rms. 2 baths, garage, central	80.00
12 Rms. Dutch Colonial, mahogany trim	84.00
14 Rms. 2 baths, central	83.00
14 Rms. 2 baths, stable	85.00
12 Rms. 1 acre, central	100.00
10 Rms. 2 baths, 2 acres	100.00
11 Rms. 4 baths, hollow tile	100.00
10 Rms. Stable, English half-timber	125.00
12 Rms. 3 baths, 2 acres, Italian villa	150.00
8 Rms. Southern type, 6 acres	125.00
18 Rms. Large Colonial, hilltop	175.00
12 Rms. Old Colonial, built 1885, 1¾ acres, top notch condition, ½ mile to stores and station	200.00
8 Rms. Bath, 2 acres, stable	40.00
9 Rms. 2 baths, English stucco	82.50

EDWARD M. WEST INC.

331 Madison Avenue. Depot Square.
Murray Hill 4430—Phones—413 White Plains.

BARGAIN RESIDENCE WITH PRIVATE WATERFRONT

NEW ROCHELLE—11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, moderately appointed; location delightful; a beautiful section, stable.

Price below $16,000. Immediate consideration.

O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Unusual Home for Sale or Rent.

High up on the rocks in a lovely restricted section of Mount Vernon, 28 minutes from Grand Central, new stucco house with eight rooms, very large living room with unusual fireplace; large and cheerful bedrooms; "court yard" with brick floor; many other attractive features.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT, two-family house. Living room, 15x24. Upper balcony. Separate laundry. Maid's bath. Automatic water heater. Steam heat. Price $16,500. Rent $60.

Cooley Realty Company
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

English Manor House

Will sell my $16,000 new house for $10,000, part cash and part mortgage. All modern improvements; 13 rooms, billiard room, 3 tiled baths; fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; steam heat; large grounds; ready for occupancy. Five minutes' walk from express station, less than one hour from New York. Fine views, boating. Prompt action necessary. Address Immediate, Post Office Box 578, New York City.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE OR RENT.

In Atlantic Highlands Park; restricted property; commodious cottage, 17 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; house completely furnished; practically new; gas; wired throughout; stable, can be used for garage. House situated on hill overlooking bay; splendid view; fresh breezes; accessible to bathing. Fishing, boating and all summer sports; golf links adjoining house. Convenient to trolley, trains and boats. Price reasonable; no agents. Inquire owner, 683 5th Ave.

Colonial House for Sale

Owner will sacrifice modern 14 room house, one acre plot; all city conveniences; on D., L. & W. R. R., less than one hour from Broadway. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. box 150, New York City.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

BIG BARGAIN.

Worth $15,000; price $10,500.

Large stone and brick house; large grounds; shade, garden, garage. To close estate.

CHARLES MEYER,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

—100 ACRES!—

Ulster Co. Grand elevation, location, vista, and environment! Improvements. Furnished. Mountain Springs. Conveniently accessible ALSO

26 Acres: Suffolk Co!

Merrick Road. Large and fine House, Barn, Garage, Stable, Poultry House, Elms and Maples. Electric lights and furnished! All [illegible], Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES

FOR RENT $25.00 and $30.00 in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, water, sewer, gas; located in Park Section of Brooklyn; on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c. fare to New York. Send for booklets and photos. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

CASH $100 BUYS

BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN HOME

$4,250 to $5,500; $25 to $30 per month; new one-family brick; every improvement; send for photos. Special Manager, Room "A," 60 Liberty St., New York. 'Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

1-family stone & brick, only $4,675. Subway. Bargain. Postal brings full particulars. The Rapelyea Co., 390 Elderts Lane, Brooklyn. (Grant Ave. Station Kings Co. "L.")

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Attractive Home.

Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; every modern improvement, in a restricted residential park, 3 minutes from express station, 28 minutes from Penn. Station, Manhattan-L. I. Railroad. Price $5,900, very easy terms. This property compares favorably with homes selling for $7,000 and more, and no better location. It is a high-class proposition at a moderate price and must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. 3876 Cortlandt. Address OWNER, 200 Broadway, Room 505.

Handsome Home on the Sound

Beautiful cottage, 8 rooms, hardwood trim, &c.; strictly up to date; sewer, gas, electricity; also use of dock and club; 25 minutes out; fine shade; $300 cash needed; balance $25 a month, or deed. RABUS, Box G 48 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

PORTABLE BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

Two-room, $150; three-room, $225; four-room, $300; five-room, $375. Call or write for illustrated catalogue. McCourt Brothers, office and factory, 6,303 to 6,307 5th Av., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET

305 E. 86th St., 9 rooms and bath.
332 E. 87th St., 10 rooms and bath.
307 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
145 E. 89th St., 11 rooms and 2 baths.
149 E. 89th St., 10 rooms and 2 baths

"L" stations, 86th St. & 2d Av., 89th St. & 3d Av.

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt. Or 244 East 86th St.

HOUSE TO LET.
20 Seventh Ave.,

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE,
31 Nassau Street.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847

BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
BROKER AND APPRAISER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Free and Clear

Vacant Corner Plot West Bronx

Price $15,000.

Will exchange for 5-story Bronx Flat.

J. Clarence Davies
149th St., near Third Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FLATIRON BUILDING

at TWENTY THIRD STREET WHERE BROADWAY MEETS 5TH AVENUE

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View

For Particulars Apply at Building or to

United States Realty & Improvement Co,

GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent

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42 St. Building

S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot*, and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel*. With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913

Renting Office in Building

1475 Broadway
155 West 42d St.
605 Seventh Ave.
all mean the

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square
New York City

If you wanted to use the best known address in America, which one would you use?

OFFICES TO LET

Rental Agent, Room 406, on premises, or Phone 1000 Bryant.

Sunlight Building

Lofts

220 West 19th St.
92 foot frontage.
Reasonable Rents.
E. S. Willard & Co.,
45 Pine St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park.

OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building. Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

DRUG STORE

is needed; we

Automobile Exchange.

BARGAINS—WHITE STEAMERS.
1909 to 1911 models. Cost $2,500 to $5,000 each. Will sell $125 to $500. 20 to 40 H. P. 2 Touring and 3 Landaulets. A Forty H. P. Landaulet, formerly used exclusively by President Taft. All fine cars, in excellent running condition. A. Elliott, 190 Columbus Av. Phone 8628 Col.

A.—Reo, 1911 model, foredoor, touring, equipped with mohair top, windshield, speedometer, Klaxon horn, Prestolite tank, trunk rack; overhauled at cost of $135 five weeks; sold account sickness; $425. Mrs. Joseph's Car. See Mr. Baldwin, 516 West 145th St.

New 1913 cars; 50 per cent. off.
New fore-door bodies; 65 per cent. off.
100 cars; all makes; $100-$3,000.
New Ford tops; $7.50; others all sizes.
Deliv. wagons, $150 up; windsh'ds, spamtrs $5.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, cor 54th.

Cole 1912 Coupe; enclosed drive; in excellent mechanical condition and just repainted; fully equipped; original cost $2,500; must sell at once. Colt-Stratton Co., Used Car Dept., 1,876 Broadway. Phone 6000 Columbus.

A Bargain—Mattheson 5-pass. 6-cylinder 50 h. p. Touring Car, equipped new top, seat covers, $100 wind shield; a beautiful and serviceable car; inspection. Ideal Wind Shield Co., 1,926 Broadway.

Columbia 1910, 32 H. P. touring; 2 extra tires, top, clock, speedometer; cost $3,150; a most exclusive car; will sell for $800. Mrs. F. Jones, 118 West 77th St. Phone 9400 Col.

For sale to close an estate, a Pierce-Arrow automobile (landaulet in good condition; 1911 make; 36 horse power. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.

Rauch & Lang four passenger Brougham, 2000. Hupp Yeates 4 passenger Coupe, 1375. Waverley 4 pass. Coupe, 1575. C. Y. Kenworthy, 1800 Broadway.

1911 Packard "30" 7-Passenger Touring Car; completely equipped, fine condition. Write F. F. P. 240 W. 59th St., New York, or phone 5188—Columbus.

HAVERS, 6-cylinder, 1912, at younr own price; new; $2,800, perfect; any demonstration. Mohr, 405 East 117th St. Telephone 310 Harlem.

1912 Stoddard-Dayton roadster; every equipment; 2,800 miles; perfect condition. W. A. Sellon, 1,382 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

1911 Maxwell, 4-passenger. George Kusel, McKinley Square Garage, 1,369 Boston Road. Tel. 3865 Tremont.

Taken in exchange 1911 Chalmers Humpobile runabout. Overland; bargains. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

1908 Stearns touring; extra good, fully equipped. W. A. Sellon, 1,382 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

E M. F. 1912, fully equipped, perfect condition, $725; extra tire. Spencer, 430 West 116th St.

1910 Cadillac, demi; fully equipped; in perfect condition. W. A. Sellon, 61 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Reo 1912, centre control, fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

1912 Warren Detroit foredoor, self-starter; fully equipped; $575. 516 West 145th.

Landaulet Renault, 20-30, for sale; no writing; Inquire 118 East 66th St., New York.

Reo 1912, model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Fifty slightly used cars taken in exchange, $150 up. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD LIMOUSINES, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera, with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10. Largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
'PHONE..... PLAZA 2100

Beautiful private automobile, Packard landaulet, to rent very reasonable; owner drives himself; highest recommendations. Hoffman, 105 West 89th St. 8988 Riverside.

For Hire.—Elegant Pierce-Arrow landaulet; hour, day month; rates very reasonable. Joe Schmaltz, 222 West 72d St. Tel. 8027 Col.

Latest model touring car for hire by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Leone, 127 East 106th St. Telephone Harlem 1646.

Beautiful 1912 seven-passenger Premier touring, equipped with heaters, $3 hour; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month reasonable. Foillot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Limousine car for hire, all hours, day or week or month. 3580 Columbus, garage. Roff.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, five-passenger, 1912 touring car; give particulars and price. R 69 Times.

Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 11.

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Furnished room house; newly furnished and all rooms occupied; will sell at sacrifice, to sell it immediately. 120 West 58th St.

$25,000, equity $15,000—20-family house; restricted section, Harlem. A. G. Thompson, 12 West 135th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Three-story basement brick and stone house; foyer hall, parquet floors, screens, modern plumbing; cheerful outlook; rent, $70; near Prospect Park station, Brighton Beach Road, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Address Owner, 1,819 Newkirk Av., Flatbush.

Brooklyn apartment fully rented; $370,000; honest equity and cash offered for Brooklyn lots, available for building. Apartment, 273 Times.

Bargains in Brooklyn real estate for cash buyers. For particulars address "Bargains," 273 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Dyre Avenue Properties. Houses, lots and stores. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street and Third Avenue.

DOUGLAS MANOR.
Plot 60x100, near Centre Drive, worth $3,000; will sell for $1,800 ($800 cash) if sold before March 1st. Apply to owner, 12 39th St., Corona.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

SCARSDALE.—FOR RENT, 9 rooms, 50x100, $660 a year.
10 rooms, 1 acre, garage, $1,000 a year.
15 rooms, 9 rooms, stable, $1,500 a year.
ANGELL, 507 5th Av., and Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale—One acre; modern house, stable; worth $14,000; will sell, $10,000; $1,500 cash; a real bargain. Angell, 507 Fifth Av.

To Let—Best house in Mount Vernon; 9 rooms, tiled bath; $45. Owner, 8 Adams St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

A roomy detached stucco house, just ready for occupancy; 3 minutes from Long Island Railroad station; 84 trains daily; running time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; ocean breezes; bargain price and easy terms. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.
A few plots, 50x200; price $265; first payment $5, and $2.50 per month; high, level ground; first-class place for chickens and vegetables. Taylor, P 133 Times Uptown.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

Country Estate.—16 acres; best section; new house; 15 rooms; 5 baths; 4 open fireplaces; 2 heaters; stable and garage; chicken house, icehouse; artesian well. Full particulars of Thomas F. Burke, 46 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—First-class eight-room house, with all improvements; barn; nearly acre land; shade and fruit trees; convenient trolley and depot; price, $8,500. Address Robert J. Ryle, Stamford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED COUNTRY PLACE
or some good lots for Brooklyn flats.
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Ten four-story single, steam heated apartments in Brooklyn; fully rented; $60,000 equity; cash added if necessary for vacant property in Brooklyn. Lots, 273 Times.

Well-paying Brooklyn income property and cash for Brooklyn lots ripe for improvement; owners only; brokers, do not waste postage. Owner, 273 Times.

Brooklyn lots ready for building, offered in exchange for good income property; cash added if necessary. Cash, 273 Times.

Farms.

Farm of 42 acres within 1,000 feet of the Sound shore; all cleared; beautiful views; orchard of 600 trees; good spring water; set of large farm buildings; long frontage on two highways; price, $600 per acre. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, rented completely furnished; $300 up; bathrooms; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

The New York Times
Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Your advertisement for the Censored Want columns of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 9 o'clock to-night for insertion in Sunday's issue. Bring, send or telephone

Bryant 1000

before that hour.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted, Boarders & Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted, Apartments to Let or Wanted, Country Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Business Notices

BE WISE AND CIRCULARIZE EVERY MAN or firm who can do business through the mails; can use mailing lists profitably. We have every name and address of business concerns or classes of people in the United States; complete, classified mailing lists of any business, any trade or profession, or any class of people. Please ask for rates. United States Mailing Lists Co., 1,204 Broadway, New York.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT. Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, Colored Stones, Antique Silver. GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM. Bank references. Open evenings. Private office. BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 469 6th Av., Between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

GOING WEST. REDUCED RATES. THROUGH CAR SERVICE on Household Goods and Automobiles. BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO., 290 B'way; N. Y. Tel. 1150 Worth.

Lost

LOST—On March 6, about 10:30 A. M., on 59th St. crosstown car, between Madison and 6th Avs., or on 6th Av., between 59th and 58th Sts., gold salve tube, diamond on one end, monogram "L. M. G." on other; gold powder box, same monogram, and round gold box, all three on gold chain; also small black leather purse with about $2 in change and lady's handkerchief. Ten-dollar reward if returned to 42 East 61st St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, 34th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., or Broadway and Columbus Av., car north, blue leather strap purse with silver mountings containing card of owner. Finder may keep money contents if purse is returned to owner, J. W. T., Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 86th St.

LOST.—At 53 New Chambers St., a round gold locket, with the initials "M. A. M.," and had a small diamond with a gold chain; owner will give liberal reward; no questions asked. Mrs. MALLONEY, 53 New Chambers St., New York.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Park View Inn, Yonkers, and 291 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, two diamond and ruby bracelets, linked together. Liberal reward if returned 291 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—At Riverdale Lane, 252d St., or sanitarium grounds, leather handbag containing sum of money, gold watch and fob, initials "H. R. A."; suitable reward. Return to Hotel Knickerbocker, Desk.

LOST.—Small, round gold watch, three diamonds. Riverside Drive to Alhambra Theatre; will reward more than value. 528 Riverside Drive, Apartment 1. Telephone 1776—Morningside.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred stock certificate No. 30,218, for 100 shares, in the name "B. F. Stauffer." Notice is hereby given to stop cause why a duplicate should not be issued. B. F. Stauffer

LOST—Mink muff, two rows of tails, brown chiffon lined, between 161st St. and Washington Bridge or Fort George car, about 10:30 P. M. Reward offered for return to W. B. Bush, Fort Schuyder Road, Westchester.

LOST—Suitable reward for diamond buckle, between Plaza Hotel and Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Tuesday evening, March 4. Apply to J. McLaughlin, Jr., Plaza Hotel.

LOST—March 1, 6:03 train for Bridgeport, coral brooch, having three pendants. Finder please notify K. T. M., Room 1,126, 366 5th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Pendant set with diamonds, on fine silver chain, between Century Theatre and West 89th., Tuesday evening; reward. 56 West 89th.

LOST—Gray purse, with gold watch, initials "A. M.," 162d St. and Broadway; $5 reward. Mary Jrochowalski, 615 West 162d St., Apartment 61.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin on black ribbon, between 178th, Bathgate Av., and Tremont Station; $100 reward. Fox, 1,956 Bathgate Av.

LOST—Black bag on West 77th St., between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; reward if returned to 304 West 77th St.

LOST—March 5th, (evening,) in taxi, Broadway, 74th, mink muff. Reward. Dixon, 245 West 112th St.

LOST.—Mink muff, in Proctors, West 23d St.; liberal reward. Hoppe, 345 East 45th St.

LOST—Solitaire diamond earring, 93d St., Central Park West, to 159 East 61st; reward.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, marked H. P. G.; reward if returned to 412 5th Av.

LOST—Topaz pin, set in pearls; reward. Mrs. Muzzy, 421 West 121st St., city.

LOST—Diamond wishbone pin; reward. R. B., 511 West 113th St.

Found

FOUND—A gun. Owner can have same by applying by letter. Box P 176 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—A brown chow dog, in the neighborhood of 67th St. and Lexington Av.; has been recently clipped; reward. Apply Owner, 901 Lexington Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408 Franklin. 956 Broadway at 23d St. } 10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases, all at prices that will interest you Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, nat-trees, bookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles. Addressograph, partitions. Nathan's 102 Worth, near Broadway.

$85 electric vacuum cleaner for $18; a good $35 electric vibrator, $9; both in perfect condition; description by mail on request. Muenzen, 131 West 42d St., Room 202.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipments, new and slightly used Finn Bros., 858 B'way. Phone 59 Franklin.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks, selling out. 383 Broadway.

Cameras.

Watch Willughby's window for genuine bargains in kodaks, cameras, and high-grade lenses. Broadway and 11th St.

Real Estate.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
A Three and Two Story Extension Dwelling To Let, near Lexington Av.; Eight Rooms and Bath; Rent Only $500; Possession Now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

157 EAST 65TH ST.
A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let, size 20x46x100, 12 rooms and bath; rent low. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

144TH ST., 427 WEST.—11 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition; leased; rental $1,400. J. P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful home, fully furnished on best street, close to the shore; large plot, 10 rooms, all imp.; from May to November, $600; 35 minutes from Wall St. Tel. 2886 J—Bay Ridge.

Business Opportunities

FOR $10 A MONTH
you can buy an interest in a very profitable business to be extended to many cities throughout the country; practically no competition outside of Greater New York. Write immediately for details regarding cash investment or monthly payment plan. R 65 Times.

Well established, fine paying public stenographic and facsimile typewritten letter business; one of most excellent locations in New York, with five-year exclusive privilege on prominent building; poor health cause of selling; no reasonable offer refused. X 96 Times.

PHYSICIAN having equipped sanitarium, and established practice in profitable specialty, desires an active partner, physician or capable business man, with $3,000 to $5,000 to invest. Call 140 East 72d St.

Owner of a theatrical scenic studio, building and painting for Broadway productions, wants active partner with $7,000; highest reference from best producers; principals only. Box P 90 Times.

A group of business men with large capital are prepared to take over a mail order business; price no object; proposition must be clean and show earnings; give particulars. R 85 Times.

Owner going abroad offers for $5,000 established agency and mail order business; unusually profitable; fullest investigation invited. Room 908, Long Acre Building.

We are a progressive sales-agency. Completely equipped office for handling patents and novelties. Sales Company, Room 203, 25 West 42d.

Business for sale, $10,000, up-to-date drug store in live Southern New Mexico town. Address Box 557, Deming, N. M.

For Sale.—Good paying employment agency; $1,000; terms arranged. Box X, 102 Times.

Partner with $1,000 for amusement proposition; act quickly; good profit guaranteed. R 63 Times.

Partner, active or silent, with $900, wanted to purchase established bookstore. R 59 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Wanted—A good moving van, or three-ton truck; must be bargain. Doyle, 574 West 130th.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Comfortable single rooms; steam heat; reasonable; excellent table.

17TH St., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny front rooms; steam heat; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room with bath; gentleman; $8 per week.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; phone; near Grand Central; table boarders.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Two large rooms, with board; table board; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

A.—THE GILMAN,
108-110 Madison Av.; large double sunny rooms; conveniences; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, for refined persons; telephone.

39TH, 40 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068—Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

70TH ST., 32 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private bath; running water; 'phone; references.

72D, 147 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished room, with private bath; Subway, "L"; private family.

131 West 72d.—Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Front room, Southern exposure; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and the Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closet; beautiful house; generous table; gentlemen; references.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive house, large and small rooms; excellent table; best service; every convenience; rates moderate.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone 8397 Schuyler.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone, 8397 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; suitable two, three; superior table. Blumenfeld.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone.

87TH, 156 WEST.—Rooms, suite, single, bath; southern exposure; excellent; private house; Subway, "L."

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually good rooms; fine table board; modern; conveniences amid homelike surroundings.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

130TH, 250 WEST—Near "L" station; large, medium-sized rooms to let, with board.

137TH, 601 WEST.—Large room for two; excellent home-cooked meals; Subway. Apt. 56.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms; electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable, homelike accommodations; business people; first-class table board; reasonable; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Select boarding house, private family; large, light rooms; only reliable house on Washington Heights; terms reasonable.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554 WEST. AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person. Prices include first-class meals and service. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A.—A.—A.—Exceptionally beautiful, refined home seldom found, Convent Av., 143d St.; unusually large, sunny room, dressing room; one smaller room; excellent Southern table; electricity; references exchanged. Telephone 7605—Audubon.
Free information regarding board and rooms.

All investigated. Lelands, 4 West 83d. (25 years.)

REFINED PEOPLE may obtain attractive rooms and board with private family. Phone 5262—River.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached and meals, $16 a week.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Double and single rooms; table board.

Board Wanted

Two Germans desire room with bath and full board, in private American family; state price. Address, J. K., R 74 Times.

GENTLEMAN of culture requires room and meals in refined French family. Moderate.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH, 16 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Well furnished and heated large, small rooms; reasonable.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished room, without board; running water; steam heat; all conveniences.

20th St., 132 East.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light, telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

67TH ST., 23-25 EAST.—Elegant suites, single, double rooms; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

69TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; respectable gentleman exclusively; steam heat, bath, transfer everywhere. Stevens.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Sunny large front adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

HOTEL ENNIS, 152-154 EAST 42D ST.—New fireproof hotel, convenient to Subway and all surface lines; every room a good room; hot and cold running water, electric light, telephone, elevator service; ladies' restaurant; first-class cafe. Rates from $1 upward.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—A large front room; private bath; suitable for two; small rooms; running water.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Large, single; closet; every convenience; quiet, refined surroundings; also large; central.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $2.50.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; running water; bath; gentlemen, $9, $4.50.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; with or without private baths.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private bath; hall room; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; steam heat; elegantly furnished; select house.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; steam heat; telephone; Subway.

52D ST., 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

52d St., 54 West.—Large alcove room; all convenience; suitable two; breakfast; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Excellent bachelor accommodation; private bath; private house; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive, large rooms; every convenience.

54TH, 208 WEST.—Large, steam heated rooms; handsomely furnished; private family; reasonable. Suite 4.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms at reasonable price.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Beautiful bedrooms; running water; 'phone; all conveniences; references.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Warm rooms, private baths; one or two people; Subway, "L"; reasonable.

58TH, 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with piano; connecting bath; all conveniences.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; bath connected; electricity, telephone; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large, perfectly appointed rooms; also single; exquisitely kept house; moderate; permanent gentlemen or refined business people; highest reference.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Ideal location; all the comforts of home; with or without breakfast; rates very moderate.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large, small; single and en suite; private baths.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; also large single room with running water.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.
Exclusive bachelor apartment, few doors Broadway express.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; also single room; 'phone; references.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, front room; two gentlemen; small room; telephone; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; near bath; all modern conveniences; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 222 WEST.—Handsome second floor or separate; private bath; modern private house; electricity.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Pleasant room adjoining bath; private house; telephone; reference.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; large, sunny room, bath; private lavatory; moderate; reference; telephone.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor; entire pantry extension.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Refined lady would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts. Mathison.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Magnificent room, elevator apartment; elegant neighborhood; private family; $5 weekly. Poze.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large third story front room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76th St., 125 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, front room; twin beds; private house; all conveniences; phone.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—Two large front rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; heated; bath; moderate; gentlemen; private house.

78th St., 135 West.—Large front room, dressing room, suitable two; bath, electricity, telephone; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished, large room, with or without piano; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway; delightful small rooms; gentlemen preferred; reasonable; references.

79TH, 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, double rooms, private bath, or single; block Subway.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor bedroom; refined, quiet, private apartment; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor; handsome rooms; hot water, electricity; high-class private home; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; refined surroundings; all conveniences.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Handsomely furnished house; large and small rooms; every convenience; terms moderate.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated room; running water; reference. V. & R.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; running water; dressing room; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small sunny rooms; well heated; all conveniences.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or separate; all modern conveniences; 'phone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room, apartment; refined family; $3.50; phone, Ochs.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Choice of rooms; parlor optional; private family; comfortable surroundings. Dungate.

86TH, 306 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L;" references.

87TH, 178 WEST.—Large, attractive room; refined home; references; near Subway and "L." Bruns.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor suite; homelike. Phone 8650 River. Apartment 5.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; running water; large closet; telephone; suitable two.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, large, small; running water, telephone; convenient "L"; reasonable.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome outside room; all conveniences; first-class apartment. Johnson.

97TH ST., 27 WEST, Apartment 10.—Large, cosy, well-kept room; German family of culture; electricity; moderate price.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; three windows; bath adjoining; medium room; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, large, sunny front room; bath; elevated, subway.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Crossman.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.
GOOD ROOMS. BOARD OPTIONAL.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7; pleasant room, $3. McNamara.

101ST ST., (845 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished double or single parlor bedroom; running water; telephone; private family; reasonable. Crume.

103D, 128 WEST.—A splendid room in private house with bath and 'phone; one block from Broadway and Elevated stations; $6.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Minor.

109TH ST., 200 WEST, (Lloyd Court.)—Suite two exquisite adjoining front rooms; first-class elevator apartment; telephone, electricity, shower, sunshine; business man or woman; no other roomers; reasonable. Girard.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Handsome front room, overlooking Riverside and Broadway; Subway; suitable one, two gentlemen; references. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 11.

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; private home; reference.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite or singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Light rooms, modern bath; shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive, warm, light, room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Large, $7 room, newly furnished; private bath; gentlemen only. Apartment 101.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Handsome, well-furnished, four windows, overlooking Morningside Drive; near Columbia; evenings. Apt. 67.

121ST ST., 176 WEST.—Corner rooms; all conveniences; telephone; single, en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Wanted business girl to share well-furnished sunny apartment; very reasonable. Fullerstein.

127TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; lavatory; ample closets; private house; telephone; near Subway.

130TH ST., 156 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

131ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family would rent room to gentleman or desirable couple; reasonable. Apt. 3.

135TH ST., 508 WEST.—Handsomely furnished outside room; convenient Subway; private family. Silsbe. Phone, Morningside 469.

137TH ST., 607 West.—Handsomely furnished room, near Riverside and Subway; all modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; must be seen to be appreciated. Heck, Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; running water; subway block. Apt. 22A.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Outside, single, en suite, private bath; dining room service. Pierson.

139TH, 602 WEST, (137th express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; private family; moderate. Apartment 19.

142D ST., WEST, (115 Hamilton Place.)—Attractively furnished; southern exposure; elevator; private family. Apt. 7.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, private house, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; Subway; references.

179TH ST., 815 WEST.—Room with breakfast for business woman. Apartment 3.

A.—A.—Riverside Drive, 549.—Attractively furnished large room with excellent board; shower bath, &c.; most reasonable; references, Payne. Telephone 4960—Morningside.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

ARE you looking for rooms? Call at Hewitson's New Directory Accommodations. Strictly high-class thoroughfare building. 1,777 Broadway, evenings until 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, (near 98th.)—Handsome large furnished rooms for studio; piano furnished; also connecting room, if desired; ground floor; 'phone service; very reasonable terms; by the day or week. Inquire Janitor.

FREE INFORMATION.
Save time, carfare, and annoyance.
Consult our investigated list superior accommodations. Rooms and board best locations.
LELAND'S, 4 West 33d St.
Established over 25 years.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsomely furnished suite, dressing room, $6.50; private residence.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (corner 116th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable to refined, permanent party. Apartment 53.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Neat room; price reduced permanent party; elevator; telephone; business woman. Girling.

REFINED FAMILY desires to accommodate couple or two gentlemen with rooms; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apartment 8. Tel. 3500 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350.—Alabama Apartments; rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 701.—Modern apartment, beautiful rooms; Subway, "L"; reasonable; private; gentlemen. Titus.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 WEST.—Parlor overlooking Park; large, small rooms; bath; good air; 'phone.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached; $9 per week; service.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room; private family; near 91st St. Subway; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
is offered to gentlemen see

TO URGE HOME RULE FOR CITY'S POLICE

Wagner and Curran Reports Will Favor Term of Office for Commissioner.

MORE PAY FOR NEW MEN

Better Administration Needed, Says Whitman at Last Wagner Hearing —Another Graft Confession.

The leading feature of the reports to be made by both the Wagner and the Curran Committees on the police question will be recommendations for the fullest measure of home rule for the city in handling the force. It is practically agreed by both the committees that new laws are not needed, but that it may be necessary to repeal some of the old laws that give to the State the right to interfere with the conduct of the department.

The Wagner Committee, which held its last public hearing here yesterday, intends to submit its report to the Legislature on March 20. Beyond recommending home rule the committee has come to no definite opinion as to any other question, although several of the members have declared themselves to be in favor of some form of morals commission that would have control over disorderly resorts, gambling houses, and excise; the employment of a few women as policemen in connection with the work to be done in connection with suppressing disorderly resorts, and a longer tenure of office for the Police Commissioner.

But it seems certain that the report, besides making these suggestions, will also urge that the pay for patrolmen during the first year of service be increased from $800 to $1,000, and that the State Excise Board pay closer attention to the enforcement of the Sunday law.

Some of the members of the committee are strongly in favor of Sunday opening of saloons during certain fixed hours that would not conflict with the church-going hours. It is generally conceded, however, that this would arouse strong opposition from the up-State members of the Legislature, and that such a recommendation would be fought to the bitter end.

Both the Wagner and the Curran Committees are opposed to taking away from the Mayor the power of appointing the Police Commissioner, but both committees believe that the power of the Mayor in dismissing the Commissioner at will and privately ought to be changed. The reports of both committees will probably favor the appointing of the Commissioner by the Mayor for a term of from four to ten years and preventing his removal except on public charges and a hearing where an opportunity will be afforded for a defense.

There will be no suggestion to prevent the Mayor from getting rid of a Commissioner that he does not want. The idea is to make the reasons for his dismissal public in order to remove from the public mind the suspicion that he is removed for political reasons.

Senator Wagner's Statement.

Senator Wagner said after the committee finally adjourned.

"The committee intends to act up to the highest standards in making its recommendations. It is free, and its repor will be fearless."

Senator Roosevelt said that the up-State people would be glad to be freed from the responsibility of legislating for this city. Then he said:

"Home rule in police matters will become as absolute as even Gen. Bingham could demand."

Concerning other matters all the members of the committee were of the same mind as Senator Wagner, and agreed with him when he said:

"Our minds on the morals commission idea are not made up. The testimony on this point has challeneged the attention of some of the ablest minds, and so it will have to be carefully considered. This has not been a political investigation and we have not considered it necessary to call persons to the stand to testify against police officials. We have received many complaints against policemen, but we have not made them public. The letters that have come to us were useful in making us understand the situation."

Senator Wagner read extracts from several of the letters from women of the underworld that told of the hardship and oppression in which their lives were passed. In referring to these letters the statement was made that the committee would make no recommendation for segregation, not because the members were afraid to touch upon the question, but because they frankly admitted that the opinions expressed concerning it had been so contradictory that it would be impossible to beat out the justice of the matter in the short time at the committee's disposal.

The members of the Curran Committee held a secret meeting yesterday morning and listened to the skeleton of a report to be filled in and knocked into shape in time to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting on Tuesday. Neither Emory R. Buckner nor Chairman Curran would say anything about the report. But from several members of the committee it was learned that the report would recommend home rule for the city in all matters connected with the police.

It will ask that the Legislature keep its hands off the city and permit the Mayor and the other city officials to run the city's business. A term of office for the Commissioner will also be recommended, with the Mayor's power of removal restricted by the making of public charges. The charges will not have to be proved to the satisfaction of anybody but the Mayor. But the committee believes that this restriction will insure a longer tenure of office for the Commissioner, and place the responsibility of removing the Commissioner squarely up to the Mayor.

More Pay for First-Year Police.

The report will also contain suggestions concerning the administrative methods for managing the force, and will recommend larger pay for probationary policemen. The committee has paid considerable attention to the pension system, and the first report or a later one will recommend that pensions be taken out of the control of members of the force and placed under the control of men who have no personal interest in the matter. There has been a good deal of talk about recommending the abolition of the present system of taxing policemen for the benefit of the pension fund, and for providing the fund from the same sources that other city liabilities come from. It is argued that this would deprive the policemen from having vested interests in their jobs and would make it easier to discipline them.

The report to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday and then forwarded to the Wagner Committee will not be a very voluminous one. The members of the Curran Committee are adverse to letting the Wagner Committee steal any of their thunder, and are inclined to paddle their own canoe and to let their complete report hang fire until the city is placed in full control of the Police Department, and then submit it to the city authorities.

Alderman Dowling said yesterday that the committee had already passed a resolution to adjourn on March 15, and he said it would have to do so unless another resolution was passed giving it a new lease of life.

"The programme now is," said Mr. Dowling, "to resume the investigation on March 19, but I can see no good in going any further into the matter. We have been investigating now since last August, and I know of no other investigating committee that has lived so long. The Wagner Committee examined sixty witnesses in a week and got through with the job. I suppose some of the persons connected with the Curran Committee would like to stick on the payroll a little longer, but the committee will get no more money. It has already got $40,000, and it will get no more. That's certain."

WAGNER HEARINGS END.

Police Problem One of Administration, Says Whitman.

With the examination of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who said that the police problem of this city was one of administration rather than of legislation; that the Police Commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor with whose term of office his tenure should be co-terminous; and that the sentiment back of the proposal for a separate Morals Commission to handle vice conditions seemed to him absurd, the Joint Legislative Committee on Remedial Police Legislation ended its hearings in the Hall of Records shortly after noon yesterday, and announced that it would have executive sessions every day next week in Albany, before submitting its report to the Legislature.

On calling Mr. Whitman to the stand Senator Wagner, Chairman of the committee, told him that the members were cognizant of the splendid work he had been doing and of the study and investigation he had given to the police problem, and for that reason were anxious to have any suggestions that he thought might help in the solution of that problem. Mr. Whitman prefaced his remarks by saying that he had been in practically daily contact with the police force in one way or another for twelve or fifteen years, since the time that he was Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"I am inclined to think, Mr. Chairman, that the present plan for the control of the Police Department is good," said Mr. Whitman, "I mean the law or the provisions of the Charter applying to that subject. In minor details I fancy that it can be improved. I think perhaps there is rather too much legislation on the subject and too many mandatory provisions in the Charter with which, of course you are thoroughly familiar; but as a whole, I think the scheme or plan is as good as can be devised.

"I think that the Police Commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor as provided by the Charter. I think that his term should be coterminous with that of the Mayor. That is not provided by the Charter, but it practically amounts to that. I think that the term for which the Police Commissioner is appointed should not extend beyond that of the Mayor who appoints him. I think the Mayor is naturally the head of the city government. He is the one man directly responsible to the people, isasmuch as they have placed him where he is, and it is a question of re-election. They are the persons who are going to determine by their action, and especially of the conduct of the departments under his direction and control."

"Would you give the question of excise law any thought?" asked Senator Wagner.

"There is absolutely no moral sentiment back of the provision of the law that makes it mandatory upon the authorities to close saloons after 1 o'clock and to keep them closed from 1 to 6 o'clock. My experience has been that the grand juries whereas they may be willing under ordinary circumstances to indict for the sale of liquor on Sunday feel very differently about indicting a man whose place of business is found open ten minutes after 1 o'clock, when if it were open ten minutes before 1 he would be carrying on a trade or business which is licensed and therefore approved under the law of the State.

Sunday Saloons to a Vote.

"I think there is a moral question in the minds of a great many of our population with regard to the opening of saloons on Sunday. I personally should be in favor of submitting that question to a vote, a referendum, or possibly to the legislative bodies of our city, the Board of Aldermen and perhaps the Board of Estimate. On the whole, it would seem to me fairer that it should be submitted to the vote of the people, but, of course, that is a mere detail one way or the other."

Asked what he thought of the proposal to have excise, gambling and disorderly houses controled by a welfare department separate from the police force, the District Attorney replied:

"Without meaning to reflect upon the gentlemen who are working on any such proposition, it seems to be absurd. I think the responsibility would be again divided, and not only that, but we would have probably the same condition that we have now. I think the peace officers of the State should have authority and the right and power and responsibility of enforcing the statutes of the State. The police are the proper peace officers for that purpose."

District Attorney Whitman went on to say that he was in favor of making the salary of the Police Commissioner double what it now was. In that connection he thought the salaries of the patrolmen for the first two years were inadequate and caused them to run in debt.

Is there any other suggestion you can think of?" asked Senator Wagner.

No," replied Mr Whitman, "unless there is some question that you wish to ask me. I think the whole situation is one of administration rather than of legislation. We have an abundance of laws and adequate laws if they are properly enforced, to bring about the condition in the city that the public desires. It is a question of the enforcement of law rather than the making of law."

Detective William J. Burns, who was the fourth witness called, had this to say:

Taking Police Out of Politics.

"Whatever I may know is based on the fact that for many years I have been making investigations that involved police departments, as well as other features of municipalities. I have given the matter considerable thought, and in my opinion it would be an easy matter to obtain the results that are sought for if it was possible to eliminate politics from the Police Department, and a question as to how it could be done, in my opinion, would be to appoint the Commissioner during good behavior."

Detective Burns said that in his opinion the police force could take care of excise, gambling and disorderly houses, but he said that the plan for an advisory board, working in conjunction with the Police Department to handle the social evil only, was a splendid idea.

The Commissioner, he further said, should have the power to make and to break every man on the force. He believed that if the Police Commissioner had the power to employ confidential investigators that he could absolutely clean up grift. He suggested that the place of the Commissioner should be filled by such a man as George B. Cortelyou.

Others who appeared before the committee were Albert Hartman, Robert S. Binkerd of the City Club, William F. Oipp of the Bronx Citizens' committee, and ex-Police Chief John McCullagh. At the conclusion of the hearing Senator Robert F. Wagner said:

"I want to make this statement; nobody appeared before us except by the invitation of the committee; that we impressed upon all those that we invited that our only object was to seek suggestions for remedial legislation and that nobody would be questioned along any other lines; that our committee was in no way a political committee, but with a desire to seek a solution to the police problem and was absolutely non-partisan.

"I state this that there may be no misunderstanding because one witness, in the course of his testimony, complained of something that to other members looked like a reflection on a particular race. Another witness mentioned an organization of which I am myself a member, but I felt that having invited the gentlemen here, having advised them of the fact that we were not a political committee and that we wanted suggestions only on remedial police legislation, I felt that we at least should keep our part of the bargain and therefore we did not question them on these points. The question of race was not a matter of controversy, and the committee will consider striking that from the record."

It was Edward D. Page of the Merchants' Association, who cast a reflection on the Irish race by way of criticising the police force, and George Haven Putnam, who made a statement reflecting on Tammany Hall.

ANOTHER GRAFT CONFESSION.

Facing Indictment, Tonjes Tells How He Paid for Hotel Protection.

A new graft witness had the choice yesterday of telling when, how, and to whom he paid protection money or being indicted for bribery for having paid it. He selected the easier method of testifying, and thereupon the Grand Jury heard another long and interesting story of police corruption in Harlem. The witness was John Tonjes, the proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. This hostelry is run in much the same manner as was the Hotel Baltic when it was under the management of George A. Sipp, except that it is a more pretentious hotel, with more rooms, a more select range of customers, and higher prices.

Tonjes's name came to Mr. Whitman through the confessions of Patrolmen Fox and Shea, who had the double experience of paying and collecting protection money. He was examined before Mr. Whitman and asked pointed questions about his relations with the police. At first he tried to avoid answering them on the plea that if he admitted having paid money to the police he would never again be permitted by the police to engage in the hotel business in this city. Then Tonjes heard an interesting statement from Mr. Whitman which ought to come to other hotel owners in the graft-paying district of Harlem, as well as in all other parts of the city.

Mr. Whitman assured Tonjes that the day of paying money to the police was over. He said that in the future no business man, unless he was a fool or a downright crook, would ever again have to pay a cent of protection money to anybody. Tonjes did not believe this at first, but Mr. Whitman insisted that it was the truth, and then he convinced Tonjes that enough evidence was on hand against him to insure his indictment. Then Tonjes said he would tell all he knew, and he was at once taken before the Grand Jury and sworn.

Bought Hotel Five Years Ago.

His story was to the effect that he bought the Colonial Hotel about five years ago from the McKeever Brothers. He said he paid $50 a month and never paid it to anybody except Sergt. Peter J. Duffy and to Patrolman James Wrenn. It was the Wrenn end of the confession that Mr. Whitman was particularly anxious to get on the record. Wrenn was the policeman who was retired late last year, about the time the Curran Committee was looking for him to testify.

He had been on the force for twenty-five years and had never risen above the rank of a patrolman, although he was widely known that he had the most powerful police and political influence. During his service he had become the possessor of a fine estate on Long Island in the neighborhood of another fine home owned by a former Inspector, and was also part owner of the Hotel Braddock, a prosperous hotel in Harlem. Wrenn was known as the confidential man of Hussey, who was recently demoted from Inspector to the rank of Captain.

About the time that Tonjes was finishing his testimony before the Grand Jury Wrenn appeared at the office of Mr. Whitman with a lawyer named Marks. They waited until Mr. Whitman came to them. Wrenn wanted to know what he was wanted for, and Mr. Whitman frankly told him that he was wanted to clear himself of a suspicion that he had been collecting money for the purpose of bribing bigger policemen than he had ever been. Something about his career while on the force was told to him and he was informed that he would have to choose between telling everything he knew or face trial on the charge of bribetaking.

Wrenn said he had had no opportunity of consulting his counsel, and that he would like to be excused from going into the matter until Monday. Mr. Whitman said there was no special hurry. A day or two would make no difference, he told Wrenn, and he let it be known that he could indict Wrenn just as well any day next week as he could yesterday. Later in the day Mr. Whitman said he had a stronger case against Wrenn than he had against Fox when the latter was brought to confess.

Wrenn's Testimony Needed.

But Wrenn is needed especially in order to clinch enough evidence against Hussey to insure his indictment. Mr. Whitman would not admit that Hussey would be the next important person to appear prominently in the graft proceedings. The Inspectors who followed each other in rapid succession in the Sixth Inspection District within the five years covered by the statement made by Tonjes are Sweeney, Thompson, Hussey, Murtna, and then Sweeney again.

It was learned that at the beginning of this period the collection of protection money was conducted on a free and easy system. The Captains of the five different precincts were left free to get what they could and the men above them skirmished on their own account with a trusted collector or two always on the lookout for a stray dollar. When Sweeney first appeared the matter was whipped into some decent shape. The Captains were confined to their own territory and had to report collections to him. Of course, there were Captains who would not graft, and so were cut out of the calculations, and there were also occasions when an Inspector was careless of his chances to pick up crooked money.

When Sweeney returned to the district he completed his work of getting the matter of collecting money into a perfect system, according to Mr. Whitman. Capt. Walsh, for instance, had to confine himself to the Forty-third Precinct, and to divide half he got with Sweeney. At first Sweeney wanted his personal collectors to get 7½ per cent. of the 15 per cent. allowed to Fox, but the latter objected so strenuously that he was permitted to hold out the whole 15 per cent. for himself.

When Patrolman Robinson was set to work collecting money another effort was made to induce Fox to divide his percentage, but again Fox objected, and Robinson was taken care of in another way.

Shea Paid $160 a Week.

The confession of Shea declared that while he was running his gambling house he paid Fox $60 a week for Walsh and Wrenn $100 a week. He said that he understood that the money paid to Wrenn went to Hussey. To show how stern the commanders of the district were to enforce the payment of protection money, Shea told of one hotel keeper who refused to pay on the flimsy ground that he was trying the best he knew how to run a respectable hotel and that he would be obliged to the police if they would help him. He assured the police again and again that he wanted to be decent and law abiding. Therefore, he would not pay for a privilege of running a disorderly place, because that was not the kind of a place he wanted to run.

The reply to this line of reasoning was his arrest and conviction. Afterward, by some police trick that was not made clear, he was turned out. But his release did not come until he had entered into an ironclad agreement with the police to pay for all the months he had not paid, and to pay more after that than was at first demanded. When he said he wanted no favors of the police he was told that he could have them or not, as he pleased, but that he would have to pay just the same. This hotelkeeper found he could not meet the demands of the police and run a decent place, and so he ran the other kind and had no more trouble.

On Monday there will be two witnesses before the Grand Jury to testify against Wrenn. It was said yesterday that these new witnesses were hotel keepers, and that they had paid Wrenn protection money for a long time.

One of the interesting things told to Mr. Whitman yesterday by Tonjes was that Sergt. Duffy called upon him on Thursday night and had a talk with him. Just what the talk was about could not be learned, but it was surmised by one of Mr. Whitman's assistants that Duffy called to warn Tonjes against the danger of telling the District Attorney anything about paying graft. Mr. Whitman was also sure that this was the purpose of Duffy's call. This incident will appear when Duffy is called to the bar, and if he is convicted it will add something substantial to his sentence.

Didn't Want Walsh Shifted.

Another valuable bit of information that came to Mr. Whitman during the day was that about six months ago a rumor spread through the Harlem district that there was to be a general shift of Captains and that Capt. Walsh was one of those who had been slated for another district. The news agitated Inspector Sweeney to the point of causing him to visit Police Headquarters with Walsh. Both he and Walsh were shown into the office of a Deputy Commissioner. Sweeney is alleged to have said this to the deputy in warlike tones:

"I don't want Walsh removed from the district. He is a good man and just suits me. If you take him away I will probably get a dead one in his place. I want you to see that he stays where he is."

Walsh was not removed. The name of the Deputy Commissioner referred to was not mentioned when the incident was told. It was the same name that has cropped up several times before in connection with the police scandals. It was said yesterday by one of Mr. Whitman's assistants that the witnesses who would testify before the Grand Jury on Monday would probably furnish evidence that will complete the case against two other inspectors who have so far escaped mention in any of the graft cases.

On Tuesday Annie Grey, who ran a disorderly resort in West Sixty-fifth Street for a number of years will call upon Mr. Whitman if she keeps her word and her husband, Robert E. Ullner has any control over her. Mrs. Grey is at present at Atlantic City for a rest. According to the stories concerning her that have reached Mr. Whitman she paid as much as $250 a month for protection and she paid it so regularly that she was never interfered with. Some of the stories declare that her house was a favorite resort of a number of big politicians.

Sergt. Peter J. Duffy, against whom a sixth indictment was found on Thursday, appeared before Justice Seabury yesterday and pleaded not guilty. He was permitted to go on the $7,000 bail under which he is already held on the five indictments already found against him.

Mr. Whitman left the city last evening to spend the week end at Lakewood with his wife and child.

CHEAPER TAXI RATES ARE IN SIGHT AGAIN

Joint Committee Will Report in Favor of a 20-Cent Cut in the First-Mile Charge.

ABOLISH PRIVATE STANDS

The $250,000 a Year Paid to Hotel Owners and Others Will Go Toward a Reduction of Fares.

Important changes in taxicab rates will be recommended by the joint committees appointed by the Mayor and the Aldermen to deal with the general taxicab system when they report next week. The Mayor's committee, of which Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, is chairman, will recommend that private hackstands be abolished, so that every taxicab and other public vehicle shall have the same right to any part of any street.

The fact that certain taxicab companies pay large sums to hotels for the privilege of maintaining stands in the streets in front of them is given as one reason why present rates are so high. Taxicab owners, it has been found, pay more than $250,000 a year to the owners of property before which the cabs stand, and the members of the committee believe that if no money is paid the companies will be able to reduce their fares. One recommendation will be the establishment of a 40-cent fare for the first mile and 10 cents for each additional quarter mile, in place of the present rate of 60 cents for the first mile. Additional reductions may be advised if they are found feasible.

The committees will also urge the establishment of a different licensing system. Chauffeurs are to be put under more careful restrictions so as to eliminate criminals from among them. A system of inspection will be established so that the identification of drivers against whom complaints are made will be easier.

"Our greatest trouble," said Mr. Adamson, "has been regarding the elimination of private hackstands. As the matter works out at present the hotel companies maintaining these stands assure a certain amount of protection to their guests who use taxicabs. In taking away the stands the city will have to devise some similar method of protection. We hope to accomplish this by establishing safeguards to assure the honesty and reliability of each driver. There will be a thorough examination of all applicants for chauffeur license, and a system of identification, so that any particular chauffeur who overcharging a customer or otherwise abuses his license can be speedily caught."

The report of both committees will be made public next Thursday.

FREED IN COAL LAND CASE.

Stewart Let Out by Statute—Long Trial for Other Defendants.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Duncan M. Stewart of Seward, Alaska, one of six defendants in the $10,000,000 Alaska land fraud conspiracy case, on trial before Federal Judge Landis, was freed by the Government to-day because the Statute of Limitations had become operative in his case. Stewart had entered into the alleged conspiracy with Albert C. Frost and the other defendants, according to the Government, but withdrew early in 1907. The indictments were returned in 1911, when the statute's three-year period had run.

The Government offered twelve jurymen to the defense and challenges on behalf of the defendants were begun at the resumption of the trial. It was expected a jury would be obtained to-day. The remaining defendants, Albert C. Frost, George M. Sewart, Pirre G. Beach, Frank Watson and George Ball, were in court. The trial may last two months. More than 200 witnesses are to be heard. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the Government out of 10,000 acres of Alaska coal lands by means of dummy entrymen.

WOULD WED CHAMBERMAID.

Jersey Bureau Declined to Issue a License to President Turner.

Charles L. Turner, who lives at the Terrace Hotel on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, went to Jersey City yesterday with Annie Fallon, who, until two weeks ago was a chambermaid at the hotel, which is run by Mr. Turner's sister, Miss Cora L. Turner. They applied to the Bureau of Vital Statistics for a marriage license, but the witness they brought along seemed to know so little about them that Registrar Carlin declined to issue a license. Much disappointed, Mr. Turner and Miss Carlin went away.

Miss Fallon's address was given in the application as 115 Jay Street, Brooklyn, a three-story tenement under the Brooklyn Bridge. Her father is said to be a longshoreman. Mr. Turner appears in the directory as President of a company at 87 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

DR. CONRAD STILL 'ANNULLED'

Appellate Division Refuses to Order a Change in Records.

The Appellate Division dismissed yesterday an action brought by Dr. Edward C. Conrad to obtain an order requiring the County Clerk to erase the word "annulled" from the record of his registration as a physician and surgeon on the ground that Justice Gerard had no jurisdiction to grant the petition. Dr. Conrad was convicted of a felony by the Court of General Sessions in April, 1904, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year or more than two. He served sixteen and a half months, when he was paroled. On July 5, 1906, he was discharged, and on March 21, 1911, Gov. Dix pardoned him.

DECIDE FOR INCOME TAX.

Ways and Means Majority Also Favors Free Sugar.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A Federal income tax, probably of 7 per cent., and a free sugar tariff schedule were practically agreed upon to-day by the Democrats who are to compose the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee in the Sixty-third Congress.

Tariff revision was taken up to-day where it was dropped at the close of the last session, and the Democrats will meet every day from now on to perfect their bill before the extra session begins April 1.

Representatives Garner of Texas, Stanley of Kentucky, and Collier of Mississippi, chosen as the three new Democratic members, met with the committeemen to-day for the first time.

The minimum income to which the proposed tax would apply was not agreed upon, but $5,000 is said to have been generally favored.

KAISER ABANDONS FLIGHT.

High Winds Cause Postponement of Berlin Aerial Review.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 7.—Cold northerly winds caused the sudden abandonment of the review of seven dirigibles and sixty aeroplanes which the Kaiser had arranged for at Johannisthal this afternoon in honor of the visiting Prince Regent of Bavaria. They also interfered with his Majesty's intention of making his first airship ascent in company with the Regent in the naval Zeppelin.

The Prince Regent arrived at Johannisthal for some unexplained reason without the Kaiser, who was notified by telephone that the wind, which was blowing from seventeen to thirty-four miles an hour, was so strong that there would be risk of accident in taking the airships out of the sheds and rehousing them.

Mrs. W. H. Butler Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—In a suit filed here by Mrs. William Harper Butler today, the plaintiff asks a divorce from William Harper Butler, insurance manager living in New York City. Mrs. Butler wishes to resume her maiden name.

She charges that Butler has been idle for the last three years and that in the last nine months he has contributed nothing toward her support. The present plaintiff was married to Butler, who then was an insurance manager in Chicago, in 1908, in this city. She was Blanche Wasson, daughter of Alozo Wasson of Haddon Hall, Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati.

Woman Sentenced to Death.

Mrs. Maddalina Ciccone, who was convicted some weeks ago of the murder of her husband, was sentenced to death by electricity in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday by Judge Martin.

The sentence, which was the first one calling for the death penalty to be imposed on a woman in nearly thirty years in Essex County, provides that Mrs. Ciccone shall be executed in the week beginning April 27.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
Years of Discretion

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Wed. 2:10.
A Good Little Devil

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Evcs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

THE RITZ 116th St. & 7th Av. | New York's Fashionable Photo Play House.
INAUGURATION Pictures.
SNOW WHITE
Continuous 1 to 11 Evs. & Sat. & Sun. Daily Mats. 10-25c. | 15c-25c-50c.

HOTEL PLAZA.
MISS JANET E. RICHARDS
TALKS ON CURRENT HISTORY.
Saturday, March 8, at 10:45 A. M.
Tickets at Plaza and Tyson and Ely Club, 316 Lexington Av.

COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
THE TAXI GIRLS

Wallach Bros.
B'way at 29th St. 246-8 W. 125th St. 3d Av., cor. 122d St.
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Come in TO-DAY and buy one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits or Overcoats reduced to $16

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
New Spring Hats—Opening Exposition
Great Assortments & Great Economies
"Smart" Soft Hats, $1.50 & $1.90
The new high crown, bow at the back. In olive, bronze, and Oxford mixture.

$1.50 Derby
A Rich Black Felt. New Spring Styles.
Sold Elsewhere at $2
Finer Derbies, $1.90 and $2.90
Why Pay $3.00 to $5.00 Elsewhere?
Flexible and Full Stiff

Ultimately E&W Why Not Now?
RED-MAN
THE DOMINANT 2 FOR 25 CENT COLLARS
EARL & WILSON, MAKERS.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
GYPSY LIFE. Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS.
In addition to the Great Spectacle.
UNDER MANY FLAGS
TO-MORROW NIGHT CAVALIERI With MURATORE (From Paris Opera) Nahan Franko's Orch. Seats on Sale

Winter Garden B'way & 50th. Evs. 8. Phone 9260 Columbus.
$1.50 Mat. To-day, 2. The HONEYMOON EXPRESS with GABY DESLYS, Al Jolson
To-morrow Night Concert—15 New Star Acts. St. Patrick's Day Mat., Mon., Mar. 17.

BROADWAY THEA., cor. 41st. Mat. To-day.
LOUISE GUNNING in THE AMERICAN MAID
A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Mat. To-day. Evgs. 8:15. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
The Story of the House of Rothschild.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
TRENTINI Last 2 Weeks IN FINERLY
Trentini appears at the Popular Price Matinee Wednesday.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:30.
ROMANCE

Weber & Fields' 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES Last Week.
BEG. MON., MAR. 10. Marie Dressler's ALL STAR GAMBOL
WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF STARS AND INTERNATIONAL NOVELTIES.
Evs. & Sat. Mat., Best Seats $1.50. Wed., Thurs. & Fri. Mats., Best Seats $1.

48TH ST Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
That Long, Lingering Laugh at WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die.
Last 2 Weeks.

William Collier COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. & Mat. To-day 8. Mats. at 2.
THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Extra Perf. To-day 11 A.M. Regular Mat. 2:15.
Little Women
Next Week—Rudolf Schildkraut in No. 37

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d. Matinee To-day 2:15.
A BRAND NEW LAUGH THAT'S BOUND TO LINGER. MAY IRWIN in "WIDOW BY PROXY"

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. LAST WEEKS. Matinees To-day & Wednesday.
Fine Feathers Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, Max Figman, Rose Coghlan

GRAND Mat. To-day. GEO. M. COHAN "Broadway" Jones
Next Week—THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

Ad. Lindon's 57 St. Th., n'r 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 'Auction Pinochle'

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20.
The Original IRISH PLAYERS
Mat. To-day—"Mixed Marriage" & "The Workhouse Ward." To-night—"Playboy of the Western World" & "Rising of the Moon."

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Tdy. & Wed. at 2 on the min.
"CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St.

CHILDREN'S Thea., Century Thea. Bldg. Beg's MONDAY, MAR. 10. Evs. 2. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 3. (Seats Now.)
EVERYMAN, with Edith Wynne Matthison.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day at 2. Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Fremstad; Urlus, Buers, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
To-night at 8. (Pop. Prices). Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Macnez, Gilly. Pagliacci. Berl; Jorn, Amato, Conds., Polacco and Sturani.
Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Leginska, pianiste Homer; Van Hoose, Braun, Ent. Orch.
Next Monday at 8:15. Tosca. Fremstad; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bada, Cond. Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bo[illegible]orn, Gilly, Mother Rosa, Cond. Polacco.
Thurs. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Trovatore. Gadski, Homer; Martin, Amato, Rossi, Cond., Sturani.
Fri. at 7:30. Walkuere. Fremstad, Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Cond., Sturani.
Sat. at 8. Popular Prices. Faust. Farrar, Fornia; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
TO-MOR'W (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3
Soloist, JOHN McCORMACK

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncello.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 11, at 3.
Song RECITAL by EDMOND CLEMENT
Assisted by THE BARRERE ENSEMBLE and CARLOS SALZEDO, Harpist.
Seats $2 to 75c. Mgt. Howard E. Potter.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-DAY AT 3.
PIANO RECITAL. LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
GREAT CHOPIN PROGRAM.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Management.....R. E. Johnston.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Mar. 10, at 8:15.
FLONZALEY QUARTET
50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Burden's Ticket Office
OPERA TICKETS and all Theatre Tickets, 1440 B'way, Bet. 40th & 41st. Tel. 5938 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS
AT BOX OFFICE PRICES.
To-night's Performance, Cav. Rusticana & Pagliacci.
TYSON & CO. Long Acre Bldg. Arcade. Nor. east cor. 42 St., B'way. Phone 4080 Bryant.
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AEOLIAN HALL MARY (Pianist) TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. Pinney—Powell MAUD (Violinist)
LEO SCHULZ, 'Cellist.
Tickets 75c. to $2.50 at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Next Tues. Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL. HERBERT WITHERSPOON
Seats 50c. to $2. Now Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

MAX PAUER RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFT. AT 3. Seats 50c. to $2. Now. STEINWAY PIANO.

HAMPTON JUBILEE CHORUS.
Pageant with Indian Dances and Plantation Songs.
CARNEGIE HALL, MONDAY, MAR. 10, 8:30
Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall.

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20TH EMPIRE THEATRE ANNIVERSARY PLAY—R. C. CARTON'S COMEDY.
LIBERTY HALL with JOHN MASON and a SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY CAST.

LYCEUM 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Thurs. 2:30.
H. B. WARNER in THE GHOST BREAKER
"AS BIG A HIT AS JIMMY VALENTINE."—Commercial.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
The Conspiracy

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
"SCORES A HIT."—Eve. Sun.
A Poor Little Rich Girl
A play of fact and fancy by Eleanor Gates.

FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Time MAT. TO-DAY (Sun. Night 8:30.
LILLIAN RUSSELL "HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS."
BEGINNING NEXT TUES. SEATS NO